THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

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The St. Paul Daily Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 2, 1866.

"CAN IT BE POSSIBLE!"

The *Pioneer* cannot contain its righteous indignation at the extreme, fanatical and revolutionary position which it ascribes to the Detroit *Post*, that "the Irishman has no more right to liberty than the negro." In proof of this horrible heterodoxy of the *Post* it quotes from that paper as follows:

> The Irishman begins to find that his best claim to liberty is based on the inherent *right of all men to it, without distinction of color*, or without reference to accidents of birth and condition.

"Can it be possible," exclaims the *Pioneer*, "that any portion of our citizens will *submit to such language as this?*"

Our excellent cotemporary is evidently of opinion that if anything could provoke the lamb-like patience of the public to the point of ruthless exasperation, and excite a universal outbreak of popular wrath and rotten eggs, it would be the astounding declaration that "the Irishman's best claim to liberty is based on *the inherent right of all men to it.*"

Well, has the Irishman any better claim to liberty than the "inherent right of all men" to it? And if he has a better right to liberty than other men, pray where did he get it?

At the formation of this Government it was the "Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America" that:

> We hold these truths to be self evident; that *all men were created equal*, that they are *endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights*; and that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness.

Our neighbor will, doubtless, be astonished "that any portion of our citizens should submit to such language as this," but the majority of them have submitted to it with great calmness and contentment for ninety years, since it was first proclaimed by the Father of the Republic. That "portion of our citizens" South of Mason and Dixon's line did not submit to it very well, it is true; but we take it that when the loyal people of this country carried this immortal declaration upon the points of their bayonets, at the sacrifice of half a million lives, into the fundamental law of the land—they meant that it should stick there, and be submitted to in good faith everywhere, and that is precisely what's the matter. The John-Copperon organs can't get over the idea that this government is founded upon the obgarchical principle that one man or one race of men has a right to liberty, and that another man or another race has "no rights which a white man is bound to respect."

It is for that principle they, with Johnson at their head, are now fighting with ballots, as two years ago they were fighting for it with bullets. Blind to all the events of Providence, they cannot conceive it "possible that any portion of our citizens should submit" to the great Republican principle of the inherent right of all men to liberty, at a crisis when that principle is sustained by the unanimous sentiment and inflexible determination of all the loyal millions of this land, who are pledged to see it made good to every man, woman and child born under the American flag, and who, by the help of Almighty God, will make it good to them as the result of the fall elections. So clear the track, young folks.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Hoffman, the copperhead Mayor of New York, a secessionist in principle, welcomed President Johnson to that city in a speech full of copperhead laudation of his Excellency. He speaks thus for the copperhead city of New York:

> The City of New York, which now greets you, has never faltered in its devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and it never will. It is the metropolis of the country, and when it speaks it does not speak in whispers or utter uncertain sounds. It speaks to-day, and I trust that this great demonstration, in which capital and labor have both united, will cheer your heart and strengthen your hands in the great work of peace and restoration in which you are engaged.

New York city has uniformly given its mercenary voice against the prosecution of the war for the Union. It has uniformly thrown its political weight and influence on the side of the Southw, hether it was contending for slavery and the right of secession, or whether it was carrying out its doctrines in open rebellion against the government. New York city has always been arrayed against the north The politics which rule New York city would long ago have sent the Union and all the free institutions which the Union was ordained to preserve, to everlasting perdition. Hoffman is right in assuring Johnson that New York city is with him. It is as certain that New York State, and all the loyal North, is against him.

Mr. Johnson was very much affected by Hoffman's assurance of the sympathies of New York; said that he was "overwhelmed with the reception accorded to him," and that language was "inadequate to express his emotions;" said that it "encouraged" him, &c. An account of the subsequent proceedings, the banquet and serenade, and a summary of the speeches have already been given by telegraph.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS SAY.

At a meeting of the Springfield (Ill.) Post of the Grand Army of the Republic a few days ago, resolutions were unanimously adopted denouncing Andrew Johnson in unmeasured terms for his displacement of tried and true Union men from office, and the appointment thereto of rebel sympathizing Copperheads "while the faithful Union soldiers have been studiously overlooked and ignored."

Passing from the general accusation to the specific charge the resolutions censure the President with scathing severity for his appointment of "one Edward L. Merritt, formerly editor of a notorious rebel-sympathizing sheet in Southern Illinois" to the office of Pension Agent.

Whereas, The said Merritt in said newspapers did, both openly and covertly, advocate desertion from the ranks of the Union army, and resistance to the lawful "draft" for the recruiting of the depleted ranks of the same, and did also in said newspaper traitorously, villainously and persistently slander, malign and traduce the soldiers of the Republic as "vandals" "mercenaries," "Lincoln hirelings," "Sherman bummers," "thieves," "murderers," "incendiaries," whose motto was "booty and beauty," &c.

Resolved, That in this appointment the President of the United States has not only falsified his own avowed policy, and set at naught the express will of Congress, but has openly and wantonly insulted and outraged the feelings and sense of honor and self-respect of the Union soldiery of said pension district, and at the same time done despite to the memory of our martyred comrades.

The resolutions show what our soldiers think of the appointment, by the President, of Copperheads to places of trust and honor, and what they think of him generally.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.

His Governor James G. Smith has written a letter declining to attend the Philadelphia Convention of September 3d, as a delegate.

ON THE STUMP.

The fact that the present illustrious President of the United States considers it no violation of decency to step down from his high position to go on a stumping tour or electioneering canvass on his own behalf, through half the States of the Union, is one of those striking innovations which mark the progress of the times. But it is an innovation which will hardly survive the administration of the demagogue who introduced it, for it seems to be the mission of this man to carry his departures from the proprieties of his position to such extremes of indecency as to make the precedent forever odious.

Mr. Johnson is traveling through the country not as President of the United States but as the head stump orator of the Johnson party. The honors which are paid him as President he converts into occasions of insult to all who differ with him in politics. In Philadelphia he had the bad taste to denounce the Union League, of which he is himself a sworn member, and to make an absurd speech in favor of "My Policy." In New York he denounced the party which elected him to office and who now differ with him on questions of policy as "traitors and disunionists." Since Mr. Johnson is traveling as a partizan demagogue, let him be treated as a partizan demagogue. We trust that, till he can learn to behave himself, every loyal corporation and every loyal man in the country will give him the cold shoulder.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Several members of the National Republican Executive Committee recently united to call that body together on September 34, at Philadelphia, one of the objects of the proposed meeting being to expel Henry J. Raymond from the Committee of which he was appointed Chairman in 1864, he having recently joined a hostile party.

Raymond has now attempted a flank movement on the Committee by issuing a call in his official capacity as its Chairman, convening the Committee at the Astor House, New York, on the same day fixed for its meeting in Philadelphia. We publish Raymond's impudent call in another place, and Governor Ward's scathing reply thereto. It is believed that only three members of the Committee will respond to Raymond's call. The others are all sound. We republish a list of their names.

GEN. GRANT'S POLITICAL SYMPATHIES.

The following autograph letter from Gen. Grant shows that his sympathies are with the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, the number of which have called a national convention at Pittsburg, in opposition to the Johnson Soldiers' Convention. This letter was written three days subsequent to the announcement of the Pittsburg convention by the Union.

> HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23, 1866.
>
> To Wm. A. Short, Chairman, etc., Soldiers and Sailors' Union:
>
> DEAR SIR: The invitation of the committee of which you are the Chairman, to me, to be present and participate in the celebration of the first anniversary of that body, to be held September 10th, is received. If I am in the city on that day, it will afford me great pleasure to join your Union on that occasion. Previous to receiving your invitation, however, I had accepted another invitation, which if I keep, will take me out of the city at the time. All I can say now is, that it will afford me great pleasure to be with you on the 10th of September, if it is so that I can.
>
> Your obedient servant,
> U. S. GRANT, General.

The Cholera has almost disappeared from New York and the seaboard cities. It has been surprisingly light in New York and very few cases have occurred elsewhere on the seaboard. It has increased in virulence as it has come West. In Cincinnati the mortality was very great, but its ravages attained their maximum at St. Louis, where thousands fell victims to it in a single week. It is still raging there fearfully. In Chicago it has been less severe than might have been expected from the filthy character of the city and its want of adequate drainage. There have been a number of cases at Louisville and Memphis and farther down the Mississippi. But the disease seems to have raged with the greatest severity in the central belt of the Temperate Zone between 39 and 41 degrees.

GEN. SICKLES declares that the use of his name in the call of the Johnson Brigadiers was unauthorized by him, and that while holding his present military position he designs to stand aloof from politics. The Dayton *Journal* says, that the name of Gen. George Crook was put to the call for the Cleveland Convention without his knowledge. The *Journal* adds that General Crook is an officer in the regular army, and will not mix in politics, but that he is free in expressing the opinion that the rebels are not whipped enough, and that they are not loyal.

The Illinois Copperhead State Convention have nominated T. Lyle Dickey as a candidate at large for Congress, in opposition to Gen. Logan. Logan will take the starch out of that dickey in short order. Col. J. M. Cribbs was nominated as the Copperhead candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction and Jesse J. Phillips for State Treasurer. The resolutions endorsed the Declaration of the Dead Mutes of Philadelphia.

LONG JOHN WENTWORTH is a candidate for re-election to Congress from Chicago, Cook county. From appearances he will have a hard road to travel. The Chicago *Tribune* pitches into him rather severely, insinuating strong doubts as to the sincerity of his recent conversion from the Democratic faith, and accusing him of having been frequently so drunk at Washington that he was unable to attend to the public business.

GOV. MARSHALL has gone to Philadelphia as an honorary delegate to the Southern Union Convention. Of the other gentlemen appointed, Gen. C. C. Andrews, Gen. Averill, Henry J. Horn, Esq., of this city, Col. Barrett, C. D. Gilfillan and several others will be present.

—A New Orleans dispatch of the 29th says: General Sheridan still holds his grip with unabated force upon the city officials and plug-uglies of this notorious and bloody city. The General, last night, stated that more troops would be sent to this department unless matters soon assumed a different aspect. He has ordered two companies of regulars on duty at Baton Rouge, to Freport immediately

Historical Society of President Johnson's Speech at Philadelphia.

The telegraph brought us an account of the opening scene of President Johnson's reception at Philadelphia, but omitted his formal speech from the portico of the Continental Hotel. A great crowd formed the military and civil procession which escorted him from the depot, stood in front of the hotel, when the President addressed them as follows:

> FELLOW CITIZENS: In visiting Philadelphia on the present occasion, it was not for the purpose of making a speech, but I was on my way in company with the distinguished gentlemen, to the great city of the West, Chicago, to witness and participate in the laying of the chief corner stone of the monument to be erected in memory of a distinguished statesman.
>
> We have taken Philadelphia on our route, and being here to-day I must be permitted to tender the citizens of Philadelphia, on the present occasion and under the peculiar circumstances, my heartfelt and sincere thanks for this reception. I trust the day is far distant when one part of our country shall be arrayed in battle against the other. I trust the day is far distant when brother shall set against brother, and in the name of God shall lift his hand against his throat. I trust the day is far distant when the land we love shall be again drenched with a brother's blood. [Cries of "Good."] The baleful planet of fire and blood has disappeared, and the benignant star of peace has taken its place, and under its influence I trust the country will return to affection, peace and harmony, and that reconciliation will again be brought about, and we be enabled to stand together as one people and one Union. So far as regards the part I have taken in political affairs, I have already said that I did not intend to make a speech. My public acts and messages are already before the country, and it is from them you are to judge.
>
> [Voices: "That's a fact, go ahead."]
>
> Believing as I do that the policy I have pursued has been calculated to advance and promote the best interests of the country, God being my helper, I intend to stand by it, and with your help and God willing, this Union shall be restored.
>
> [Great applause.]
>
> Then let us stand together, let us approach a common platform. Let us forget we have been divided into parties, and forget too that we must obey the behests of the party rather than the demands of the country. Let your country be saved. Let the interests of the great masses of the people be preserved. Then let the parties sink into insignificance. If a party must be maintained, let it be based upon the great principles of the constitution; yes, the Constitution of my country is the strongest league which can be formed. [Renewed and general applause.] And when you talk about leagues, who is it that has entered into a covenant, formed a league above the Constitution? [Applause.] Such an one has entered into a combination against his country, and we should look at it.
>
> Let each man belong to the great National League, and let the Constitution of the United States be the constitution of his league. For me, I want no better constitution than that formed by Washington and his compeers. It was good enough for them. It is good enough for you and for me. [Applause and cries of "That's a fact; you are right."] Now, as a band of brothers, loving our country, and determining to support the National Constitution, let all men stand around the common altar of our country and swear that all shall perish and fall in the dust rather than that the union of these States shall not be maintained.
>
> From my youth to the present time it has always been my creed in all great emergencies to rely on patriotism, intelligence and integrity of American people, and I so stand to-day. [Applause.] The Constitution of the country is in your hands, and I feel confident that you will, at the proper time, and at the ballot-box, give such expression as shall maintain it so that the country shall be regenerated.
>
> As I entered your city I saw on your banner, "Welcome to the President." I know it was the emanation of working men—men of my own class—and if you the people, are all right, as is evidenced here to-day that you are, you can bring the class of men who call themselves politicians to terms without much effort on your part. ["That's a fact."] We have heard much about emancipation. Who has tried more than I have to establish that great principle? But are you quite sure that a large portion of Pennsylvanians are not having the tyrant's rod belt over them? Who is it that is holding that rod over you? There is much talk about men being put out of office. The reason for this is the desire to perpetuate themselves in power and say to you the people who fought the battles and exposed themselves to danger while you remained safely at home, that they must not be turned out and nobody else appointed to office. Is that good old doctrine of rotation in office forgotten. Are not other persons than those who are now in office to participate in the conduct of the Government, and are they to have the power and attempt to exercise it as unrelentingly as tyrants themselves?
>
> I say then to you, came up to the work and the tyrant's rod can be bent and broken. I repeat that the Government is in your hands, and I have always been and am still willing to trust it to you.
>
> Fellow Citizens: I did not intend to say as much as I have. There are other gentlemen here who will be compelled to make some remarks. I will, therefore, close by tendering my sincere and heartfelt thanks for this spontaneous manifestation of regard and respect for one who has been laboring during his whole, and, I might say, eventful life, to promote and advance the interests of the great masses of the people.
>
> I thank you, gentlemen; and, in parting with you, leave the Government in your hands, where I know it will be safe. [Cheers.]

The President and the distinguished party then retired from the balcony. The crowd lingered for some time about the hotel and then retired.

NEWS SUMMARY.

CHARACTERISTIC FAVORITISM.—A short time since, says a Washington correspondent, a young widow who lost her husband in the Union army, came to this city from Indiana to seek employment in the Treasury Department. An attempt was made by the Republican delegation from Indiana, aided by Hon. J. D. Defrees and Secretary Harlan, by a direct representation of the case to Mr. McCulloch to secure her a situation, but the Secretary informed them that there was no place vacant. She was afterwards given employment in the public printing office. A couple of weeks before the Philadelphia Convention, a rebel widow came into a similar errand from Richmond. A Copperhead member of Congress from New York undertook her case, and a few days ago she was duly installed in the Treasury Department.

PITTSBURGH SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.—Letters endorsing the Union Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh are being received at Washington from all quarters. Hundreds are from private soldiers, and the sentiments expressed are worthy of their honorable service. General John A. Logan writes: "You shall have my heart co-operation for maintaining the rights of all men, for which we have just passed through a bloody conflict, and are now fighting a bitter political one." General Garfield says: "Such a demonstration ought to be made to show the country that the great mass of heroic soldiers are true to the cause for which they fought." The Adjutant General of Illinois writes: "If that Convention is designed to support Congress and defeat the Philadelphia Convention, sign my name in capitals. I will be there." The Massachusetts State Union has pledged its hearty co-operation.

St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

The Secretary of the Interior has just made the following rulings affecting the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad: "The location and survey of a railroad through the unsurveyed region do not become effective, so as to enable the General Land Office to deal with it under the land system, until the establishment of the lines of the public survey coextensive with such surveyed road, and the filing in the General Land Office and the district office of a map authenticated by the affidavit of the Chief Engineer of the road, according to form No. 13, circular No. 9, dated the 30th of May, 1865, which map must be accompanied by the certificate of the Governor of the State approving and accepting the survey of the road."

The Governor of Minnesota has written to the Secretary of the Interior that the St Paul & Pacific Railroad Company have completed a second section of twenty continuous miles of railroad on the branch line *via* St. Cloud and Crow Wing, to the Red River of the North, making forty continuous miles of this branch fully completed, on which the cars are running.

—The Freeport *Journal* is informed that General B. F. Butler will be in the West during the campaign, and will speak at Freeport at some time before the election in November. The middle or latter part of October will probably be the date of his coming.

New Advertisements.

BOY WANTED.

A smart active boy about fifteen years old, can have permanent employment at this office.

sep2-1t

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A set of single boast collar Harness and a double-barrel Shot Gun. Price of Harness, $25; of Gun, $45. Call at the Paint Shop of E. S. BROCKWAY, corner of Fifth and Robert streets, up stairs.

sep2-1w*

GREAT WESTERN Brass & String Band

F. DANZ.....Leader of the Brass.
GEO. SEIBERT.....Leader of the String Band.

Take pleasure to inform the public in general that, with the addition of three first class musicians, we are able to furnish superior music for concerts, serenades, picnics, parties, etc. Liberal terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

For engagements apply to the undersigned. Orders can also be left at the Music Rooms of Munger Brothers.

GEORGE SEIBERT.

Residence on Tenth street, near Jackson. Post Office Box 89.

sep2

JACKSON WAGONS!

We are General Agents for the

Jackson, Michigan,

WAGONS,

And warrant them far superior to any in the Western States.

BIGELOW, MURDOCK & CO,

sep1-1stp

ALL DEALERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND SEE THE

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S,

sep2

JOHN CURTIS,

Cor. Cedar and Third-sts.,

Offers to the Trade the largest and best selected stock of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, Stoves and Tinners' Stock,

Ever brought to this market, consisting in part of the following leading staple articles:

1,000 Kegs Juniata Nails,
500 Boxes McCauley Brand Glass,
5,000 Pounds Cable and Log Chains,
500 Boxes Axes,
5,000 Pounds Harrow Teeth,
1,000 Pounds Iron Wedges,
200 Boxes Putnam Horse Shoe Nails,
100 Dozen Shovels and Spades,
200 Dozen Axe Helves,
500 Bundles Common Sheet Iron,
500 Boxes best Brand of Tin Plate,
100 Boxes Roofing Tin,
2,000 Pounds Sheet Zinc,
5,000 Pounds Copper and Metal Rits,
100 Bundles bright Iron Wire,
50 Bundles Russia Sheet Iron,
5,000 Pounds Belgium Sheet Iron,
2,000 Pounds Block Tin,
300 Dozen Newhouse and Hudson Bay Traps,
500 Cast Iron Tea Kettles,
100 Bales Assorted Rope,
1,000 Set Hollow Ware,
200 Set Tops and Bosses for Parlor Stoves,
1,000 Box, Parlor and Cook Stoves.

And a full line of Agricultural Tools, and a complete wholesale stock of General Hardware, all of which we propose to sell to the trade to the best advantage possible. On our stock of Stoves we offer peculiar inducements, as we desire to close out the Stove business this season. We still continue the sale of the celebrated

Home Comfort Cook Stove,

Unequalled by any Stove yet made. Any one wishing a first class Stove should avail themselves of this opportunity, as we shall not retail the stove after this season.

JOHN CURTIS.

St. Paul, September 1, 1866. sep2-1m

STATE OF MINNESOTA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, August 31, 1866.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS IN THE COUNTY OF RICE.

All persons owning property in Blocks 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 13, 15, 21, 23, 26, 27, 33, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 56, 57, 58, 69, 73, 75, 78, 79 and 80, in the town of Cannon City; in Blocks 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 17 in the town of Warsaw; in Blocks 2 and 4 in Lamb's Addition to Warsaw; in Blocks 8, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 16, in the town of Morristown; in Blocks 23, 25 and 27, in Adams & Allen's Addition to Morristown; in Blocks 4, 5, 6 and 8 in Nathan's Addition to Morristown; in Blocks 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, in the town of Shieldsville—all in the county of Rice—are hereby notified that certain lots in those blocks are now the absolute property of the State, in consequence of having been forfeited for the non-payment of taxes assessed for the year 1865 and prior years; that the Auditor of Rice county is now authorized to dispose of such lots at private sale, giving preference for a limited time to the former owners thereof and parties in interest, and thereafter to sell to persons making the best offer. This sale is absolute; therefore persons desirous of retaining their property must immediately apply to the County Auditor aforesaid and purchase; otherwise the lands will certainly be disposed of to other parties.

CHAS. McLRATH, Auditor of State.

sep2-3t, 1wtt

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING in the best style and at the lowest rates at the St. Paul Press Steam Job Printing office.

New Advertisements.

SELLING DRY GOODS BY WEIGHT.

We have just Received a large lot of REMNANTS of PRINTS, which we shall sell by the Pound. Every family can use some of them to advantage. They are very Cheap, and all who want them must call immediately as they will be closed out in a few days, at

JOHN H. CAMP'S,
142 Third street,

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the different series used in the State. Also Copy Books, Slates, &c. Sold by the single or and by the hundred at

D. D. MERRILL, RANDALL & CO.'S.

sep2-2t

Sewell's Map of Minnesota,

Is the only one worth having.

Price $1.25.

For sale at Wholesale by
D. D. MERRILL, RANDALL & CO.

sep1-3t

Card Photographs

$3.00 PER DOZEN

At SINCLAIR'S.

sep2

WANTED.

TWO FIRST-CLASS
Tin and Sheet Iron Workers.

sep1-1w N. B. HARWOOD.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, centrally located. Rent reduced in Board. Inquire at this office.

aug30-1f

MESS PORK.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

P. F. McQUILLAN.

SUGAR CURED HAMS

HENRY AMES & CO.'S BEST, FOR SALE.

P. F. McQUILLAN.

CARBON OIL.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE IN LOTS OR BY THE SINGLE BARREL.

P. F. McQUILLAN.

NAILS.

1,000 KEGS JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

P. F. McQUILLAN.

SUGARS.

200 BARRELS REFINED, COMPRISING
Crushed,
Powdered and
Granulated.

P. F. McQUILLAN.

COFFEES.

100 BAGS PRIME RIO AND O. G. JAVA.

For Sale by P. F. McQUILLAN.

TEAS.

200 HALF CHESTS, CONSISTING OF FINE
Greens, Oolongs and
JAPANS.

P. F. McQUILLAN.

TOBACCOS.

200 Boxes Comprising
Fine Navy, Natural Leaf, &c.

For Sale by P. F. McQUILLAN.

SYRUPS.

250 Barrels, Half Barrels

And Kegs, Comprising Sugar Drips, Amber and Golden and Sugar House.

For sale by P. F. McQUILLAN.

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

P. F. McQUILLAN,

Has an immense variety of Groceries, comprising everything usually kept by a wholesale grocer, which he offers to dealers only, and for cash only, always at lowest market rates. 1y4tf

FOR SALE.

O. CURTIS will sell his House and Lot, corner Canada and Tenth streets. For particulars inquire of him at office No 120 Third street, St. Paul.

mch8 1f

New Advertisements.

N. B. HARWOOD,

No. 187 Third street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.,

WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE,

1,000 Stoves.
600 Bundles Common Sheet Iron,
100 Bundles Russian and American Russian Sheet Iron,
10,000 lbs Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead
3,000 lbs. Pig Tin.
3,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms,
2,000 lbs. Metallic Bottoms,
200 Pumps,
200 Bundles Wire,
5,000 lbs. Sheet Zinc.
500 Boxes Tin Plate,
2,000 lbs. Brass Kettles,

Together with a large variety of

TINNERS' STOCK AND House Furnishing Goods.

Dealers are requested to call and examine stock and prices. aug30-3m-1stp

To War Claim Agents.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The new Blanks for the collection of

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY, AND

Voucher (Receipt) Form No. 5.

Under the law of July 28, 1866, is

NOW READY!

Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the price, $1.00 per quire.

PRESS PRINTING CO.,
aug16 St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE At Public or Private Sale

By MORGAN & McCLOUD,
191 Third street, near the Bridge
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Real Estate at Auction.

We propose to sell at Public Auction on Wednesday, September 5th, and on the first and third Wednesdays of each month thereafter, at our office in this city, all property that may be specially entered for that purpose, without limitation as to price. Lists of the property to be sold will be published, and will also be furnished prior to the day of sale. We will also sell on the premises at any time, Farms, Houses and Lots, Lands, &c., and invite property owners to avail themselves of this method of disposing of their property.

AT PRIVATE SALE—We offer for sale only property over which we have special control, and have the most extensive list in the city, embracing improved and unimproved business and residence property in St. Paul, Farms and Farming Lands throughout the State, lots in superior City and Bayfield, Wis., and property everywhere.

MORGAN & McCLOUD,
aug6-1stp Real Estate Agents, St. Paul.

T. M. METCALF, Real Estate Broker AND INSURANCE AGENT,

Jackson street, between 5th and 6th!

Will buy and sell Real Estate on commission, Pay Taxes, Collect Rents, and attend to all other business in his line, promptly and thoroughly. ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE POLICIES issued in Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford and Accidental Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio. LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

aug17 1stp&16

BELLE PLAINE Real Estate Agency.

ROBERT H. ROSE will attend to all business appertaining to real estate and to the prosecution of War Claims. Respectfully refers to Gov. W. R. Marshall, Gen. H. H. Sibley, D. W. Ingersoll, Esq., Fred. Driscoll, Esq., Col. J. L. Merriam, Col. J. J. Shaw, St. Paul; Hon. A. G. Chatfield and Stone & Metzner, Belle Plaine, Minn.

may5-1stf1f

SOUTHWORTH & POTTS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FUR AND MILLINERY GOODS!

199 Third street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

MEN'S FUR HATS,

From $11 to $00 per dozen.

MEN'S WOOL HATS,

From Nine to Thirty Dollars per doz.

BOYS' FURHATS

From $18 to $30 per Dozen.

BOYS' WOOL HATS,

From Nine to Fifteen Dollars per doz.

MEN'S RESORTE HATS,

From $21 to $42 per Dozen.

Men's & Boys' Fur & Cloth Caps

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Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Flowers, FEATHERS AND LACES.

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The stock, lease and fixtures of one of the best and oldest stands for Fruit and Confectionery in the city. Apply to W. H. RITTER,
Jackson street, near the International.

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FAIRCHILD & CO. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Rogers' Stone Block,

Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

Make sales of Furniture, Stock, Merchandise and Real Estate in Ramsey or any of the adjacent counties.

They also receive goods on commission sell at private sale.

They have a large Hall in the second story for the sale of Furniture. They are prepared to buy Furniture or other goods in large or small quantities, or advance liberally on consignments.

They keep always on hand a good stock of Staple Dry Goods, of Clothing, of Boots and Shoes, of Hats and Caps, and Notions, which they sell at wholesale or retail, at much less than regular prices.

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A Saloon and Fixtures, to be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. aug31 3t*

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT To the Traveling Public.

On and after this date the

Light Draft Passenger Steamer

CHIPPEWA,

CAPTAIN HERMAN,

Will leave St. Paul for La Crosse and intermediate points on

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday,

AT 9 A. M.

The Quickest Steamer on the Waters of the Upper Mississippi.

PASSENGERS GOING BY THE CHIPPEWA WILL SAVE NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT, as we have made no advance on account of low water.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.

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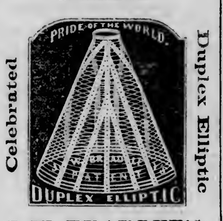
FASHIONS 1866

DEMAND



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J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

Or Double Spring

SKIRTS!

They will not Bend or Break, like the single spring, but will ALWAYS PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, CHURCHES, THEATRES, RAILROAD CARS, and for PROMENADE or HOUSE DRESS—each hoop being composed of two finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, forming one hoop, and making the STRONGEST and MOST FLEXIBLE, as well as the MOST DURABLE and STYLISH SKIRT EVER MADE. In fact they are superior to all others, combining Comfort, Economy, Lightness, Elegance and Durability.

Inquire for BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. For sale everywhere.

Manufactured exclusively by sole owner of patent,

WENTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
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J. W. BRADLEY'S Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

For Elegance, Durability and Economy, superior to all others.

For sale at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
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J. W. BRADLEY'S Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

The most Popular, Stylish and Graceful Skirt worn, for sale by
CATHCART & CO.,
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The Lightest, most Agreeable and Perfect Skirt made, for sale by
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aug15 2m1stp Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul.

DIVIDENDS IN ADVANCE. **NO NOTES! NO INTEREST!**

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JOHN S. RICE, President House of Rep. of Ct.; LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President of Ætna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

ALLEN S. ST. LEAN, Mayor City of Hartford.

Are actively at work as Officers and Directors of this Company.

Capital, best by accumulations, $200,000. Accumulations without capital give the Company

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For every hundred dollars of its liabilities. Its ratio of assets to liability, with capital included, is greater than that of any Company in the United States that began business previous to 1865, and is more than FOUR TIMES the average of all. With its capital excluded it has 7.25 above the average of all the other Companies; and it shows a *better ratio of clear surplus with its* CAPITAL EXCLUDED than the average of all other companies, *Capital included*. It gives you a dividend of more than

Thirty Per Cent in Advance,

By reduction of premium rates. And as Mutual Companies usually declare dividends, you will find it equal to more than a

Fifty Per Cent CASH DIVIDEND.

It has taken more life applications in and around Hartford, its home, during the past twelve months, than any company in America. All kinds of policies issued.

AGENTS WANTED.

For St. Paul and the State at large. Address or apply to

D. S. B. JOHNSTON, State Agent,

OFFICE ON EIGHTH STREET, OPPOSITE RESIDENCE OF MAYOR PRINCE,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

aug3-3md&w1stp

New Advertisements.

NEW ARRIVAL

CAMPBELL

Will open this morning a Fresh stock of

Men's, Boys', Youths, AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

He keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

CASSIMERES, HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NEAT & KNOBBY SUITS

MADE TO ORDER.

158 Third Street,

may24-1stf

PRATT & HUGHSON,

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No. 221 Third street,

(ROGER'S BLOCK.)

Have just received by Express, direct from the celebrated manufactory of

E. C. Burt, New York,

A full assortment of

SUMMER STYLES OF SHOES,

FOR

Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Wear.

We make to Order any kind of BOOTS AND SHOES that is worn. Call and examine our stock. jan6-1stf

H. W. ROBINSON & CO., Chemists & Druggists,

Pure Unadulterated Drugs, FINE CHEMICALS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, Toilet Articles in Sets,

And all articles appertaining to the Drug Business at the

New Drug Store,

IN ROGERS' BLOCK,

227 Third Street,

may23-1y-1st ST. PAUL, MINN

NEW THING IN LIFE INSURANCE!

{DIVIDENDS IN ADVANCE.} {NO NOTES! NO INTEREST!}

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York City.

Cash Capital paid in, besides accumulations, $200,000.

Stockholders not allowed to draw dividends or interest on investments, by the provisions of their charter, until the accumulations have reached two million dollars.

All descriptions of Insurance granted on first-class healthy lives only. Losses paid in thirty days after due notice and proof of death.

The rates adopted by the company are based not upon the rate of mortality as observed among the general population, but upon the actual recorded experience of the mortality among *insured or selected lives* in this country for the last twenty-five years. In this way the actual cost of insurance has been very closely determined from the only true and reliable source for such data. The result is a scale of premiums on whole life policies, varying from

Thirty to Forty Per Cent Lower

Than charged by

Mutual Life Insurance Companies,

Thus making a cash dividend in advance of thirty-three per cent per annum.

THE UNIVERSAL

Is, therefore, able to offer on this description of policy a scale of premium which, as compared with those of mutual companies, is fully equivalent to a

Cash Dividend of Fifty Per Cent.

Payable at the end of five years, which is as large as that averaged by the most successful mutual companies. A fuller and more explicit statement of the advantages of insuring with this company (more particularly on the "ten year plan") together with table of rates and all other information, will be given on application to Agents. AGENTS WANTED in all principal towns. Apply to

O. CURTIS, State Agent, Office 193 Third-st., St. Paul.

aug15-1y-ptp

LAKE COMO HOTEL.

The new and delightful

Hotel at Lake Como,

Was opened June 4th, and will continue

Open During the Watering Season.

It is one of the finest summer resorts in the West—commodious, elegantly furnished, and complete in every respect. Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers and Refreshments of all kinds served up on the shortest notice. Fine Boats for Sailing and Fishing on the Lake.

Permanent Boarders,

A few good Rooms will be reserved for Boarders who may wish to remain at Lake Como for a week, month or longer.

JAMES CHEEVERS, Proprietor.

je10 4m-1stp

CREAM FREEZERS!

Packer's Patent, Torrey's Patent, Masse's Patent.

The above embrace all the best Freezers in use. An assortment of all sizes kept and for sale by
FOLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN,
Union Block, Third-st., St. Paul, Minn

LOOKING GLASSES,

A large stock of all sizes,

Plain, Gilt, and Gilt and Rosewood,

For sale to the Trade at very low prices.
FOLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN,
Union Block, Third street, St. Paul.

jan1-d&wly-1st*

MISS HAYNES' SCHOOL, OPPOSITE the Baptist Church, will re-open on Monday, September 3d. Classes in French and Latin will receive instruction each afternoon.

jy25-tuesthurs&sun

Clothing.

Wm. H. TEMPLE,

CLOTHING,

Third Street, St. Paul.

aug21

Banks.

H. THOMPSON, CASH. J. R. THOMPSON, PRES

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAINT PAUL.

Paid up Capital $600,000.

Government Bonds, Coin, Land Warrants and Half Breed Scrip

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Prompt attention given to the collection of

**QUARTERMAST

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 2, 1866.

Republican State Convention.

The Union electors of the State of Minnesota who are in favor of asserting and maintaining the rights of the loyal people through their representatives in Congress to prescribe the conditions on which the late rebel States shall be allowed to participate in the General Government, and who favor the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held in Mozart Hall, in St. Paul, Minn., on **Wednesday, the 19th day of September, 1866,** at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Auditor and Clerk of the Supreme Court, to be supported at the next general election and for transacting such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz:

Anoka	1	Mille Lacs	1
Benton	1	Monongalia	1
Blue Earth	1	Morrison	2
Brown	1	Mower	1
Carver	1	Nicollet	3
Cass	1	Olmsted	2
Crow Wing	1	Otter Tail	1
Chisago	1	Pine	1
Cottonwood	1	Pinckney	1
Dakota	1	Redwood	1
Douglas	1	Renville	1
Dodge	3	Rice	2
Faribault	2	St. Louis	1
Fillmore	3	Scott	1
Freeborn	2	Sherburne	1
Goodhue	3	Sibley	2
Hennepin	3	Stearns	1
Houston	2	Steele	2
Isanti	1	Todd	1
Jackson	1	Wabashaw	3
Kandiyohi	1	Waseca	1
Kanabec	1	Washington	4
Lesueur	1	Watonwan	1
Martin	1	Winona	4
McLeod	1	Wright	2
Meeker	1		

Delegates from unorganized counties not named will be subject to the action of the convention.

R. BLAKELY, Chairman. C. D. DAVIDSON,
W. W. CULVER, J. FRANKENFIELD,
E. S. YOUMANS, T. C. MCLURE,
FRED. DOSS, H. F. STOWELL,
GEO. C. MOFF,
Union State Central Committee.

St. Paul, August 10, 1866.

THERE COMES A TIME.

There comes a time when we grow old,
And like a sunset down the sea,
Slope gradual, and the night comes cold
Come whispering sad and chillingly:
And locks are gray
As winter's dusk,
And eyes of saddest blue behold
The leaves all weary drift away,
The lips of a faded coral say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leaped as leaps the laughing main;
Are dead to all save memory,
A prisoner in his dungeon chain;
And dawn of day
Hath passed away,
The noon hath into darkness rolled,
And by the embers wan and gray,
I hear a voice in whisper say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when manhood's prime
Is shrouded in the mist of years,
And beauty, fading like a dream,
Hath passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!
But oh, the spark
That kindled youth in hues of gold,
Still burns with clear and steady ray;
And fond affections, lingering, say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when laughing Spring
And golden Summer cease to be,
And we put on the Autumn robe
To tread the last destivity;
But now the slope,
With rosy Hope,
Beyond the sunset we behold,
Another dawn with fairer light,
While watchers whisper through the night,
There is a time when we grow old.

HOW A BOAT RACE HASTENED A WEDDING.

A Tale of the English University of Cambridge.

BY PERCY MURTEL.

Written Expressly for the St. Paul Press.

At the general meeting of the committee of a small private literary club in the West of London to which I belonged for some five years, it was made one of the standing rules that each member in the order of joining should relate over the wine and dessert of a quarterly dinner given regularly by the club, some anecdote, or if possible some tale of love or war connected with his own experience and in which it was made a *sine qua non* the narrator should be concerned as a prominent, if not indeed as the principal actor. This resolution had been passed some two years previous to my joining, and it was in compliance with it, that I proceeded to relate the following incident pretty much as I have here jotted it down for the reader.

I.

"After all there are few pleasanter reminiscences connected with our youthful days than the recollection of the happy period spent at either of those seats of sound learning—the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Loosed from the restraints, however mildly exercised, of home; sole monarch of those two or three rooms, surrounded by the "grave and gay, the lively and severe"—intoxicated with the conscious sense of dawning manhood, its joys and griefs, its hopes and aims—there is scarcely any epoch which makes such an impression on our memories in after life as the three years usually passed "in the bosom of our Alma Mater." It may or may not be so with every one, but such are the feelings which my college days at Cambridge engendered in your humble servant. The boat club, the gymnasium, the college eleven, the tandem dog cart with (I need scarcely hint to old collegians) the leader waiting to be put on a short distance out of town—the occasional meet of the hounds in the neighborhood and the sly flirtation with the pretty bar maid at G——, not forgetting, too, our freshman's bloodletting device for the 5th of November, all flash back on our memories with agreeable distinctness. Then there was that night we were pursued, minus academicals, by the Proctor and his two men, or as it might be said in very Horatian language, "*cum catulis fidelibus!*" Again, the recollection how just in running round All Saints' Passage out of Lydurg street, a friendly gownsman tripped up the nearest "dog," of course quite by accident, and afforded you time to step into John's before the stern mandate for your name and college could be entered. Then, too, there was the Commemoration with its attendant galaxy of beauty and fair dames—those cheers for the young women in pink, blue, mauve, and every other color that afforded a pretext for noticing a pretty girl; and lastly, but by no means least, the bestowal of a just reward on persevering merit, the recipient feeling fully compensated, if only by that one tender glance of affectionate pride which has encountered his from the sea of faces, for days of toil and, it may be, nights of weary vigil.

Yes, take it all in all, our college days are among the happiest of those we look back on in after years.

"Why, my dear fellow you're quite eloquent, I declare!" exclaimed Warneford, as in his genial office of President to one of our social entertainments he despatched the port and sherry on their second round. "But, Clifford, we must have your story into the bargain. No excuse will be taken."

"No, indeed!" chorussed some six or seven voices.

"Take some more beeswing, old fellow," added our Vice, a jovial as well as talented knight of the pen; "and gave us the tale." Thus pressed, I commenced as follows:

It was a great mistake, however, sending *me* to college, at least in so far as regarded the high views my poor father entertained as likely to result from a residence there on my part. I never was a reading man, and as the old gentleman was somewhat strict disciplinarian, the feeling of freedom I experienced during my first term at John's, and the kind of bachelor hallcomfort appertaining to our mode of living, entirely owed as it was, elated me to so great a pitch, that, neglecting "my coach," (a cant term among collegians applied to one's tutor,) and keeping only sufficient chapels to pass muster, I plunged into every kind of amusement and dissipation that offered itself. In the vacation that ensued I went down, having done little else than spend the £100 my father allowed me every term in wine parties, tandems, billiards, and when occasion permitted it, on the turf at Newmarket.

I found on coming after my arrival home at the rectory of a pretty little hamlet on the coast of Hampshire that my tutor had given "Gov," an inkling of my career while "up," feeling it, as that gentleman stated, (and in the teeth of which my conscience could not but acquiesce,) to be his duty to my father, who was an old college acquaintance of his to do so. The result was the old gentleman gave me a long lecture in his study, and with tears in his eyes besought me to give up the reckless habits into which I had plunged at Cambridge, and if I really felt averse to reading for honors, at least to make sufficient effort to enable me to take my degree with credit. I promised him I would, and that when I went up again I would lead a far different life.

For the first month after my arrival home, I went a complete round of gaieties, and subsequently departed on a visit to a college chum, named Gleason who resided near the fine old city of Nottingham. I was amply repaid for the journey by as cordial and hearty a welcome as one could possibly desire, and more, far more, by an introduction to my friend's only sister, who, barely pretty according to the sentimental guage of romance, possessed sufficient personal charms to attract any but a perfect connoisseur.

A winning manner, combined with a disposition evidently as natural as it was sweet and gentle, made such an effect upon me that the upshot of the whole matter was I fell in love there and then, and had all I could do to prevent its being suspected and snubbed; as I imagined it might be, in accordance with its presumed ephemeral nature.

We rode, walked, danced and sang together, and though I sometimes thought I detected occasionally a slight preference for me (jealously watched for I promise you,) over some imaginary rival, I, as yet, thinking it was rather too soon to broach the matter, and, to say the truth, being not at all certain as to the result, refrained from any declaration of attachment for Emily Gleason until a sufficient time should have elapsed which an ordinary mortal might reasonably be supposed to take previous to falling a victim to such a fate.

Rather below the medium height yet her figure was faultless. Her dark hair and soft brown eyes claimed her as a brunett, and though her features were far from regular, yet they had ever a sweetness in repose which was very charming, and in merry moments when the rich red lips relaxed sufficiently to disclose the most perfect set of even white teeth I think I ever saw, the smile thus formed was one of peculiar fascination.

Time of course in such society quickly flew by, and as the vacation was now waning to its close I was compelled to take leave of my hospitable friends, having sundry arrangements to make at home previous to my return to College; not, however, before I had made a ratified stipulation that Mrs. Gleason, accompanied by her daughter, should pay her son a visit in the fall term and see the different objects of interest at Cambridge.

The grand old colleges, venerable in their antiquity—the fine chapels of King's and Trinity, not forgetting the picturesque view of little Clare from the lovely grounds at the back—all excited their delight and interest to the utmost. You may be sure I did not omit to show them Kirke White's tomb, nor Gray's window in Peterhouse, (the celebrated scene of a practical joke on the poet.) With regard to the former, Emily was quite enthusiastic declaring she would not have missed seeing it for anything.

We repaired afterwards to Gleason's rooms and the ladies were pleased to express themselves somewhat satisfied with the tidy state of affairs in both suites, for they would see mine too. But they of course had not the slightest idea of the number of imbecilities so liberally bestowed on our unfortunate gyps [University term for the college men-servants,] (fully attested for afterwards however by a plentiful order on the Buttery beer) in order to secure so favorable a result.

The next day being the first of the "grand four races," Gleason had a carriage at the door by two o'clock in order to take his mother and sister down to the railway bridge to witness them.

I was unable to attend them, as I had to go down in the college eight, but Emily intimated that she would like to see me in my boating costume, (I described the college colors to her) did much toward reconciling me to the temporary separation as I handed her into the barouche.

II.

Half an hour later I was down at our boat-house.

We had barely got out of our dressing rooms into "our swift gliding craft," when the University boat swept by in magnificent style, followed by the first and second Trinity.

A friendly nod from the cox of the former, whom I knew very well, and a smiling intimation "to come along," roused me from a momentary reverie into which I had fallen, and feeling the fiber ropes I prepared to start.

"Shove her off, Hadler."

"Yes, sir."

"Eyes in the boat, all. Pull, two. Hold her up one, three and five! Pull, four! Easy all! Are you ready? Row on, all!!!" and away we went in the wake of the others.

Certainly any one might have been proud of steering such a crew as the first John's. They were in first rate training and condition. Their powerful stroke and splendid time could not but excite the admiration of any lover of aquatic sports. Several of our college, as we passed them on the tow path, gave us the customary "well rowed, John's."

We soon overhauled the freshman's boat, which had started some twenty minutes ahead, and watched with ill-concealed mirth two or three faces assume an aspect of disgust as their owners unwillingly caught a crab of the largest and most approved pattern.

"Easy all," I exclaimed, after a ten minutes spell, as there was no occasion to sweat the crew, and we were going merely to see the race, not to take any part in it.

"By the way, Robson," I observed, addressing the stroke, "Clack wants to get you in the University boat for Putney this year—will you go?"

"Yes, he was speaking to me about it this morning after lecture, but I'm afraid I shan't be able. I've not got half ready for my degree yet, and, by Jove, if I'm plucked, it'll break the old Gov's heart. No, I'll have to give it up. You take it Lampson," he continued, turning his head in the direction of No. 3.

"You pull just as even a scull as I do, and I think a trifle stronger."

"Well, perhaps I will," rejoined the party addressed.

"Clarke said, he was determined to get some man out of the boat," laughed Robson. "so I suppose he thinks something of us." But breathing time was up, and farther conversation was cut short with.

"Are you ready? Eyes on the stroke. Paddle on, all."

We turned the last bend and were now in full view of the bridge. Down the reach we went on a half spurt. We were within two boat lengths of the right hand arch, when suddenly through the aperture dashed an outrigger, pulled by what seemed quite a lad, as near as one could judge at the distance. He was coming stem on for us, and at the last stretch of his paddles—evidently a novice and ignorant of the rules of the river. In a second, starting to my feet, I comprehended the danger.

"Boat ahead, sir!" I shouted, and then to my own crew, "Easy, all! Hold her up, all!!! Oars up, toss side!"

The party on the outrigger, now for the first time aware of the impending shock, lost his presence of mind, and in turning hurriedly to see his danger, upset his ticklish craft; and worse still, received a heavy blow on the forehead from our bow's oar, as he canted it up to my order.

I saw in a minute a deathly pallor come over his countenance, as he barely rose to the surface, and concluding he had fainted from the blow, I cautiously turned round on my seat and slipped over the stern into the water to try and save him if I could, being a very good swimmer. I dived where I last saw him, but in vain. I encountered nothing of which I was in search, and I rose to the surface but to get a breath and try again. This time I met with more success. I felt a hand, which I eagerly grasped. Transferring my hold thence to the hair of the head, I raised the body to the surface when clearing my eyes a little of the water—Heavens! who should I recognise in the senseless burden I was supporting but Emily's younger brother Robert!

Amid the cheers of the crowd on the banks which had by this time much increased, with my left hand I kept us both afloat till I grasped an oar extended from a boat near by, and was pulled ashore.

Exhausted with the diving and the helpless weight of the poor boy I had had to sustain, I fainted on reaching shore, and had it not been for some brandy which one of our crew had in his pocket flask I expect I should have been some time in that condition. The cordial, however, soon brought me sufficiently to myself to be cognizant of the fact of my being seated on two or three carriage cushions placed on the ground covered with coats *ad infinitum*, and of Clinton holding my hand in his, while with tears in his eyes he thanked me for saving his brother's life.

"How is he Gleason?" I enquired.

"He is fast recovering, dear Clifford; thanks to you. He could swim well enough but that blow had stunned him."

"I thought it had but I had no idea it was your brother till I'd got him half ashore. However, you are sure he is getting right. He looked devilish pale to the last of my recollection."

"Yes, indeed! He is much better than you are. By the way, my mother and sister want us to take the carriage, drive home and send it back for them. You will, won't you?"

"Nothing of the sort, Gleason," I rejoined with a smile, for the brandy was fast restoring me to myself "and beside"—

I was here interrupted by Wodehouse, a Clare man of my acquaintance, who happened to have driven down on his dog cart to the willows. Having just heard of the accident he had whipped up to the scene. He was a somewhat rough though singularly good hearted fellow and when bent on doing you what he considered a service, he would never hear of denial. Elbowing his way through the little group surrounding me, he insisted on taking me back to town.

"Clifford, old boy," he exclaimed, seizing my hand with a grasp of iron, "I don't care about waiting for the race, so you must let me drive you home. Denials are useless. I've got plenty of rugs, so you'll be warm enough, I'll wager. And if my little Jessie can't put you in your rooms five-and twenty minutes hence, I'll sell her to-morrow, and buy a donkey. So just take another pull at that pistol and jump up."

"Thanks, old fellow," I replied, resuming once more the perpendicular, "I will," and taking my seat I bid Gleason thank his mother and sister for me, not forgetting to add that I would call round in the evening and pay my respects in person.

"All right! But I shall be at your rooms nearly as soon as you are," he observed, hastening in the direction of the carriage.

I was home in twenty minutes, thanks to Wodehouse's driving; and promising to call the next day, after seeing me into my room and swallowing a glass of sherry, he hurried off.

IV.

Gleason was nearly as good as his word, and I had scarcely got a dry suit on, and made somewhat of a toilet, previous to Hall, before he came bounding in with the mandates of the Gleason ladies, backed by his own influence, that if I felt sufficiently convalescent I should favor them with my company to dinner at six.

It did not require much pressing, I am afraid, to gain his suit, for I speedily accepted the invite.

Six o'clock saw me punctually at the hotel, where I received the warmest welcome, and a perfect flood of thanks, for what they were pleased to term my gallant service of the day.

Young Robert was not present at table as, having complained of a sick headache (a not unlikely result of the day's adventure), he had, at the maternal suggestion, retired to bed.

During dinner I inquired how it was he happened to be on the river at all, and Gleason gave me the desired information as follows:

Learning in the morning that there was to be a boat race in the afternoon, and fearing that an intimation of his intention to pull down the river might meet with vehement opposition from the maternal authority, he quietly absconded before lunch, hastened down to the river, hired an outrigger, and being a tolerable sculler managed to get down to the willows. He was not missed till lunch, and then it being supposed he was out sight-seeing nothing was thought of it till the party were ready to start. After waiting a little while for him, to no purpose, they set off, concluding he had preceded them on foot, or, boy like, had found some other amusement. And truly he had! Going down he had the river nearly all to himself, the boats having hardly any of them started, but coming back was a different thing, as he found to his cost, and the result of his keeping the wrong side of the river rather disastrous.

The dinner passed off pleasantly enough and I had the unspeakable happiness of perceiving, from the heightened color on her cheek when she addressed me, and from the subdued eagerness with which she listened to my remarks, that, to say the least of it, I had advanced most considerably in the opinion of Emily.

In fact, to make a short story of what otherwise I could lengthen till I am afraid you would all be tired, I took advantage of the occasion—plucked up "a sperrit," as old Weller termed it, and that very evening as we sat talking together in the window recess, (Gleason having luckily gone to spend an hour with his "coach," and Mrs. G. being occupied in a gentle doze on the sofa at the further end of the room,) asked my divinity to have me for better or for worse. To my unbounded joy she answered in a gentle affirmative, and on mutual confessions I ascertained the flattering fact that I might have put the question at a much earlier date in our acquaintance, without running any particular danger of refusal. However, better late than never.

The following day, upon questioning Gleason as to whether he would have any particular objections to me as a brother-in-law, he smilingly replied in the negative, and told me, with the air of one who was divulging an important secret, he thought from all he knew I had a very good chance of winning the young lady's consent, concluding with an expression of sincere hope I might get it.

When, however, I told him that as to that little matter the affair was "au fait accompli," he called me the slyest dog in the world, and swore if it had not turned out precisely as he wished it, he would have shot me three hours afterwards.

"One thing, however, you can do for me," I eagerly observed in reply, "and that is to broach the affair on my part, (for Emily has already, I doubt not done so on hers,) to Mrs. Gleason, and if agreeable I will run round at lunch time and ask her permission in *propria persona*. Of course you all guess the rest.

To conclude, we were married three months after the Gleason's arrived home, and I leave it to your candid opinion to decide whether in this case a boat race did not hasten a wedding.

NINEVEH AND BABYLON.

Results of Modern Excavations.

Celebrated as these two ancient cities are in sacred history, through their connection with the fortunes of the Israelites, God's chosen people, modern research has shown that they possessed the elements of worldly renown, aside from such connection, in a remarkable degree. The ruins that exist at this day, even, after the lapse of centuries, impart a striking sense of their magnificence and grandeur, and confirm the accounts given of them by ancient profane historians. Rawlinson, in his work on the great monarchies of the ancient Eastern world, has brought together a fund of valuable and interesting information concerning them. Their defences were of the most formidable description, consisting of vast castellated walls, protected by broad and deep moats, with outlying works of defense. Xenophon, who beheld Nineveh in ruins, reckoned that the walls were 100 feet high, and Mr. Layard considers it evident, from their condition at the present day, that they were 100 feet high. Their breadth, according to Xenophon, was 50 feet—at the gates upward of 100 feet. The gateways were 120 feet wide—the outer gate being protected by two inner gates, between which were large side chambers in the walls, in which soldiers could be posted. These gateways were archways through the wall; above them were lofty towers from whence missles could be hurled against an attacking foe. Other towers were erected at intervals along the walls. These immense walls were constructed of sun-dried bricks, faced externally with stone blocks to the height of fifty feet. They would constitute as formidable defense against artillery as any fortifications of the present day. On the side of the Tigris the walls were unassailable; on the narrow southern front the city was protected by a deep ravine and water course; and on the other two fronts the walls were covered along the whole extent by a broad moat or canal, through which the river Khosr was turned. In addition to these defenses there were strong out-lying works. Altogether they were impregnable by any skill or force possessed by the ancient world. Nineveh fell at last only by a mighty inundation of the river Tigris. But even when a besieging force had penetrated into the city they would have found other defences of no mean strength. The royal palaces were so constructed that they could be turned into citadels. They stood upon vast platforms, built of sun dried bricks, faced on all sides with solid stone, rising from 60 to 80 or more feet above the plain. These platforms were miles in circumference. The palaces of the Assyrian monarchs were one-storied buildings, with a wide extent of courts, halls, and minor apartments, and as successive monarchs added to the platforms of his predecessors to erect new palaces, these elevated areas became in time of immense extent. All the chief entrances or doorways of the palace were adorned on either side by colossal winged bulls or lions with the head of a man, sculptured in fine limestone; and the chief halls and apartments were lined to the hight of nine or ten feet with slabs of the same material, on which were colored representations of the exploits of the king who built the palace, with inscriptions detailing the events of his reign. The halls were usually seventeen to twenty feet in hight.

As to the great size of Nineveh's sister capital, Babylon, there is no doubt. A hundred square miles of ruins attest the truthfulness of the accounts of ancient historians, although no distinct traces of its famous walls have been discovered. Probably their remains were swept away by some tremendous inundation. These walls were fourteen miles square and three hundred feet high. They were built chiefly of sun-dried brick, but faced with kiln-dried brick. Along the broad summit a series of low towers, 250 in number, served as guard rooms and watch towers for the soldiers. Beneath, along the outer front of the wall, ran a wide and deep moat. Against such a rampart the operations of scaling or mining were alike hopeless. A clear open space or belt, nearly a quarter of a mile wide, lay within the wall, running all around, upon which no houses are allowed to be built, and which was doubtless reserved for cultivation. The city was laid out in quadrangular blocks. Each wall was pierced by twenty-five gates, and from these straight streets or roads ran across the city, cutting it into squares. The river Euphrates divided the city nearly in half. It was lined on both sides by quays of solid brick, surmounted by walls, which guarded the banks for their whole length. In each of these walls were twenty-five gates, corresponding to the number of streets, which came upon the river, and at each gate was a ferry for the conveyance of passengers across the stream. There was also a drawbridge and a tunnel connecting the two sides of the river

The vast mounds which still rise above the plain attest the magnitude of the palaces, temples and other public buildings of Babylon. There were three great palaces, the chief of which was that of Nebuchadnezzar. This vast royal residence was situated within a triple enclosure, the innermost wall, which was eighty feet high, being fully two miles in circumference, and the outermost nearly seven. On the inner walls were representations of hunting scenes. The mound on which the palace was built is 700 yards long by 600 broad, and rises more than seventy feet above the plain. The temple of Belus, another remarkable structure, was 600 feet high. The ascent was by an inclined plane or steps carried around the outside of the building. It contained three colossal statues of gold—one of Bel, one of Belus and one of Rhea or Ishtar. In front of these tables was a golden statue forty feet long and fifteen broad, on which stood two huge drinking cups, each thirty talents in weight. There were also various golden images and vessels, all of which fell a spoil to the conquerors of the city. Of the capture of "Babylon the mighty" by Cyrus, who first diverted the waters of the Euphrates several miles above the city, Mr. Rawlinson gives the following graphic account:

"When all was prepared, Cyrus determined to wait for the arrival of a certain festival, during which the whole population were wont to engage in drinking and reveling, and then silently in the dead of night to turn the water of the river and make his attack. All fell out as he hoped and wished. The festival was even held with greater pomp and splendor than usual; for Belshazzer, with the natural insolence of youth, to mark his contempt for the besieging army, abandoned himself wholly to the delights of the season, and himself entertained a thousand lords in his palace. Elsewhere the rest of the population was occupied in feasting and dancing. Drunken riot and mad excitement held possession of the town; the siege was forgotten; ordinary precautions were neglected. Following the example of their king, the Babylonians gave themselves up for the night to orgies in which religious frenzy and drunken excitement formed a strange and revolting medley.

Meanwhile, outside the city, in silence and darkness, the Persians watched at the two points where the Euphrates entered and left the walls. Anxiously they noted the gradual sinking of the water in the river bed; still more anxiously they watched to see if those within the walls would observe the suspicious circumstances and sound an alarm through the town. Should such an alarm be given, all their labors would be lost.

But as they watched, no sounds of alarm reached them—only a confused noise of revel and riot, which showed that the unhappy townsmen were quite unconscious of the approach of danger.

At last shadowy forms began to emerge from the obscurity of the deep river bed, and on the landing places opposite the river gates scattered clusters of men grew into solemn columns—the undefended gateways were seized—a warshout was raised—the alarm was taken and spread—and swift runners started off to "show the King of Babylon that his city was taken at one end." In the darkness and confusion of the night a terrible massacre ensued. The drunken revelers could make no resistance. The king, paralyzed with fear at the awful handwriting on the wall, which too late warned him of his peril, could do nothing even to check the progress of the assailants, who carried all before them every where. Bursting into the palace a band of Persians made their way to the presence of the monarch, and slew him on the scene of his impious revelry. Other bands carried fire and sword through the town. When morning came, Cyrus found himself undisputed master of the city.

A Woman's Complaint—What Shall we do with our Hoop Skirts?

I have had some trials in the course of my life, although but "twenty springs have passed over my head," and some still consider me young. In my earlier years I was the owner of a dog, a cat and a bird, and my first distinct recollection of trials is connected with their mischiefs and misfortunes, which did not cease till they were all buried at the foot of the garden walk. A little later, my bosom became the spectres that robbed me of my peace, until, by determined effort, I packed them into my unwilling brain to be gradually assimilated or forgotten. I cared little which.

At fourteen, Ariel Lamb, the minister's son, fell in love with me and promised to be forever mine, and although, of course, I didn't say anything so foolish as that, from that time I felt myself called upon to attend both to his temporal and spiritual welfare. And a source of constant anxiety he was to me, for he would be constantly keeping company with other boys who were only ordinary mortals, and I thought bestowed too many smiles and oranges on Kitty Crane and Rosa Frost; and finally, after being "mine forever" for six months, he actually went off to a pic-nic without my consent, and when I remonstrated with him he said something about apron strings, and I was relieved of that trial.

But of late years I have had a more serious trial than any of these, and for which I have not yet found a solution. What can I do with my hoop skirts? They wear out and the fashions change, but they refuse to be destroyed. I buried the first one I cast off down in the garden beside my pets, but it made John swear so when he spaded it up, and it provokes father so to have the springs catch in his hoe when he is gardening, that I don't dare to do it again. I did one up, determined to take it clear out of town and throw it away by the roadside, but I imagined every one looking at me and thinking, "There goes Phœbe Parsons with a hoop skirt," and I was sure I should be watched, and some one would see me throw away the package, and would examine it, and the story would get all over the town, and so I walked back with it and put it carefully away in the garret; and I have put more with it, and now there are nine of these skeletons in the house.

I have spent many hours in that garret planning how to get rid of these "bands of steel." My cousin from New York was here last summer, and I confided my trouble to her. "Oh," says she, "I know one lady who has thirty or forty, and Jane Stuart has about as many, and no one knows what to do with them; but I hired our black cook to carry mine off for half a dollar." I have since then been trying to think of some one I could hire to carry mine away. I have asked the washerwoman and several beggar women, but they all shake their heads ominously, and I am in great perplexity, and I feel more and more that there must be a skeleton in every house. And how shall we get rid of it?

The other day a marine at the Brooklyn navy yard barracks was said to have the cholera, suddenly collapsed, and, to all appearance, died. Immediately burial was ordered; a coffin was procured and the defunct soldier was ensconced. The funeral procession was formed, and the dirge was being played as the party made its mournful march to the last resting place, where privates and commanders are equal, when the tired marine, being wearied lying on his back, turned over and rattled at the coffin door for a breath of air. Consternation seized the mourners, the pall-bearers became pale with terror, the casket, by some means which no one has been able to explain, (owing to the sudden confusion,) opened, and the marine sat up and spoke of things pertaining to this life. He still lives and is doing well.

A CINCINNATIAN says: "Talk about filters! Just eat a quart of Ohio river water, and stand in the sun for five minutes, and you will find the aforesaid water coming out at every pore, beautifully filtered, while your stomach becomes converted into a sand-bag, and you can hear the gravel rattle as you walk."

IT is fancifully suggested by the Philadelphia Bulletin, that General Custer cheered for "Dixie," because it was Custe merry.

PERSONAL.

—The widow Clicquot is dead.

—Beecher's income is $9,000.

—Mrs. Ex-President Tyler is at Saratoga.

—Gen. Buchanan's income for 1865 was $12,536.

—Gen. Benedeck is eating humble pie at Olmutz.

—The rebel General Wheeler is writing up his campaigns.

—Senator Chandler's income is the largest in Detroit, $61,117.

—It is reported that the ex-King of Naples is coming to America.

—Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren are shortly to be married.

—The leading income in Cleveland, Ohio, is A. Stone's, viz: $133,937.

—Major General Joseph Hooker was in Detroit last Thursday. His health continues feeble.

—Bourcicault has offered Miss Maggie Mitchell liberal terms for a lengthened star engagement at his new theatre in London.

—Napoleon III. is one of the best customers of the Atlantic cable. He has a daily talk with Maximilian.

—At Louisville, last week, S. Holsclaw, (late of Magruder's staff,) was married to Miss A. Lambert, niece of C. L. Vallandigham.

—John Herdman, aged fifteen, died at Zanesville, last week, from an injury to his elbow, received while wrestling.

—A Mr. Behon, who died the other day at Norfolk, Virginia, left a legacy of $80,000 to a Catholic church.

—General W. J. Hardee is now concerned in the direction of certain important railroad interests between Vicksburg and Selma, Alabama.

—President Johnson is said to be quite at a loss what to do with the bale of cotton that has been sent him from Macon.

—John C. Breckinridge and family sailed for Europe a few days ago. That story about twins was not even half true.

—If all of Mr. Johnson's Pa were "suffused with tears," what would be the depth of salt water in the streets of Washington?—*Sandusky Register.*

—Colonel George Ward Nichols, author of the "Story of the Great March," has written a novel, founded on his war experience.

Sir Edward Bulwer's new Lord Lytton,
Proclaim the fact from Wight to Arran;
Richly—and variously he's written,
But now we all must call him—Barren.
Punch.

—Mr. F. B. Carpenter, the artist, has written a book entitled "Six Months at the White House." He denies that Mr. Lincoln sometimes told indelicate stories.

—General Jeff. C. Davis is to be appointed Colonel of one of the new regiments to be raised under the new army bill. His present rank is Captain in the First Regular Artillery.

—Ex-President Buchanan spends most of his time telling stories about the grandeur of his administration; the old pub. func. is evidently in his ante-dotage.

—Both Mr. Field and Mr. Glass claim the credit for successfully laying the Atlantic Cable. Why not compromise by calling it the "Field-Glass" Cable?

—Major Joseph Stephens, the celebrated dwarf, died of apoplexy, at his residence in Lyman, Maine, on the 14th, aged sixty-one years. He was thirty-six inches high, and weighed, at the time of his death, forty-five pounds.

—The reaper man, McCormick, is enjoying himself finely at Sheldon Springs, Vermont. Perhaps it is because they will let him wash his feet in the springs, which they wouldn't do at Binghamton, New York.

FACETIÆ.

THE latest brand of strychnine whiskey is called "needle gun." It is more destructive than "Jersey lightning."

WHAT is the difference between a tunnel and a speaking trumpet? One is hollowed out, and the other is hollowed in.

A CORRESPONDENT writing of the doings at "the wigwam" said "the spectators were numerous, and *embraced many ladies.*"

WHAT is the difference between an editor and a wife? One acts articles to rights and the other writes articles to act.

IN Paris a drunken man tumbled into a basket containing 3,000 eggs. The effect was naturally disastrous.

THE Prussian soldiers are very grateful to Bismarck for making the war short and sweet—to Prussia.

JERSEY LIGHTNING'S fortune is said to have had a severe bole knocked in it by somebody's dissipation.

JUST before Starkweather was led out to be hung he was asked if he would like a little whisky, and replied: "No, I guess not—no, I'll take nothing, for unpleasant remarks would be made about it."

HALLOWELL, the postmaster at Kansas City, indorsed Randall's bread-and-butter circular: "Do you think I am a d——d fool?" and sent it back. The next thing will be a new appointment for that locality.

ALBANY appears to be about the right place from which to choose a wife. Not a week passes during which more or less husbands are not beaten. Mr. Thomas Griffin is the last victim. Mrs. G. thrashed him well, then kicked him out of doors.

I ASKED an old farmer once the best time to put in rye. He looked at his watch and replied:

"This is about my hour."

The rye was immediately put in.

All seasons are the same for putting in rye.

"Do you consider lager beer intoxicating?" "Yell, as for dat I can't zay. I trinks feelty or reexty classes a day, and it does not hurt me; but I don't know how it would pe if a man vas to make a hog of himself."

THE devoted parents of a Columbus, Ohio, young lady, furnished her with a splendid wardrobe for a trip to New York, in order to save her from the addresses of an objectionable young man. Miss packed off with the young man who had paid the addresses.

MRS. Jeff. Davis writes to a friend in Charleston, S. C.: "Mr. Davis is slowly but surely wasting away, and I look forward to his Maker's release, if man does not soon afford him one. It is very kind of you to ask what he wants; but beyond cigars and a little Madeira or sherry wines he seems to desire nothing."

CHAPMAN, a witty lawyer of Hartford, was busy with a case at which a lady was present, with whom he had already had something to do as a witness. Her husband was also present—a diminutive, meek, forbearing sort of a man—who, in the language of Mr. Chapman, looked like a rooster flushed out of a swill barrel, while the lady was a large, portly woman, evidently the better horse. As on the former occasion, she baulked him on the cross-examination. The lawyer was pressing a question urgently, when she said with vindictive fire flashing from her eyes, "Mr. Chapman, you need'nt think to catch me; you tried that once before." "Madam," said the lawyer, putting on his most quizzical expression, "I haven't the slightest desire to catch you, and your husband looks as if he was sorry he ever did.

A CURIOUS dispute is now going on among some of the Belgian papers, the ultramontane or Catholic journals representing that pilgrimages, nine days prayers and processions are far more efficacious cholera remedies than human means. But the *Independence* came out with a statement that the day after the procession the cholera increased fifty per cent., and that the very day after the pilgrimages ceased by the order of the burgomaster they were reduced to the normal state, with many other statistics. This simple statement is looked upon with horror by the devotees, and that paper is charged with impiety and cynicism revolting to the conscience. But the facts are good, nevertheless, and have not been disputed.

Special Notices.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the MRS. WINSLOW OF THE SOOTHING SYRUP IS NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY OTHER ARTICLE. je5-d&w3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS, *Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.* This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—*These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.*

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sold by all Druggists. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOH MOSES, 27 Cortlandt street, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing fifty Pills, by return mail. oct12-dew6t&wtnov1'66-ewf

AGENTS WANTED—Male & Female, to sell an article that *All must and will have.* It is a DRESS- For ARGE BUSI- NESS at home, daily profit $10 Money making. Sent free Stamps for papers. S. Devereaux & Co., Drawer 6112, Chicago, Ill. jel6-3m

HOUSEKEEPERS TRUE FRIEND.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by lawful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been fully cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send a recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City. jy25-3m

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and *relief and health to your infants.* We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used.

City Advertisements.

POUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at Public Vendue to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up in said city, viz: One Bay Horse, with two hind feet white, stiff in the fore part, 12 years.
EDWARD SHIELDS,
sep2 3 Poundmaster.

TO TAX PAYERS.—The books of the City Assessor will be open to the inspection of tax payers on Monday, the 3d of September, at the office of the County Auditor. The Board of Equalization will meet on Tuesday, the 4th, and continue its sessions until all can have an opportunity to examine their assessments, and make complaint of any errors or inequalities.
I give this special notice that tax payers may know that now is the time to have all errors corrected and to have their property assessed equally and on a par with their neighbors, if it is not already.
To bring about as much perfection in this matter as the combined wisdom of all, complainants, the County Board, (and the Assessor,) can accomplish, I will attend the sessions of the Board, to co-operate with them and the tax payers in making everything as near right and equitable as possible. All evidence of inequalities or errors will be respectfully considered.
J. W. McCUNG, City Assessor.
aug31-1w

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO VACATE AN ALLEY IN RASS' ADDITION TO HIBERTY OF ST. PAUL.—Notice is hereby given that the petition of Theodore Borup and E. S. Champlin has been filed with the City Clerk, by order of the Common Council, to vacate the alley marked on the plat of Rass' Addition, (as stated in said petition,) as a public alley, running from Monroe street to the centre of block one, and cut but number fifteen to said addition, and that the Common Council has appointed Tuesday, the second day of October, at four o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, to be and determine the matter, and when all interested can attend and be heard. By order of the Common Council.
K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, August 23d, 1866. aug24 4w

$500 REWARD.—The city of St. Paul will give a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the Jefferson School House in the Fourth Ward.
JOHN S. PRINCE, Mayor.
St. Paul, July 6th, 1866. jy6-tf

NOTICE OF PROPOSALS.—Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received by the City Clerk at his office for the sale to the city of ten acres of land, more or less, to be used as a burying place of dead animals, and to bury such offal as it may be found necessary to remove from the city. The location must be at least one mile outside of, and within four miles of the city limits. The propositions to state the number of acres, the price per acre and location of land. By order of the Common Council.
K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, June 21, 1866. je22-tf

NOTICE.—Persons knowing of any nuisance to exist within the city will, by communicating the fact to the City Clerk at his office, have the same attended to at once. A register is kept in the Clerk's office for the purpose of entering nuisances and such other matters as require the attention of the Health Inspector, examined daily by myself.
J. WRIGHT, Health Inspector.
St. Paul, June 13th, 1866. jel4-tf

Railroads

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH.
VIA
Winona & St. Peter R. R.
Connecting with the
Minn. Stage Co.'s Line for La Crosse.
Passengers leaving St. Paul in the morning reach Winona the same day.
Going East leaves Kasson at 6 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Going West leaves Winona at 5:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's office.
H. C. ATKINS,
Superintendent.
March 7, 1866. mch2

FIRST DIVISION
St. Paul and Pacific
RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 28th, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.		
Leaves St. Paul	8:00 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
" St. Anthony	8:45 "	4:20 "
" Manomin	9:10 "	4:45 "
" Anoka	9:45 "	5:25 "
" Itasca	10:05 "	5:45 "
" Elk River	10:30 "	6:10 "
Arrive at Big Lake	11:00 "	6:45 "
GOING EAST.		
Leaves Big Lake	7:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
" Elk River	7:45 "	3:30 "
" Itasca	8:05 "	3:45 "
" Anoka	8:35 "	4:10 "
" Manomin	9:10 "	4:35 "
" St. Anthony	9:45 "	5:15 "
Arrive at St. Paul	10:30 "	5:45 "

Purchase tickets at the Stations before entering the cars at a discount from the regular train rates.
Passenger trains meet at Manomin. Persons wishing to make a short pleasure trip can take the A. M. or 3:30 P. M. train from St. Paul to Manomin, 18 miles, and return to St. Paul at 10:30 A. M. or 5:5? P. M., without change of cars. Gone from St. Paul 2½ hours, morning or evening.
Passengers must get their Baggage checked before it is all be carried over the road, and on the arrival of the train at place of destination must present the check and take possession of their trunk or baggage, as the company will not be responsible for the safety of any baggage after its arrival at station for which it is checked—it being no part of the business of this company to receive and store baggage unless a special contract is made to that effect.
E. ST. JULIEN, Supt.
aug27

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Snelling, Minn., August 28, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, September 8th, for the delivery at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., of
5000 Cords, (C. F. M.) merchantable HARD WOOD.
The Wood to be corded at the Post and subject to such inspection as the Quartermaster of the Post may direct. Delivery to commence immediately on completion of contract, 200 cords to be delivered on or before November 1st, 1866, and the balance on or before February 1st, 1867, and the cords piled prior to these dates as may be required.
Proposals for the whole or any part of the amount required will be received.
Bidders will give their name and address in full, and in case of firm the precise name and address of each individual member must, with the name of the firm, be stated.
A printed copy of this advertisement will be enclosed with each proposal.
All bids must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the following form, viz:
We ——, and ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby agree that ——— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities, signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility shall be vouched for by a certificate of a Clerk of the District Court, or the U. S. District Attorney.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.
Proposals from persons who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, and persons irresponsible, will not be received.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
A bond with good and satisfactory security will be required from the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded.
Contractors will furnish the necessary revenue stamps for bond and contracts.
Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Wood at Fort Abercrombie," and address d to the undersigned.
THEO. SCHWAN,
Captain 10th U. S. Infantry,
aug25-td Chief Q. M. D. T. Minn.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
STEES & NASH,
At their new
Livery and Sale Stable,
CORNER FIFTH AND JACKSON STREETS,
Are prepared to supply the
FINEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY,
On moderate terms.
☞ Their Horses are fine, Carriages and Harnesses all new and of the latest style.
aug1-3m

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
Collections made on all points
Exchange on London
Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.
All kinds of U. S. curities bought and sold for themselves and customers. Special attention given to Government securities.
Collections made on all points
DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(late Secretary of State.)
aug4-eod1m

WANTED--AGENTS.
BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO sell the HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION, by J. T. HEADLEY, now ready, complete in one octavo volume. Also in two volumes, 1,200 pages, 70 steel engravings, including 10 portraits of northern and southern Generals. In English and German.
The author is well known as one of the best, and the work is a very attractive one in binding and illustrations. Agents who have delivered No. 1 can now be supplied with No. 2.
Extra inducements offered. Call on or address
H. C. TREAT,
117 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
aug21-d&w2w

DILL STAFF CAMIE CIRCULARS, &c., printed in the best style at the Daily Press Steam Job Printing Office.

Dry Goods.
F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
372 & 374 East Water-st.,
MILWAUKEE.
Offer at all times full lines of STANDARD DOMESTICS at the *lowest Eastern quotations.*
Also constantly receiving Jobs in
Dress Goods and Woolens,
Which can be sold under value. We are in position to
Black Cloths, Doeskins,
AND
Fine Cassimeres,
For Tailors Trade, on which we can compete with any House in the country.

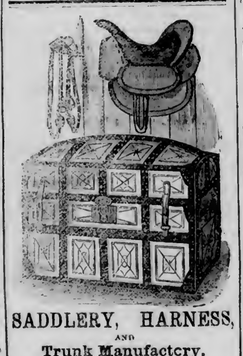
Our facilities in Eastern and Foreign Markets are such as will enable us to compete with any House in the west, and we want every Minnesota and Iowa buyer to give us a call. Special advantages offered to all *cash men.* We offer large lines of Coaks, of our own Manufacture, a lowest possible prices.
F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
372 and 374 East Water street,
Milwaukee.
aprl5 d&w1y

Chicago Advertisements.
1866. 1866.
Cash Wholesale Clothing House.
WHITE BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
VIA
Chambers, 48 and 50 Wabash Av.,
Between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago.
☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
Jan30-1y

KETCHUM & REDFIELD,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Crockery & Glassware
40 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Assorted packages of Crockery for the country trade. All orders promptly attended to.
H. M. KETCHUM,
W. F. REDFIELD.
my12-1y

A. E. & G. H. MILLER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NAILS,
Westenholm's Pocket Knives,
WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS,
55 State-st., Chicago
Sole Agents for the celebrated AMERICAN FILE CO.'S FILES, guaranteed equal to the best English brands; every file warranted.
apr16-d1y

Torrence, Manning & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS
AND
Fancy Dry Goods,
35 Lake & 39 Wabash Avenue,
CHICAGO.
New York office 168 Duane street.
GEO. A. TORRENCE, JAMES WEST,
W. J. MANNING, N. S. WALKER,
apl1-6m



SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
Trunk Manufactory.
Also a full supply of
Saddlery Hardware
Whips, Collars, Horse Covers, &c.
C. PROAL,
Corner Third and Robert streets, St. Paul.
jy27-3m

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.
STATE OF MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ST. PAUL, August 4th, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved March 1st, 1866, sealed proposals will be received at this office until September 3d, 1866, for furnishing the following amount and kind of paper, viz:
Three Hundred Reams Book Paper, size 24x37,
Thirty Reams Folio Post,
Fifty Reams Flat Cap,
Seven Reams Demy,
Nine Reams Colored Medium,
Four Reams Print Paper,
Three Reams Legal Cap,
Two Reams Double Cap,
Five Hundred Sheets Bond Paper.
All bids must contain samples of the several kinds of paper proposed to be furnished, and state distinctly the price per pound or ream of each kind.
Attention is called to the following paragraph in section 4 of the act above named:
"And every person or persons to whom contracts shall have been awarded, and who shall neglect or refuse to enter into the bonds required by this act, shall forfeit and pay for any such neglect or refusal any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State."
Said paper must be delivered at this office in such amounts and at such times as may be required, which will probably be about one-half in November, 1866, and the balance in February, 1867.
H. C. ROGERS,
aug5 Secretary of State.

Winona Carriage Works,
The largest and most extensive
CARRIAGE FACTORY
in the West. We manufacture to order and keep constantly on hand all kinds of
Carriages, Buggies,
SLEIGHS AND SULKIES,
We use the best material and *warrant our work.* Being extensive dealers in all kinds of carriage and Wagon material purchased from first hands, enables us to sell less than Chicago prices.
WOODS & GRANT,
aug11 Winona, Minnesota.

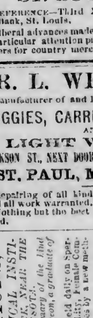
St. Louis Advertisements.
THOMAS RHODUS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 88 North Second street, St Louis, Mo.
Special attention given to the sale of all kinds of Produce,
Consignments of Cotton, Hemp, Tobacco and Grain Solicited.
PLANTATION SUPPLIES PURCHASED ON ORDERS.
☞ Manufactured Tobacco for sale.
1y-jan1-6m

SAMUEL VIRDEN,
Commission Merchant,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Hemp, Cotton, Wool,
LEAD, GRAINS, FLOUR,
And Western and Southern produce generally,
No. 62 Commercial street,
Between Olive and Locust-sts.,
ST. LOUIS.
Prompt attention given to filling all orders intrusted to my care. mch6-1y

BUSSEY & Co, JONES, M'DOWELL & Co, J. B. SHAW & Co,
St. Louis. | Little Rock, Ark. | Ft. Smith, Ark.
BUSSEY & CO..
General Commission Merchants
AND
PURCHASING AGENTS,
No. 63 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.
Particular attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Provisions. Orders for all kinds of Merchandise promptly filled at lowest rates. One of our firm devotes his exclusive attention to the purchase of Goods.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFER TO
Parker Paine, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.
Pascal Smith, Esq., Red Wing, Minn.
Thos. Simpson, Esq., Winona, Minn.
State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Principal National Banks of Iowa.
mch26-1y

ANDREWS, HARRIS & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 23 South Commercial street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
REFERENCE—Third National Bank, Mechanics Bank, St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
Particular attention paid to filling all kinds of orders for country merchants. jy7-6m

R. L. WHARTON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS
AND
LIGHT WAGONS,
JACKSON ST., NEXT DOOR TO CORNER OF SIXTH
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to and all work warranted.
Nothing but the best selected Eastern Timber used.



PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS, AT THE GALENIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Market Street, Near the POST OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
☞ It is the fact, established by years of experience, that the Galenic Medical Institute is the only regular chartered Medical Institution in the city. Get no prescription before consulting us, and save time, money and suffering. Diseases of the Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, Private Diseases, &c. Quick cures by a new method. Pamphlets sent free.
TO THE FAT: A DISEASE treated by letter, as well as in the city. Get no prescription before consulting us, and save time, money and suffering. Diseases of the Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, Private Diseases, &c. Quick cures by a new method. Pamphlets sent free.
☞ A statement of the symptoms of any case, we will give a written opinion, and send the appropriate Medicine. Pamphlet on the Attributes and Effects of Medicine, and Medical Common Sense, sent free. Pamphlet on the Attributes and Effects of Medicine, and Medical Common Sense, sent free.
A MANUAL OF MATERIAL SCIENCE, on all diseases of the Sexual System, as, consequent upon Self-Abuse, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Seminal Debility, Female Complaints, Falling of the Womb, Whites, Sterility, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Ulcers, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Organic Weakness, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c., contains 300 pages, 70 Illustrations—free as agent for Dr. Lewis' celebrated Female Monthly Regulator Pills; price $1 a package or six packages for $5. Sent by mail or express, secure from observation. Address, for Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., or Medicines, or Medical Advice by letter, as above, or call on the Doctor personally at his office, as above. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M. Letters to THE GALENIC INSTITUTE, St. Paul, Minn.

LEFFEL'S AMERICAN
DOUBLE TURBINE
WATER-WHEEL,
Guaranteed to give more power with same quantity of water than any other Wheel known.
MANUFACTURED BY
MILES GREENWOOD
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Send for Descriptive Circular. jy6 3m

J. F. DILLEY, THEO. E. PARKER.
DILLEY & PARKER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 162 Third street,
(Over Nelhans' Store,)
ST. PAUL, - - MINN.
Particular attention given to preparing and prosecuting with promptness and dispatch all claims for soldiers or officers under the late acts of Congress, or any other business arising out of the late wars, either Indian or Rebellion, not yet finally and satisfactorily settled. My Washington correspondents are Messrs. Easborn & Ring, Attorneys at Law. aug21-1y

CHARLES E. MAYO,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
AGENT FOR
Fairbank's Scales.
jy1

WINES AND LIQUORS
SUITABLE FOR
MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE.
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
OLD QUEENS PORT WINE
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN,
JAMACA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE,
MISSOURI CABINET,
STILL AND SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES,
CALIFORNIA WINES, MUSCAT, ANGELICA AND PORT,
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
WALTER W. [illegible] & Co
my12-1y

SADDLERY!
Saddlery Hardware,
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.
SCRIM HORSE COVERS,
For Driving in Fly Time.
Fly Nets and Linen Sheets.
Whips, Collars, Carriage & Buggy Harness,
At **C. PROAL'S,**
je27 d&w Corner Third and Robert sts

PIANOS!
One Good Second Hand Piano,
Price, $200.
One not so Good, Price $150.
Three Second Hand Melodeons,
VARIOUS PRICES.
And an endless quantity of Instruments of all descriptions, at low figures, at
MUNGER BROS.,
102 Third street, St. Paul, Minn.
jy20

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
For the benefit of
THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME FUND,
At Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C., postponed until Thursday evening, Oct. 11th, 1866.
Sanger Tickets, at $1 each. 7,000 Presents, valued at $50,000, consisting of the Residences, Lots, Cabins, Diamonds, Jewelry, silverware, etc.
A CARD.—A large number of the tickets remaining unsold, it will be unsafe for us to postpone the drawing until Thursday, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.
The many cancelling circumstances that have been presented to us during the last few months somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.
Postmaster, Bankers, Merchants, &c., are requested to act as Agents, and tickets will be supplied on application; but no commission will be allowed.
Major G. A. Hall, President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Col. Charles Cayhart, Major M. H. Altemger, William S. Morse, Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, June 25, 1866.*—Whereas, B. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 24 of August next, have made due application to L. Clephane, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Fifteenth District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and approved by him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable purposes; and whereas, the said "Managing Directors" have duly complied with the requirements of law in such cases made and provided; now, therefore, I, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the authority vested in me by law, do hereby grant unto the said "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 24 of August next, a license to conduct a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps enclosed, to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary, Lock Box 57,
Washington, D. C.

REFERRED, BY PERMISSION, TO
Major General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio; General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.; General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.; General James G. Blunt, Kan.; General N. P. Richardson, Iowa; General D. C. Metcalfe, M. C., Ohio; General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.; Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penn.; Hon. E. Joy Morris, Esq., D. C.; Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.; Hon. Elon C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penn.; Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.; Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.; Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.; Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.; Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penn.; Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn.; Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.; Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn.; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa; Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.; Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio; Hon. F. C. Beaman, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. H. E. Hamilton, M. C., West Va.; Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., N. Y.
aug29-10eod

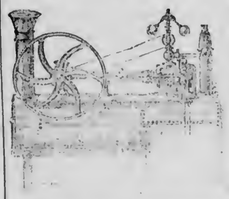
WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10th, 1866.
An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Bvt. Lieut. Col. Anthony Hayes, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.
Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and places of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.
JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General U. S. A.
aug16-eod10oct5

E. B KIMBALL & CO,
General Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
my10-6md 6m

B. KIMBALL & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, August 28, 1866.
NOTICE TO DELIQUENT TAX PAYERS IN THE CITY OF ST. ANTHONY:
Persons owning property in blocks 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 to 25 both inclusive, 60, 43 and 50, in the original town of Saint Anthony; in blocks 1 to 24, both inclusive, in Saint Anthony City; in blocks 17, 18, 19, 31 to 44, both inclusive, in Cummings & Bratt's Addition to Saint Anthony; also, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, in Brott's Addition; also, in blocks 1 to 16 both inclusive, in Stanley's Addition; also, in blocks 9, 21, 25, 27, in Steele & Russe's Addition; in blocks 1 to 32, both inclusive, in Rice's Addition; also, in Bowe's Addition; also, in Bowe's Addition; also, in blocks 8, 9, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 55, in Saint Anthony Falls —are hereby notified that certain lots in those blocks were forfeited to the State prior to June, 1865, for the non-payment of Territorial and State taxes, assessed by the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, and therefore are now the absolute property of the State, subject to disposal at private sale; that lists of said lots with blanks for conveying the same are now in the hands of the Auditor of Hennepin County, with instructions to limit the sale thereof for a period of ten days to former owners and parties in interest, and thereafter to dispose of the remaining lots to parties making the best offer.
Therefore, all persons concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
Reasonable abatements will be allowed to those purchasing within the limited time.
CHARLES McDRATH,
aug29-deod5t Auditor of State.

RICHARD'S IRON WORKS,
190 and 192 Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.



Portable and Stationary
ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Shingle Mills.
Richard's Power Corn Shellars,
For Warehouses, Distilleries, Mills and Farms, Snafting, Pulleys, and Elevator Machinery built to order. aug5-eod6m&4w

THE LANE & BODLEY,
Portable Circular Saw Mills,
Portable Steam Engines,
Shingle Machines,
CORN MILLS AND SHAFTING
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.
LANE & BODLEY,
Cor. John and Water streets, Cincinnati.
☞ Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the machinery they need. je16-1y

JOHN WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
AND CLOTHIER,
Dealer in Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Third street, Upper Town, St. Paul, Minn. Cash advanced to suit Gold, Silver or Greenbacks. jy24-1y

DOWN GOES GOLD
Down Go Prices!
(SOMETIMES.)
VAWTER, ROSE & ETTER,
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
TAR, RESIN, PITCH
Turpentine, Window Glass,
OILS, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES,
Painters' Stock Complete,
White Wash and other Brushes,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Perfumes, Pomades,
And all other
TOILET ARTICLES
In great variety.
Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors,
at Chicago Prices,
A full line of the famous and reliable
Nichols' Preparations,
With a complete and thorough stock throughout. The attention of the trade invited and patronage solicited.
St. Paul, July 20, 1866. jy21

COMINGS, WOOD & CO.,
(Successors to WATSON, DENSMORE & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS,
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
We are prepared to furnish every description of the above articles in any desired quantity. Every description of Bakery done to order. We warrant all goods a No. 1 article. Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled at the lowest cash price.
Cash paid for BUTTER, LARD, and EGGS Call at the
Northwestern Steam Bakery,
Corner Robert street and Levee.
jy5-1m&1

NEW STORE.
BOOTS & SHOES
AT
WHOLESALE ONLY,
No. 2 Jackson street.
Call and Examine our Stock
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
JOHNSON & MASON.
jel4-d&w

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE
This School has just completed its tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the average daily attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.
A NEW BUILDING
Is now under contract, to be open for occupancy at the commencement of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.
The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.
The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.
The School is fully graded from the Preparatory Department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.
For particulars and catalogues, address
I. H. WHITE.
23 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
aug31-6w

BLAKEMAN & BROWN
Have received their large and splendid assortment of
JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, Fancy Goods, in fact everything generally found in a first-class Establishment.
Having purchased our goods mostly since the decline in gold, we are prepared to offer them at the lowest possible rates. Please call and examine our stock.
☞ Particular attention given to Fine Watch Repairing and Jobbing.
A continuation of favors from our old customers is solicited for the new firm.
BLAKEMAN & BROWN,
123 Third street, one door below Shaw's Hat Store St. Paul Minn. jel5-3m

LINCOLN MILLS LUMBER YARD,
Corner Wabashaw and 5th street, opposite Minnesota House, St. Paul.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PINE LUMBER,
Including
Fencing, Flooring, Dimensions,
Boards, Clear Lumber, Siding,
Shingles and Lath,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
W. D. WASHBURN.
H. J. TAYLOR, Agent,
St. Paul, June 1, 1866. jy26

SAFES FOR SALE.
One large Burglar Proof Safe; also one large size Fire Proof, in perfect order. Inquire of the undersigned or of Theodore Borup.
CHAS. H. OAKES.
St. Paul, May 1st, 1866. my2-tf

Groceries.
A. H. WILDER. CHANNING SEABURY.
A. H. WILDER & CO.,
Successors to
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley sts.,
SAINT PAUL, - - MINN.
We solicit the attention of the trade to our stock of Groceries, which have been carefully selected to meet the wants of this market, and which we shall aim to sell as low as any.
We are sole Agents in Minnesota for
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
And shall always have a supply on hand for immediate delivery. We are also agents for the
MANNY MOWERS & REAPERS,
Both Hand and Self-Rakers,
With a full supply of Repairs. Also for the
Case "Sweepstakes" Threshers,
With Repairs. We shall have for sale
LUMBER WAGONS,
Of Eastern manufacture, with Neck Yokes, Whiffletrees, Wagon Covers and Chains, together with
Single and Double Carriages,
From the extensive manufactory of HARVEY S. WALLACE, Buffalo, N. Y.
Appreciating the liberal patronage bestowed on the old House, we shall endeavor to maintain the favorable reputation established by them, through careful attention to the interests of all who may favor us with their business.
apr18-1y

NEW FIRM.
S. S. PUTNAM, ADOLPH PAAR,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Importers of
SMOKERS ARTICLES
AND
European Produce.
Dealers in
Green and Dried Fruits,
and in all kinds of
Tobacco & Segars.
Cor. Third & Market Sts., St. Paul.
October 2, 1865. oct4-tf

Family Groceries.
NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!
The undersigned, having just opened a choice stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, at their store corner Seventh and Jackson streets, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of all Goods in their line.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
BRUESON & WELLES.
January 17th, 1866. jan18-1y

NORTHWESTERN
ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
Madison, Wis.
Capital, $300,000!
Insures Against Loss of Life or Personal Injury by any Accident.
President—SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.
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Treasurer—D. K. TENNEY.
General Agent—A. G. DARWIN.
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LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of Wis., Madison.
THOS. S. ALLEN, sec'y. State, Mi-eral Point.
W. F. SMITH, State Treasurer, Fort Atkinson.
LEVERE ESCOE Sexton, Bro. & Co., Milwaukee
JOHN A. DUTCHER, Butcher, Ball & Goodrich, Milwaukee.
S. S. MERRILL, Gen. Man. M. & St. P. R. R., Mil.
HARVEY F. SUMNEY, Steamboat Pro., LaCrosse
F. EWERT, Dentist, Green Bay.
C. C. SHOLES, Supt. Wis. Tel. Co., Kenosha.
SAML. B. HASTINGS, late State Treas., Madison.
SIMON MILLER, Pres. Bank Madison, Madison.
N. R. VAN SLYKE, Pres. 1st. Nat. Bank, Madison
D. K. TENNEY, H. W. & D. K. Tenney, Madison.
S. S. BEN, Gen. Agt. M. Mut. Ins. Co., Madison
A. G. DARWIN, of M. F. Fuller & Co., Madison.
E. W. KEYES, Mayor of Madison, Madison.
B. F. HOSKINS, Vice Pres. Madison Mut. Ins. Co., Madison.
AUG. GAYLORD, Secretary.
This Company issues policies of Insurance against
Loss of Life or Personal Injury,
caused by any accident, at as low rates of premium as are offered by other first class companies. Its capital is ample and it is presented to your favor as a
Northwestern Company,
Embracing among its stockholders many of the most prominent capitalists and business men of the Northwest.
AGENTS WANTED.
Active and energetic Agents wanted in St. Paul and throughout the state. GOOD TERMS WILL BE GIVEN. Address or apply to
D. S. B. JOHNSTON, State Ag't.
Office on Eighth street, opposite residence of Mayor Prince, St. Paul, Minn. aul2-d&w3m

LUMBER WAGONS, OF EASTERN MAKE, warranted, the best in Market, just received and for sale by
A. H. WILDER & CO.
St. Paul, May 11, 1866. my11

Sale of Government Property.
OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT SNELLING, MINN., August 21, 1866.
The undersigned will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION from the Warehouses at FORT SNELLING, Minn., at 10 A. M., Monday the third day of September, 1866, the following QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, viz:

20 Desks,	216 Sets Harness,
24 Chairs,	50 Saddles,
33 Tables,	41 Bobsleds,
100 Stoves,	26 Bridles,
140 Wagons,	951 Joints Stovepipe,
11 Ambulances,	73 Water Buckets.

Also, a large quantity of Miscellaneous Tools and Stores.
Terms cash in U. S. Funds.
THEO. SCHWAN,
Captain 10th Inf., A. A. Q. M.
aug21-td

PARK PLACE HOTEL.
This House is now open for the reception of Guests. Is new out and out; is situated on
SUMMIT AVENUE,
St. Peter, Rice and Eleventh streets,
OVERLOOKING THE CITY,
Country and River.
Convenient to all points, with several acres of ground attached, finely shaded, and is one of the most delightful situations in the city. aug28

F. V. HEYDERSTAEDT
Has received another supply of the
Celebrated Mankato and Dayton
FLOUR,
Which he offers for sale to the trade.
Also on hand a quantity of **BUTTER.**
aug7

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
AN ANATOMICAL BALL AND SOCKET JOINTED LEG with side motion at Ankle, also the U. S. Army and Navy Leg. The latter is furnished to soldiers by the U. S. Government without charge by applying to DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., No. 73 Pine street, St. Louis, and No. 32 Union street, Memph is, Tenn Send for a pamphlet giving description and instructions. my26-1y

BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
and Commission Merchants,
No. 3. JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.
Second Door Below Merchants' Hotel.
We have in Store one of the LARGEST STOCKS in this market of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
**Tob

THE CITY.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Track Finished to Saint Cloud.

Seventy-Six Miles Ready for Operation.

The Road to be Opened for Business To-Morrow.

Who that has been a resident of St. Paul, or even of Minnesota, for the past ten years, but is familiar with the history of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad? Who does not recollect the struggles it underwent in endeavoring to make a beginning, in the hope that once started a sort of natural momentum would carry it along to completion? And when ground was really broken, up on the prairie somewhere, where it was easy grading—who that was present during those anxious times can forget what great things were expected to happen—what miracles of finance were to be wrought in its favor? And the dark ages of bankruptcy and trouble that then intervened—the five million bond scheme which was to swing a young and poverty-stricken State clear of all troubles—the efforts to negotiate the bonds—the railroad banks folly—he almost utter wiping out of all values based upon real property—the sheriffs' sales—the foreclosures—are not all these and much more written in the memories and the hearts of the people?

But the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad did at last get a start, and though its operations were for some time feeble and faint, and timid, still it was a start, and a little over four years ago a piece of track about nine miles in length, from St. Paul to St. Anthony, was put in operation. Here effort paused for a while, and again pushed on a little farther.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock a train left the depot of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, on the levee, ran to St. Cloud, and returned at six o'clock in the evening. The train was drawn by the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in Minnesota, the "Wm. Crooks;" it was driven by the engineer who blew the first locomotive whistle in the State, W. C. Gardner, Esq., who took the first train to St. Anthony, and has been connected with the road ever since; the train consisted of precisely the same cars, passenger and baggage, that comprised the pioneer railroad train of this State, and the first conductor, Justus C. Rice, Esq., was yesterday on board, though not in an official capacity. The occasion was an informal one, a few gentlemen having been invited to accompany the officers of the road over their new track just completed to St. Cloud. Besides the officers of the road, Hon. Geo. L. Becker, President; Wm. B. Litchfield, Esq., Vice President; Samuel S. Breed, Esq., Secretary; Horace Thompson, Esq. Treasurer; Jas. D. Skinner, Esq., Chief Engineer; F. R. Delano, Esq., Superintendent, the company comprised Senator Ramsey, Judge Nelson, Hon. Edmund Rice, Hon. John S. Prince, Hon. Charles McIlrath, Capt. H. L. Carver, Henry Hale, Esq; H. F. Masterson, Esq., Col. Crooks, formerly Chief Engineer of the road; Louis E. Fisher, Esq., of the *Pioneer*: Chas. A. F. Morris, Esq., and quite a number of other well known citizens. It was observable, at the outset, that the cars were almost entirely filled with passengers, aside from the excursionists, a favorable augury of the business that the line will enjoy when it shall be opened for through travel, as it will be to-morrow.

At St. Anthony, the company have changed their track, the trains no longer plunging down the "cecile" to enliven the main street of that city with their clatter. A new and handsome depot has been erected on the bluff, back of the town, and when the work now in progress is completed, the road will run nearly as the crow flies past the village. St. Anthony and Minneapolis furnish a large passenger traffic to the road, and extensive accommodations have been supplied for it.

The next station is Manomin county. This station, yesterday, didn't seem to be quite as bustling with passengers arriving and departing as St. Anthony, but probably it wasn't a good day for passengers at that point. The population of this county has increased largely within a few years. Not long ago it consisted of Major Fridley; now the county boasts, as inhabitants, of Major Fridley, Dr. Thos. Foster, and George Culver, Esq., formerly of this city—showing a very large per centage of gain. On the departure, however, of the train northward, the county was nearly depopulated, Major Fridley and Dr. Foster both taking passage. At Anoka the station is too far from the village to afford an idea of what is going on there. Elk River and Big Lake stations are points of considerable importance already, and will doubtless rapidly improve in business as the country becomes settled. Above Big Lake are fine broad prairies, of excellent soil and convenient to timber, the Mississippi river generally bounding them on the west; and were the titles not in the hands of non-resident speculators, hundreds of capital farms would soon line this portion of the road.

At about half past twelve the whistle sounded "down brakes," and in a short time the redoubtable locomotive, "Wm. Crooks," was standing within a few feet of the utmost northerly limit of railroad track in the United States of America, being at the station of East St. Cloud, opposite the city of St. Cloud. Here a station house, water tank, wood shed, turntable, and all the paraphernalia of a railroad terminus are being constructed, all of which will doubtless be completed before cold weather.

The company's time table not allowing a visit to St. Cloud, and but few of the citizens of that city knowing of the excursion, the duty of receiving and welcoming the party devolved mainly upon Judge Gregory, formerly agent of the company in St. Paul and still connected with it at St. Cloud, and earnestly and heartily did he "fill the bill." If there is but one man in that city glad to know that the line is opened, Judge Gregory is that man! To celebrate and make forever memorable the occasion, what Mr. Becker called "a bottle of wine" was opened. One would suppose that among a car load of hungry and thirsty male passengers a "bottle of wine" would hardly go around. But it did, accepting Mr. Becker's count. It if Piper & Co. can put into another quart bottle as much fun and good fellowship, as many quips and jokes and laughable sayings, mixed with as few headaches, as that one bottle contained, we hereby take the liberty of ordering it for the next informal opening of another extension of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad!

After an hour's stop, the train started on its return to Big Lake, where it was rumored Jo. Hall had encamped with a commissary's stock of subsistence stores. The long ride in the clear, pure air of a perfect Minnesota day had whetted the appetites of all, and none were sorry to start for the eating camp. Returning, as going, one could not fail to notice how solidly the new track was laid, and how evenly and smoothly the cars glided over it. With but few exceptions, the entire road is as firm and smooth as an eastern track. Passing almost unconsciously from St. Cloud to Big Lake, a distance of 26 miles, it was then found that the assertions of sanguine men in regard to dinner were true. A bountiful repast of whatever the palate could desire awaited the hungry excursionists, and they were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity.

After the collation had been thoroughly discussed to the general satisfaction, Horace Thompson, Esq., said:

I propose the health of the pioneer Engineer of the pioneer railroad of Minnesota, Col. Wm. Crooks.

This was received with great applause, and the blushing Colonel bowed his acknowledgments.

Mayor Prince—I propose the health of one of our generous hosts on this occasion, the General Manager of this road—W. B. Litchfield, Esq.

This toast was also received with many cheers, and Mr. Litchfield, in response, offered

"The Mayor of St. Paul,"

and called on that official for a speech.

The Mayor said that he did not think this exactly the time for a speech, even if he was prepared, as the train was soon to leave, but he would express his thanks for the proffered good will of the gentlemen present; and it surely cannot be out of place, he continued, for me to congratulate you upon the successful operations of this company, the result of which we have witnessed this day. I believe in my heart that an era of prosperity has been inaugurated for our State and city which will know no backward movement until we can boast of a thousand miles of railroad, and tens of thousands of prosperous inhabitants.

Mr. Henry Hale—I wish to bring to your notice the claims of the man who projected this Pacific Railroad enterprise and first set it on foot—a man who has spent more years of hard labor—who has in fact devoted the whole of the past 10 years of constant toil, at a great sacrifice of means and comfort, to the promotion of the building of this and other railroads in Minnesota, and to whom we are to-day indebted more than to any other for this pleasant excursion. I propose the health of the Hon. Edmund Rice. [Cheers.]

Mr. Rice—I thank you, gentlemen, for your appreciation, but I cannot but think it somewhat misplaced. It is true that I was at the head of this company when it was first organized, but I have always regarded myself as having been more ornamental than useful in that position. I was a sort of figure-head [A voice, "And a good looking one,"] to fill up the room merely until a more fit man came forward. I do not mean to confess that I did not try to do my duty, and I am conscious of having done my best; but it has always seemed to me that I was given to mistakes, and that I did more mischief by my blunders than my best endeavors could offset. [Mr. Litchfield—One of his greatest mistakes resulted in the building and equipping of this road, as you see it!] I shall always consider myself fortunate, however, in having been the means of putting the franchises of this company into competent hands; and I give you, gentlemen, "The health of the man who had the sagacity to foresee the brilliant future of this road, and the nerve to put his money into it and put it through—E. B. Litchfield, Esq., of New York."

Mr. W. B. Litchfield stated that if the excursion had been postponed just one day, the gentleman just honored would have been present to respond.

Mr. Litchfield—As you have been so kind as to honor me in a toast, I ask you to drink to the health of the man who has done nearly all the work in the building of this road, the Superintendent, F. R. Delano.

This was received with much favor, but Mr. Delano was not at the moment in the room.

Dr. Foster—Mr. Rice and myself have not always been able to agree in politics or even in railroad matters, but I hope all will respond as cordially as I most certainly do in wishing speedy success to the road of which he is President—the Winona branch of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad—a most necessary link in the chain of Minnesota railroads. [Applause.]

Senator Ramsey—There is a gentleman present with us to-day who had a hand in building this road, whose merits seem to have been thus far entirely overlooked in our mutual congratulations. Without his aid and the work he performed, we could not have been so far up as this to-day. He had a contract for grading a mile of track near Anoka, and if he had not performed his whole duty we could not have crossed that gap. I propose the health of Hon. Jarred Benson. [Laughter.]

Judge Nelson—Let us not overlook the gentleman whose capacity for organization and for business, whose attention to details and whose intelligence, has helped forward this enterprise as much or more than the services of any other one man—let us tender our congratulations and our good wishes to the President of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, Hon. Geo. L. Becker. [Hearty Cheers.]

Mr. Benson—I propose a health to our Senator in Congress, who has at all times been ready to help all our Minnesota roads, and who has done all that man could do and more than we could expect towards assisting their progress—Hon. Alex. Ramsey. [Great applause.]

Senator Ramsey—Gentlemen, if I did not know of your strong prejudice against speeches, I would most certainly make one now. But I respect your prejudices and forbear.

Several other toasts were offered, one in well-deserved praise of Jo. Hall, who has been the general manager of all the railroad banquets since 1857. Joseph was overcome by the compliment, and did not make a speech.

Meantime the veteran locomotive whose surname is "Wm. Crooks," had several times manifested its impatience to be off, by sharp, determined blasts of its shrill whistle, and the company now adjourned from the table to the cars. At the moment of starting, the train was over an hour behind time, but on its arrival at Manomin Mr. Gardner, the engineer, had reduced this time to twenty minutes. He seems to know every foot of the ground as well as he ever knew the way to school, and whenever the nature of the track would permit he crowded steam. Quite a large portion of the distance from Big Lake to St. Paul was run at the rate of 50 miles per hour, landing the excursionists at the depot "on time," every one, without an exception, full of the remembrance of a delightful trip, and proud of the energy displayed and the prosperity enjoyed by the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company.

Prof. Taylor's Lecture.—Prof. Taylor's lecture on music will be given on Monday evening next, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Third street, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The leading singers of St. Paul are using their best endeavors to induce all persons interested in music to be present.

Drs. Kelly & Ramsay.—These columns for some time past have contained contributions on various forms of Pulmonary disease from the pens of the gentlemen whose names head this article, and the thorough knowledge of the comprehensive subject displayed, has elicited commendatory remarks from all who have perused them. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that knowing so well the nature of the diseases described and commented upon, they should be equally successful in the practical treatment of them. During the brief stay of Drs. Kelly & Ramsay in this city, they have won the confidence of the public in general, no less than of the medical fraternity. Their treatment of the diseases with which they are so familiar—having made them the peculiar study of their lives—have been highly successful, and no one who has applied to them, has doubted their entire ability to perform all that they promise. Drs. Kelly & Ramsay are deeply read and scientific physicians, and in their intercourse with those who have professionally consulted them and with the community at large, they have shown themselves to be perfect gentlemen as well.

Information Wanted.—The following advertisement appears in a late number of the New York *Herald*:

Donald S. Lightbourn, of Bermuda.—Information of him is requested to be sent to Messrs. Muldeton & Co., 40 Exchange place, New York. It is reported that he died at Houston, Texas, in the spring of last year.

Mr. Lightbourn was formerly employed in the Land Office at Minneapolis, and as it is believed he is still in the State, the above notice may reach his eye.

C. M. WHEAT & CO., No. 159 Third street, are now receiving a very large line of New Goods, such as Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, &c., &c., and a superb lot of Dress Goods, including a full assortment of De Laines, Alpacccas, French Merinoes, Empress Cloths, French and Irish Poplins, Rep Corded and Glace Silks, Rep Corded and Moire Antique Evening and Party Silks. All of our goods were bought for cash and will be sold at a small advance on New York cost. sep2d.

FURS! Opening day, Thursday, Sept. 6th, at the Minnesota Fur Store, Concert Hall Block. Mr. Moore respectfully invites the Ladies of St. Paul and vicinity to call and examine his stock of Fine Furs, consisting of Hudson Bay Sable and Mink Capes, Collars, Muffs and Cuffs. sep1-1w

REV. J. J. WALCOT, of Milwaukee, will preach in the Central Presbyterian Church this morning and evening.

SUPERIOR STENCILS for Merchants, Grocers, Farmers, Manufacturers, Tobacconists, Agents, and Clothiers, at the corner of Third and Wabashaw streets, St. Paul.

N. B.—Parties can rely on obtaining a GENUINE article of Indelible Ink of C. F. Miller.

SELLING DRY GOODS BY WEIGHT.—Camp has just received a large lot of Remnants of Prints which he is selling by the pound. Every family can use some of them to advantage. They are very cheap and all who want them must call immediately or they will be sold in a few days.

DANCING.—Mr. Leonard Seibert' brother of the St. Paul musician of that name proposes to open a dancing school in this city, about the 1st of October next, and will introduce some entirely new features in the Terpsichorean art.

OYSTERS.—The first of these delicious bivalves that have made their appearance in this market this season, were brought on by Mr. Bartlett Presley, who proposes to keep ahead of all competitors in that line this winter. Mr. Presley has made arrangements for having his supplies regularly, and all lovers of fresh oysters will always find the best at his store on Third street.

THE BEST HATS

In St. Paul—the handscomest and the cheapest—are to be found at the first class Hat and Cap Store of Shaw & Co., 128 Third street. Strangers visiting the city should remember the place, and they will find a large, well-arranged store, with everything in their line, from which to select.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Julia, Prescott.
Chippewa, La Crosse.
Cheaver, Prescott.
Pioneer, St. Croix.
Addie Johnston, Prescott.

DEPARTED.

Addie Johnston, La Crosse.
Julia, Prescott.
Pioneer, Mendota.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Dunleith—Nellie Belle, at 9 A. M.
For La Crosse—Annie Johnston, 5 P. M.

BOATS LEAVING TO-MORROW.

For St. Louis—Davenport, 10½ A. M.
For Dunleith—Key City, at 10 A. M.
For LaCrosse—Damsel, at 6 P. M.

Local Notices.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—*City of St. Paul, Aug. 30, 1866.*—The public schools of the city will open on Monday, Sept. 3d.

JOHN MATTOCKS,
Superintendent.
sept1-2t

THE New York *Express* says: "If you have a cough do not go to church to disturb the rest of the congregation."

We say, if you have a cough, *cure it*, by taking Piso's cure for consumption. A dose taken just at leaving home will prevent coughing through a sermon of reasonable length.

R. O. SWEENY, & CO.
Sole Agents, St. Paul.
aug31-1w

Buy your School Books of Davenport. He's got 'em. sept1-3t.

MINNESOTA VIEWS.—For views of Minnesota Scenery, go to Martin's Art Gallery, and see the *finest and largest assortment in the city*, all sizes and all prices. Strangers should not buy before examining this collection at Martin's Art Gallery, 284 Third street. my24f

JUST opened at R. O. Sweeny & Co.'s, 211 Third street, a new and selected assortment of Toilet and Fancy Articles, Painting Materials, Soaps, Perfumeries, Colognes, Bath Waters, Extracts, &c. Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo dutto; Puff Boxes, Powders, Cosmetiques, a la Francais, Email de Paris &c., &c.

The schools are opening. Now is the time to get your School Books of Davenport, 204 Third street, block above the Post Office. sept1 3t.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST

Will save Three Dollars in fare and 100 miles in distance by purchasing Tickets and going via the Grand Haven route. One of the steamships of this line leaves Milwaukee daily (Saturdays excepted) at 8:30 P. M., making direct connections at Grand Haven with Express Trains for all points East. Through tickets for sale by CHARLES THOMPSON, corner of Jackson street and Levee, St. Paul, and at all the principal agencies of the Northwestern Union Packet Company on the River.

THOMAS BELL,
General Superintendent, Detroit.
W. W. WILSON,
my10-6m Passenger Agent, Milwaukee.

GO TO BRYANT, STRATTON & PIKE'S St. Paul Commercial College and get a Business Education. Send for "College Monthly," which gives full particulars. Address,

BRYANT, STRATTON & PIKE'S,
feb17-eod-dfw&wly St. Paul, Minn.

NEW and beautiful styles of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine at the Wheeler & Wilson General Agency, No. 109 Third street.

Do you want School Books? Davenport's is the place to get them. sept1-3t.

CROCKERY IMPORTATIONS.—R. Marvin & Son, importers and jobbers of queensware, are largely increasing their wholesale business. For the last few weeks they have been receiving large quantities of goods, and the piles of crates which have arrived at our levee daily for them, is a proof that they are ready for an early fall wholesale trade. The senior partner, who was the first direct importer in this city (without the intervention of an agent) will leave in a few weeks for the English potteries to purchase goods for the spring of next year. R. Marvin & Son will duplicate any Chicago or St. Louis invoice in St. Paul, adding only the regular freight.

YOUR children will want School Books. Davenport is selling them at very moderate prices. sept1-3t.

MINNE-HA-HA and other views of Minnesota Scenery.

WHITNEY is the only publisher of these views in the city.

He has a large collection and is constantly adding new views. He supplies all other dealers. Buy of Whitney, selecting from a full assortment; the only one in the State, and get the best, which he always keeps for his retail trade—174 Third Street—174.

Go to Davenport if you want School Books or Stationery. sept1 3t.

MERCHANTS and others in need of Blank Books should go to Cunningham's Book Store, 109 Third street. They have just received a large stock, and are selling splendid full bound Ledgers and Journals *fifty per cent* lower than the same books can be manufactured here. Make a note of this aug28-6t.

ALL styles and prices of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, at the wholesale and retail agency, 109 Third street.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the world, the largest collection in the State, at WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street

ASTONISHING.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North Fifth street, Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 11 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.

VAWTER, ROSE & LITER, Agents.
aug9-1m

FLYNN & LYNCH, boot and shoe dealers, 180 Third street, have constantly on hand large and good assortments of Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral Gaiters, &c. Work made to order, and repairing done on short notice.

"SCHOOL BOOKS." Davenport's got 'em. sept1-3t.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO AND FROM THE EAST—TEN HOURS SAVED—Via Minnesota Valley, Minnesota Central and Winona & St. Peter Railroads, and Northwestern Union Packet Company's steamers.

FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS TO LA CROSSE IN TWELVE HOURS.

Up and after Monday, Sept. 3d, 1866, trains will leave Minnesota Central Depot at Minneapolis at 6:40 A. M., and Hamline at 7:00 A. M., and at Minneapolis at 4:15 P. M. Passengers dine at Kasson going East, and at Owatonna going West.

CONNECTIONS WILL BE MADE ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE TIME.

Through tickets for sale at the offices of the Minnesota Central and Minnesota Valley Railways in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Fare from St. Paul to La Crosse $10 00; from Minneapolis to La Crosse $10 25.

The several railroads forming this line are in excellent condition, and well appointed in every respect for the transportation of passengers.

AT 109 Third street, all the sheet music of the day is kept. People seldom fail to obtain there whatever they desire in that line.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. aug28-d1w&w3m

TURKISH Flesh Towels and Brushes. Clock's Hair Restorative. See advertisement. Flower Vases in sets, and all the novelties in Perfumery. Call and examine at

H. W. ROBINSON & CO., Rogers' Block.

JUST received a fresh supply of Carwell & Mack's preparations consisting of Lotus Balm, Elixer of Calaysaya Bark, Elixer of Bark and Iron, and other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine at Robinson & Co.'s Drug Store.

A FULL supply of all the church music books in present use to be always had at 109 Third street. Choristers please take notice.

GOODRICH'S LINE OF STEAMERS FOR CHICAGO—FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS—SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. MCHENRY; COMET, CAPT. J. MORRIS.—One of the above boats leave Goodrich's Steamboat Dock, foot of Main street, Milwaukee, every evening, except Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, touching at Racine and Kenosha, and making sure connections at Chicago with all the morning trains for the East, South and Southwest. Through tickets can be purchased from the clerks of the boats to all points South and East. The rate of fare, (first-class state rooms and meals included,) are, Racine, first class, 75c, second-class, 50c; Kenosha, first-class, $1.00, second-class, 75c; Chicago, first class, $2.00, second class, $1.50. Railroad tickets are good on these boats. The steamers of this line are large, first-class, side wheel passenger steamers, with elegantly furnished single and double state rooms. Freight carried less than by rail. Office and Dock foot of Main street. G. HUDSON, Agent.

MARK HENDRICKS,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.
[29-3m

GO TO WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street, for Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Clothes Brushes Berfumery, Toilet Soap, Pomades, Toilet Powder, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Tooth Paste and Powder, Hair Oil, Dressing Combs, &c., &c., cheapest in the city.

ANOTHER invoice of *Emaill de Paris, Etui Mysterieaux, Savon Dulcifie, Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder*, just received at R. O. SWEENY & CO.'S.

Auction Sale of FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

On Saturday, September 15th, at 10 A. M., I will sell without reserve, my House and Ten Acres, on St. Anthony Road, one and a quarter miles from St. Paul. The house cost $10,000, is stone, well built and furnished, modern style, fourteen apartments, well and cistern under cover, good cellars, &c.

There is a large and conveniently arranged Barn, with large Stable and Carriage Rooms.

Terms of Sale, one-quarter Cash, and the balance in equal payments in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

Those caring to purchase such property are invited to call and examine for themselves before the day of sale.

E. M. HURT,
FAIRCHILD & Co.,
Auctioneers. eod-1sep-15.

EMERSON'S NEW BOOK.

THE JUBILATE,

Excels, in many important particulars, his celebrated collection, "THE HARP OF JUDAH." All who have seen it, decide that it is The Best Book for Choirs.
The Best Book for Schools.
The Best Book for Societies.
The Best Book for Conventions.
The Best Book for Practice.
The Best Book for Social Singing.
The Best Book for Families.
The Best Book for all Singers.
In its Singing School Exercises.
In its Glees, Part-Songs, &c.
In its Anthems and Sentences.
In its Chants and Selections.
In its Variety and Hymn Tunes.

Price $1.50. Sent by mail, post-paid. Wholesale price, $12 per dozen.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.
sept1

Minneapolis.

By our own Reporter.

SEPTEMBER 1—1 P. M.

MERCANTILE CHANGES.—The real estate firm of Grubb & Whitney was dissolved to-day, the death of the wife of Mr. Grubb having rendered his departure for the East necessary.

ON Monday next, McFarlane, Bard & Co. will remove from their temporary quarters on First street, into the new and commodious offices in the stone building of Hanel, Vanderwarker & Co., on Nicollet street. Capt. Whitney, (late of the firm of Grubb & Whitney,) will have the entire charge of the real estate business of McFarlane, Bard & Co., at their new offices. The Captain is one of our oldest citizens, is acquainted with everybody, and as a thorough business man, Mr. Wm. R. McFarlane the senior member, (whose pleasant face cheers hundreds of citizens daily,) will spend the coming winter in the South on account of his health. The well known reputation of this firm as a medium for the speedy sale and transfer of real estate, and the general transaction of business is well known among business circles and capitalists, and persons seeking reliable and experienced agents or information concerning property, should at once apply to them.

APPOINTMENT.—William Harmon has been appointed constable in the place of D. M. Coolbaugh, recently deceased.

A SPEAKING LIKENESS.—Bell has just taken a remarkably fine and large photograph of Rev. C. C. Salter. All should visit his gallery and see it, as it is perhaps, one of the finest specimens of art in the northwest.

AN AUSPICIOUS OMEN.—A pea nut stand, until Friday last located in St. Paul, has been drawn up here by horse power, and located next to "Beall's Gallery." This and the great alarm bell in B. S. Bull's barn, are centres of attraction here to-day.

NEARLY READY.—The stores in the great block on Nicollet street are nearly ready for occupancy. The splendid show cases for the establishment of Wells & Chamberlain, Jewelers, etc., have just arrived.

BENEFIT.—The Theatre closes on Monday night, and on that evening Templeton will receive a substantial benefit from the citizens.

IRREGULARITY.—No PRESSES came up in the mail yesterday morning from St. Paul, but to-day the missing bundle came down in the mail from St. Cloud. This morning no PRESSES or *Pioneers* came in the St. Paul mail for this place.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools will on Monday next, September 3d, in the old place, corner of Washington Avenue and Helen street. Children under six years of age will not be received at present, as the accommodation is limited.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—Rev. Col. Downey, of Ohio, will preach in the grove on Nicollet Island, Sabbath afternoon at 5 o'clock. Subject—"Sceality of Heaven."

NEW BRICKS.—The machine at the brick yard of Pence & Co., are turning out some good specimens of pressed bricks. Some are front of Pence's buildings.

ATHENEUM NOTES.—As good natured Raspberry, the colored man, who sings at his work sitting the sand for the Atheneum morter essayed to cool his parched tongue in the general water bucket of the gang this noon, an Irishman contested his right to do so, and was promptly knocked by the thirsty one. A second son of Erin hastened to the rescue of the bucket, but Raspberry dealt him a blow on the sconce that leveled him. A general onset on the victor would have followed, but some enormous fists were interposed by third parties, and Raspberry proceeded to quench his thirst.

ALLEN is home again from the eastern markets, and behind him follows a long train of boxes, bales and packages. Cars, steamboats and drays groan under the load.

Some of the most attractive goods ever brought to the Northwest, are now being opened in his store. Victoria Tartans, Scotch Poplins, Wool Reps, French Morinoes, Cobargs, Mohairs, Plaids and Stripes, Fancy Cassimeres, Cloaks, Cloakings, Shawls and Dress Goods of the newest styles. A large stock of Wool Blankets, Flannels in enormous variety, Opera, White, Check, Gray, Red, &c. New style Hats, Cloth, Otter and Beaver Caps. Allen's is the place to get your bargains. Quick sales and small profits is his motto. aug28-3m.

STRAYED.

From the pasture of the subscribes, near Lake Calhoun, 1 speckled steer, 4 years old, broad horn; 1 red steer, both tail, 3 years old; 1 red steer and 1 lined back steer; one end of the bush of the tail is cut off square. Five dollars each will be paid to any one for these cattle if brought to SEYDEK & HOELITH'S Boston Market, aug29 1w Washington Av., Minneapolis.

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aug26-1y

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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NEW GOODS! Spring and Summer Coatings,

Of Dark and Light Brown and Shaded Grey colors, made from the finest Wool and especially adapted to the cooler latitudes of the Northwest.

FANCY CASSIMERES

In black and white and black and brown plaids in spring style, made expressly of pure wool, for pantaloon and tie and vestings.

All Wool Tweeds

Of superfine quality and soft silky finish, of light grades for summer wear.

EASTMAN, GILBOY & CO.
aug26

FOR SALE.

At the "Star Foundry and Machine Works," Hastings, Minn., one pair of Engines, seven inch bore, twenty inch stroke, with pumps, governor, fly wheel, &c.; are nearly new and work on one shaft—each engine on separate main feed. Fly wheel is six feet diameter, twelve inches face. Engines can be made to use separate main exhaust.

REHSE, PEARSON & CO.
aug31-1m.

DAILY PRESS STEAM JOB OF FICE executes all kinds of Job Printing with neatness and dispatch, at the lowest prices. Apply at the Counting Room

IS CONSUMPTION CURABLE?

Letter Number Eight.

By Doctors Kelly & Ramsay.

Editors of the St. Paul Press.

GENTLEMEN: Of all the diseases that afflict the civilized world, none have proven such a scourge as Consumption. It destroys one third of our adult population, and annually sends its premature graves, nearly two millions of human beings. The appearance of small pox, yellow fever, or cholera, fills our cities with alarm. Precautionary measures to stay their approach, and remedial means to lessen their mortality, are strenuously enforced. But the combined destruction of all these terrible disease, which carry death in their path, and fill our homes with consternation, is *insignificant* in comparison with the fearful slaughter of this insatiable and devouring enemy—Consumption! It silently and stealthily invades our peaceful dwellings, fastens itself, not upon the frailest, but brightest, fairest and most promising of their inmates, "and leaves behind it, more blight and sorrow, than would, perhaps, twice or thrice the number, whom any other pestilence would have selected."

And yet, notwithstanding the wide spread desolation this arch enemy of our race, scatters broad-cast throughout the land, with what perfect apathy and calm indifference the medical profession stand by and view it without putting forth an effort to check its fearful ravages.

Such has hitherto been the *fatality* of this disease under the treatment usually employed that the word consumption almost universally suggests an essentially incurable condition, and one which slowly yet steadily proceeds to its final termination.

For us simply to assert the *curability of consumption* either by inhalation, or by any other rational means, might be considered presumptuous, even although we adduced unimpeachable evidence that had fallen within our observation. "To combat any error successfully, it requires confirmatory testimony that can not possibly be open to the censure of interest." We shall therefore, quote freely from the writings of those distinguished and recognized medical authorities who have devoted their lives to the study and investigation of this special class of diseases.

Louque, one of the earliest writers on pulmonary diseases, and whose works have been published in nearly every language, found, on examining the lungs of numerous persons who had died of other diseases, appearances such as would result from the healing of ulcers on the surface of the body. He observes:

"After I was convinced of the possibility of cure in the case of ulceration of the lungs, I examined these remains more closely, and came to the conclusion, that in every case they might be considered as *cicatrices*. This fact seems, to me, to leave no doubt of the nature of these productions, and of the *possibility of the healing of ulcers in the lungs*. The foregoing observations, I think, prove that tubercles in the lungs are not a necessary and inevitable cause of death, and that *cure may take place in two different ways after the formation of an ulcerous excavation*; first, by the cavity becoming *lined by a membrane*; and, secondly, by the obliteration or closing up of the cavity by means of *cicatrix*.

"These considerations ought to induce us to entertain hopes in those cases of Consumption wherein we have reason to believe the greater portion of the lungs still admit the air. Although we are certain that a person has an ulcerated cavity in the lungs, we are not equally certain that this will prove fatal. We may even be justified in believing that a case wherein all the ordinary symptoms of Consumption exist, including the indications of a cavity, is more favorable, providing the greater portion of the lungs is in other respects healthy, than one in which tubercle exists to any considerable extent, without the presence of a cavity."

In continuing his remarks, he details the following cases, which afford strong evidence in favor of the curability of consumption:

"An English gentleman, aged thirty-six, resident in Paris, had an attack of spitting of blood, followed by a cough, at first dry, but, in course of a few weeks, accompanied by expectoration.

"To these symptoms were added well-marked hectic fever, considerable shortness of breath, copious night-sweats, emaciation and debility. The spitting of blood returned, in a slight degree, now and then; and in December he had diarrhœa, which was with difficulty checked by astringents. In the beginning of January he was so much reduced that both M. Hallé and Bayle agreed with me in opinion that his death might be daily looked for. On the 15th of January, during a severe fit of coughing, and after bringing up some blood, he expectorated a so id mass, the size of a filbert, which, on examination, I found to be evidently a tubercle in the second stage, surrounded, apparently, by a portion of the pulmonary tissue. This patient remained in the same degree of extreme emaciation and debility during all January, being expected to die daily; but in the beginning of February the perspirations and diarrhœa ceased, the expectoration sensibly diminished, and the pulse, which had been constantly as high as one hundred and twenty, fell to ninety. The appetite returned, the patient began to move about in his room, his emaciation became less, and against the end of the month his convalescence was evident. In the beginning of April he was perfectly recovered, and his health has continued good ever since, without even the slightest cough, and without its being particularly guarded in his climate or regimen.

"The second case is that of a gentleman, who, after having experienced all the symptoms of Consumption in the greatest degree, perfectly recovered. His respiration is now quite perfect through the whole chest, except at the top of the right lung, in which point it is totally wanting. On this account I am certain that this portion of the lung had been the seat of an ulcerous excavation, and that this has been replaced by a complete and solid cicatrix. The health of this gentleman continues good, although he has often occasion to speak in public. He has sometimes a little dry cough on the change of the weather, but takes cold very seldom. In conclusion, I think that the *cure of consumption*, where the lungs are not completely disorganized, ought not to be looked upon as at all impossible, in reference either to the nature of the disease, or of the organs. Recent tubercles differ in no respect from old tubercles after they have undergone the change termed *in scrofulous glands*, and we know that the softening of these latter is frequently followed by a perfect cure. On the other hand, the destruction of a part of the substance of the lungs is by no means necessarily mortal, since we know that even wounds of these organs are frequently cured, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions with which they are necessarily complicated by the perforation of the walls of the chest, and the admission of air into the pleura."

The author continues:

"As soon as the hectic fever is established, wasting of the body becomes manifest, and makes more rapid progress, according as the perspiration, the expectoration, and the diarrhœa are more abundant. In women, and in persons of a lymphatic habit, the skin becomes white, or bluish pale, with a very light shade of lemon yellow. The emaciation then makes rapid progress toward complete marasmus, and presents to us the picture traced with such frightful truth by Arcteus. The nose becomes sharp and drawn: the cheeks are prominent and red, and appear redder by contrast with the surrounding paleness; the conjunctiva of the eyes is of a shining white, or with a shade of pearl blue; the cheeks are hollow; the lips are retracted and seem molded into a bitter smile; the neck is oblique, and impeded in its movements; the shoulder-blades are projected and winged; the ribs become prominent, and the intercostal spaces sink in, particularly in the upper and forepart of the chest.

"*But neither this degree of emaciation, nor the symptoms just enumerated, are proofs of an incurable disease. I have already noticed instances of cure after the patients had been reduced to the most extreme degree of emaciation.*"

We might extract pages from the writings of Lannec, in proof of the curability of consumption; but the above is sufficient to convince intelligent readers.

In our next letter we shall continue this subject, and quote liberally from other great writers and Pathologists, who are accepted teachers and authorities, by the profession at large, on this vital question.

DRS. KELLY & RAMSAY.

NOTE.—Dr. Kelly has rooms at the Irvine Block, and may be consulted, for a few weeks, on Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption. His treatment is by Medicated Inhalation.

SMOKING OUT.—This process has begun in the Interior Department. The carpenter of the building was directed to circulate a paper which read as follows: "We, the undersigned, clerks, agree to pay the amount set opposite our names, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the meeting held at the City Hall on last Saturday night, to ratify the Philadelphia Convention and endorse the President's policy." Many refused to sign, and their names were omitted. A Departmental Club of Johnsonites has been formed, for the purpose of smoking out all opposed to Johnson's policy. A large number of the clerks are men of principle and will not be frightened into apostacy.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

FROM EUROPE.

News by Atlantic Cable.

EFFECT OF THREATENED RAIDS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1.—The threatened raid by the Fenians into Canada has received serious notice on the part of the British government, who are taking all necessary precautionary measures. Three batteries have lately been sent to Quebec.

MORE GOLD COMING.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 1—noon.—The Royal Mail Steamship "China" sailed to-day for Halifax and Boston, with £1,067,000 in gold for the United States.

RISTORI AND SUITE COMING.

BREST, Saturday, Sept. 1.—The Transatlantic Company's steamer Pereire sailed

The St. Paul Daily Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The preparations for the State Fair, to be held at Rochester on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October next, warrant the expectations that it will be a great success. This fair will have great advantages in many important respects over all its predecessors. It is the first State Fair ever held in Southern Minnesota, the want of railroad facilities having heretofore compelled the location of the fair in the vicinity of St. Paul, where the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers supplied the means of communication for a larger area and a more numerous population than any other locality. But the completion of railroad communication through the interior districts of the State from St. Paul and St. Cloud to Winona, has changed all that and made Rochester in the heart of Southern Minnesota, readily accessible from four times the area, which could have been represented in any of our former State Fairs while it affords especial advantages for a thorough exhibition of the products of the richest and most populous agricultural districts of the State of which Rochester may be said to be the center.

The State Agricultural Society have issued an inviting and comprehensive Premium List, in a pamphlet of thirty-five pages, and containing a full and precise code of regulations governing the award of premiums. The list embraces premiums for nine classes of cattle, six of horses, and one of jacks and mules, and the different classes of sheep, swine and poultry, as also for farming implements of every variety.

It invites competition among the female members of the farmer's household for all the products of their skill, for butter and cheese, sugar, honey, beehives, bread, preserves, pickles, &c. Fabrics of the loom and needle and spindle are not forgotten; nor articles of furniture, articles of dress, articles of leather and India rubber, carriages and buggies, railroad rolling stock, stoves, hollow ware, etc.

The fine arts are encouraged by the offer of premiums for the best collection of paintings, and for native paintings, drawings, photographs, &c. The printer and the penman are invited to show the choicest specimens of their handiwork; and there is to be a place for musical instruments, sowing machines, clocks, jewelry, &c., needle, shell, wax, and other fancy work. The citizens of Rochester have added to the attractions of the fine art department by offering a premium of $20 "to the best lady performer on the piano forte between fifteen and twenty," and to the second best, $10. The limitation as to age is rather superfluous, as it is difficult to find any lady now-a-days above the sweet age when, according to our Rochester friends, musical skill ceases to be meritorious. To Misses below the age of fifteen, the best performer will be awarded $20, and to the second best $10. Then there is a flower and fruit department. An extensive exhibition of grains, flour, seeds, &c.; specimens of native iron, copper, gold, coal, &c., are also invited; and premiums are to be awarded for the best grain, root, and other crops of the different classes. This is an excellent feature.

The officers of the Society for 1866, are: *President*, Dr. T. T. Mann, Cottage Grove, Washington county; *Treasurer*, William L. Ames, St. Paul; *Secretary*, Charles H. Clarke, Minneapolis.

The Chairman of the Superintending Committee at Rochester is Dr. E. C. Cross of that place. We call attention to the subject thus early in the hope that the efforts of the managers to make the Fair a great success may be warmly seconded by our agricultural readers in all parts of the State.

POST OBIT.

The New York *Evening Post* is a monomaniac on the subject of Free Trade. Though always heretofore an earnest advocate of personal and political liberty—its present course indicates that it would sacrifice a good deal of every other sort of freedom to swell the ranks of the party of Free trade. It now advocates the unconditional admission of representatives from the rebel States into Congress for the avowed reason that Southern votes are necessary to secure the triumph of Free trade doctrines and the abolition of Tariffs. The *Post* of the 29th says:

> Step by step these fatal injuries must extend to every branch of American industry, *if the workingmen of America do not combine to depress the Republican party of power*—that party which attempted in the Congress just adjourned to impose upon the country a tariff still more ruinous to our industry—who did this, as was proved at the time, with the most corrupt motives, and whose only object now is to keep the Southern States out of Congress until they can fasten this curse upon the country—*if the workingmen of America do not unite to hurl this party from power.*

Now all this is most unfair, most uncandid and most dishonest. The *Post* knows that protection is not now and never was any part of the doctrines or policy of the Republican party. It has no more to do with the question of protection than with the doctrine of transubstantiation. Many of its members were once Whigs, and they are probably protectionists now. Many once belonged to the free trade wing of the Democratic party, and they are free traders still.

Many are Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, but they don't think it necessary to make the Republican party responsible for their religious tenets any more than the protectionist and free-trade elements of the party think it wise to attempt to fasten their industrial theories upon a party founded to secure personal, civil and political liberty. When these ends shall have been attained it will be time enough to dissolve the Republican organization, and to found new parties on the minor and lower issues of Protection and Free Trade. When Grant's army was advancing to the hottest crisis of the great battle of Shiloh, among the recreants who skulked to the rear, was one who, when rebuked for his cowardice, said he came back to see the sutler. And "what did you want of the sutler?" "Wanted to dicker," was the skulker's reply. And that's the way with the *Evening Post*. One of the proprietors of that paper "wanted to dicker" so badly during the war, that he narrowly escaped the penitentiary, and now in the crisis of the great conflict for the tremendous issues of national liberty and justice, the *Post* turns tail again to the rear to chaffer about trade and tariffs and to dicker in the "small beer" of markets and merchandise.

The New Orleans *Tribune*, which was recently suppressed by Mr. Johnson's rebel assassins, has resumed publication under the protection of Gen. Sheridan. The General is not going to be bluffed by Mayor Monroe, even with President Johnson at his back.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866. NUMBER 207.

Historical Society

JOHNSON'S THREATENED COUP D'ETAT.

President Johnson's recent public repudiation of the lawful authority of Congress is fast ripening into a revolutionary conspiracy to subvert it by force. His supporters are everywhere urging him to act upon the logic of his revolutionary position, and to disperse the Rump Congress with the sword. The Atlanta *New Era* thus foreshadows the threatened *coup d' etat*:

> The speech of President Johnson, as reported by the telegraph on Sunday morning, *is an advance movement.* Opposed as Mr. Johnson has ever been to class legislation and sectional hierarchy, he has never spared the ambitious and revolutionary leaders of that body which assumes to be the Congress of the United States. But this is the first instance in which he openly questioned the legality of its existence, *or pointedly hinted that its proceedings are a nullity. The President evidently feels strengthened by the action of the Union Convention, and is now willing to risk everything before the people.* Under these circumstances, the fall elections will be looked to by both parties with increased anxiety and solicitude. If the assemblage which has been called, or which has assumed to be the Congress of the United States, be not a Constitutional Congress, it follows, as a matter of course, that all its acts are illegal and void, then after it shall have been so pronounced by the Supreme Court, *the Chief Executive officer of the Government is bound to see that all oppression and tyranny inaugurated by this illegal assembly shall cease.*

It is important, then, that some test case be made touching the constitutionality of the laws enacted by Congress since December last, in order that the people may know to what extent their consciences are bound by its statutes.

The controversy, then, between the Executive and legislative departments of the Government, has at length reached that point, which some of us foresaw in February last. It is, on the part of each, a contest for existence. Should the Radicals succeed before the people at the coming elections, nothing is more certain than that the President will be deposed. SHOULD THE ADMINISTRATION SUCCEED, THE RADICAL POWER WILL BE OVERTHROWN, ITS ACTS PRONOUNCED ILLEGAL, AND THE BODY ITSELF LIABLE TO DISPERSION AS AN ILLEGAL AND SEDITIOUS ASSEMBLAGE. IN EITHER CASE, IT IS NOT SAFE TO PREDICT THAT THE CONTROVERSY WILL BE SETTLED WITHOUT AN APPEAL TO ARMS.

The Tennessee autocrat probably had this as well as other things in mind when he said at Buffalo:

> Notwithstanding that treason has been charged up me, I have committed no treason. Why should I play the traitor?

Sure enough.

A STATE WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT.

North Carolina has rejected the Constitution framed last year at the dictation of Andrew Johnson by a majority of 3,000. This Johnson Constitution was recently pronounced illegal and void by Judge Ruffin, of North Carolina, who declared that the calling of the convention by Mr. Johnson was an usurpation, and that the convention itself had no authority or binding force. Now that the people of North Carolina have rejected this Constitution, of course the State government which it created falls with it, and Mr. Johnson having declared the old State government void by reason of rebellion, it follows, if Mr. Johnson was right, that North Carolina is now without any State Government whatever. Will the profound and erudite Constitutional lawyer who has been entertaining the readers of the *Pioneer* with his luminous commentaries on the fundamental principles of things, be kind enough to satisfy the curiosity of an anxious world with categorical answers to these interrogatories: Was Mr. Johnson right when he declared that the Rebellion had destroyed the old State Governments? Was he right in calling a Convention to institute a new State Government under a new Constitution? And now that the new Constitution has been rejected by the people, has North Carolina a State Government, and if so, what?

The New York *World* says that the deaths from cholera in that city have been much more numerous than the daily bulletins have indicated. The disease has now nearly disappeared, though it may return next year, perhaps with greater violence. The *World* makes one remark in this connection to which we desire to call the attention of the health officers and physicians of this and other places, where any cases of cholera have occurred:

> A few facts have been established by this last cholera visitation which it would be well to bear in mind for future guidance. In the first place, it has been tolerably well settled that the choleraic *poison is propagated mainly by the discharges of those suffering from the disease.* If it were possible to utterly destroy all the ejections of persons afflicted with cholera, the disease would soon become extinct; at least such is the expressed judgment of our most eminent physicians. This is a *fact of very great importance, as it points out the means by which the ravages of the pestilence may be stayed.*

THE Southern Loyalists' Convention, which met in Philadelphia yesterday (see telegrams), was welcomed with an enthusiasm worthy of the occasion. No assemblage on this continent, since the Continental Congress, ever contained a greater number of noble and illustrious names—names made illustrious by patriotism. It will give an impulse to the loyal sentiment of the American people which will utterly overwhelm the impotent conspirators who assembled in the same place a fortnight ago.

MEAN WHITES.—The Chicago *Tribune* aptly says:

> The New York *World* calls the Southern Unionists, who hold their convention in Philadelphia on the third of December, "mean whites." One mean white will not be there—A Johnson—though he be, as the *World* not long since contemptuously said, "a drunken tailor."

It will be recollected that Gen. Sheridan's dispatch from New Orleans to the President was first published in a mutilated form. It appeared in the New York *Times*. The Washington correspondent of that paper now says it was transmitted as it came from the *President's own hand*. Comment is unnecessary.

ACCORDING TO THE ETERNAL FITNESS OF THINGS.—The welcoming of Andrew Johnson at Buffalo by Millard Fillmore. *Similis simili gaudet.*

THE following comprises the substance of President Johnson's speech at Buffalo: "I."

SINGULAR LEGAL OPINION.—A Memphis lawyer relates, if we may rely upon the statement of the Memphis *Bulletin*, that while in Carroll County last week he had attended the preliminary trial of a man before a country magistrate, charged with stealing corn from a neighbor's crib. The evidence went to show that the defendant had been found with his hand in an aperture in the crib, safely fastened in a steel trap, which the owners of the crib had set for the purpose of catching the thief who had been preying upon his grain. It was also in evidence that two empty corn sacks were found lying at the feet of the entrapped individual. The decision of the magistrate was that there was no proof that the prisoner had stolen any corn, and as to being caught in a steel trap, any gentleman had a perfect right to stick his hand in one if he felt inclined to do so.

—The Republicans of the Twelfth Ohio district have nominated Gen. Wells S. Jones for Congress. This completes the Republican Congressional nominations in Ohio.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Presidential Progress.

Brilliant Johnsonian Speech at Buffalo.

LOYALIST CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Large and Enthusiastic Attendance.

THE CABLE OF '65 RECOVERED.

A. JOHNSON ON HIS TRAVELS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sep. 3.

President Johnson and his party arrived in this city and were received by the military.

Quite a number of people were at the depot who cheered the President and party as they appeared. The procession moved through a few of the principal streets to Niagara Square, where the President and party mounted a platform erected for the purpose.

Hon. Millard Fillmore welcomed the President in a few appropriate remarks. At the conclusion President Johnson stepped forward and was greeted with three cheers.

ANOTHER BANQUET SPEECH.

He repeated that he had confidence in the great mass of the people to preserve the Constitution and the Union, and denied that he had abandoned his former patriotic position, and had committed treason. The South had submitted to the arbitrament of arms and went to be in full fellowship with the government; they admitted their error and had done what was required of them. He had it not in his heart to deny them their place in the Union. The South cannot get along without the North or the North without the South. He was willing to pardon all who had done wrong; for if the rule of contraries was followed there would be few survivors. Cheers were given for the President, General Grant and Admiral Farragut. The President and several of the party then adjourned to the house of Mayor Wells, and partook of a lunch; afterwards the procession reformed and went to the lake shore depot and took cars for Cleveland at 1 P. M., and will arrive in Cleveland about 9 P. M. There has been but little excitement here and the principal curiosity has been to see General Grant and Admiral Farragut who were frequently cheered.

CONCLUSION OF THE BANQUET SPEECH, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN FINISHED AT BUFFALO.

The following is the conclusion of a speech delivered by President Johnson:

And now, parting with you, notwithstanding that treason has been charged on me, I have committed no treason. I have filled my place in this Government. What should I play traitor for? They say I have pardoned here and there. I have pardoned when a Governor and since being President of the United States. I am one of those who believe that a man sins, John Bunner Davis, of Virginia, and others. The procession was headed by a platoon of police, on foot, who were followed by a mounted platoon of "boys in blue." Then came the men on foot accompanied by bands playing patriotic songs. When Gov. Curtin was recognized by the men marching past, he was loudly cheered. In an open barouche containing Gov. Hamilton of Texas, and Governor Brownlow of Tennessee headed by the Southern delegates, were cheered with much enthusiasm. The Southern delegates formed in front of the Union League House, and the crowd filled up the entire space which had been until then kept clear. Cheers were given for Hamilton Brownlow and Gen. Geary, and for Governor Curtin, as the next Senator for Pennsylvania.

After some time, while the procession was still in motion, with music playing and banners waving, the reception speech was delivered by Mr. Charles Gibbons, Chairman of the Committee of reception. There must have been over 10,000 people in the street while Mr. Gibbons was speaking.

THE RECEPTION.

Mr. Gibbons greeted the delegates from the South as fellow loyalists, fellow citizens, friends and brethren. There was no loyal blood on their hands and their souls were free from the guilt of treason. They held fast to their integrity, although their homes had been desolated, their pleasant places laid waste, and themselves and their wives and children driven into exile. He proclaimed that when the South returned she should return with new robes and new covenants for liberty and justice. What hopes had they, in the future, or what security had they, if unpunished and impenitent traitors were to be reinstated in power by the arbitrary and boosted will of one man under a constitution they had deliberately foresworn? The answer was already written in the blood of the murdered loyalists of New Orleans. They, the men of the South, were here on the high and solemn mission of re-establishing the American Union on the broad and sure foundation of equal and exact justice to all men. [Cheers.] It could stand upon no other. They could not be so unmindful of all the lessons of the past as to be led by vagrant politicians into another compromise with crime, instead of lifting up from degradation those who had been its victims. He closed his remarks by a reiteration of words of welcome to the city of Philadelphia, where a government, based on the equality of man, has been inaugurated, and where the government had been administered justly and in its purity by that illustrious man whose name alone strikes every traitor dead. [Loud cheers.]

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS.

About two hundred leading merchants of St. Louis have signed a circular denying the continued existence of the cholera as an epidemic. It is designed to upset certain efforts in Chicago to frighten off country merchants from St. Louis, who come to buy stock.

MEMPHIS.

Advices from Memphis Saturday evening say the cholera steadily increases, thirty-three deaths having occurred up to 9 o'clock this evening.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.

Four deaths from cholera have occurred in Ottumwa, Iowa. The disease, however is greatly subsiding in the river cities.

CHICAGO.

In Chicago Saturday there were twelve new cases of cholera, and four deaths. The health officers report for the week ending August 31st, shows 207 cases and 117 deaths. Of the 207 attacks only 26 were of American nativity including colored persons.

HELENA.

Thirteen new cases of cholera and twenty-eight deaths were reported on Friday at Helena.

FROM THE CABLE FLEET.

The Cable of '65 Recovered—Great Rejoicing.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sept. 2.

The news of the successful picking up of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable of 1865 reached here forty-five minutes after six o'clock this morning. The expedition with the "Great Eastern" had been out twenty-four days and all hope of success had been abandoned by the telegraph people here. The news reached Valentia at forty minutes past five o'clock one hour and five minutes before it was received here. Signals are sent through the cable with perfect accuracy and we are talking with the Great Eastern every moment via Valentia in Ireland.

About three hours after the recovery of the cable the splice was made with the cable stowed in the main tank of the Great Eastern and the lowering of the cable into the sea commenced immediately. The big ship is now paying out the wire and approaching Heart's Content on her return at about the same speed she maintained in her former late expedition. The telegraph fleet is expected here next Saturday. The news of the recovery of the cable created a great sensation here and although received at an hour when scarcely any one was astir it spread in a minute's time throughout the village. The British and American flags were immediately hoisted over the Telegraph Station as signals of joy by Messrs. Lundy, Wardel, Trippe, Rocke, Grant and Touzant, amid great cheering.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

The wires of the Russian American telegraph have been stretched a distance of 715 miles above New Westminster, British Columbia.

SPANISH NAVAL MATTERS.

Private dispatches say that the real destination of the Spanish fleet, heretofore reported at Papiete, is believed to be some rendezvous in South America.

Although it was reported at Tahita that the American steamer Uncle Sam had loaded to run the blockade at Valparaiso, and had been seized and confiscated by the Spanish fleet, it was alleged that the attempt to run the blockade was a sham; that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who owned the vessel, received from the Spanish Admiral eighty thousand dollars for supplying the fleet with stores.

FROM CHINA.

China dates to July 12th have been received. It was reported that the rebels had assembled in considerable force in the upper portion of the province of Nanking, and that the imperial troops sent against them had been defeated with considerable loss.

FROM JAPAN.

Advices from Hadakadodi report a collision between the Russians and the Japanese, in which five of the former were killed. A sledging party of Japanese drove into a Russian encampment; the Russian troops beat the intruders, who defended themselves with swords.

FROM NEW YORK.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

The steamers Allemania, City of New York, and Malta, have arrived. The latter steamer brings Liverpool dates to the 28th.

CHOLERA REPORT.

Six new cases of cholera were reported in this city yesterday. In Brooklyn the disease remained about the same as the day previous.

A PRIZE FIGHT

Took place yesterday between Ted Romley, of Brooklyn, and John L. Ody, of Red Hook, at New Ship's Head Bay, below Brooklyn. Thirty-nine rounds were fought. The fight lasted one hour and ten minutes, and Romley was declared the winner. No arrests were made. Stakes are unknown.

CANADIAN FENIANISM.

An Ottawa despatch says bad temper prevails in Canada at present, owing to the escape on Saturday night of Michael Murphy and five of his comrades, and all the Fenian prisoners confined in the jail at Cornwall.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

PARALYSIS.

The father-in-law of General Grant, Mr. Dent, had a stroke of paralysis about noon to-day, accompanied with convulsions. Dr. Buhanmel was called immediately and rendered prompt medical aid. Dr. Watson, U. S. A., and Dr. Brennerman, of General Grant's staff, were also there during the day. This evening he is very much improved and is conscious.

PETITION FOR DR. MUDD'S PARDON.

A petition is in circulation for the pardon of Mr. Mudd, one of the accomplices in the assassination.

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.

The brass foundry of E. Congilhan, and the extensive candy factory of Hessel, Heimer & Hymans, on Locust street, between Main and Second streets, were burned last night. The loss of the latter was mostly by water, but nearly complete. The total loss was nearly $10,000, mostly insured.

Clock Factory Burned.

HARTFORD, Sept. 2.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock to night the large manufactory of Hubbard & Co., makers of clocks and lamp trimmings, at Meridan, took fire and was burned to the ground. The loss is not ascertained.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THIRD DISTRICT OF VERMONT.—The Congressional canvass in the Third (Burlington) District, excites more local interest than any election held in the State for twenty years. Hon. Portus Baxter, the present member, is opposed by Judge Romeo H. Hoyt, of St. Albans, Radical Republican, and there is a Democratic candidate named Waldo Brigham. The Democracy poll about 4,000 votes in that district, but the Republican vote (12,000) will be, it is expected, so nearly divided that there will be no election by a majority in September, necessitating another trial in November. Mr. Baxter's enemies are working hard to pay off old scores, arising from his distribution of patronage, civil and military, during the past five years, and Baxter's friends are using money with a liberal hand. There is a great deal of bad blood manifested between the Hoyt and Baxter factions, and a correspondent of the Boston *Post* hints that, as Baxter will probably fall behind Hoyt in the first trial, there will be a coalition between the friends of Brigham and Baxter in November, probably upon the former.

GEN. GRANT AND "MY POLICY."—A correspondent, with the Presidential tourists, writing of Mr. Johnson's speech at Delmonico's, says: "The President's speech was in many respects a very skillful one. Referring now to Gen. Grant upon his left, and now to Admiral Farragut on his right, he succeeded by implication in committing them to the support of his policy. This was followed up by Mayor Hoffman, who proposed the health of the two officers as supporters of the President. This placed them in a position which was not to be easily escaped from, and there is little doubt to be entertained but that, at the close of the journey, Gen. Grant will be so far worked upon as to make a speech fully defining his position, which will doubtless be the one occupied by the President." Guess not.

GENERAL TERRY.—The New York *Times* says that Major General Terry intends to start on the 8th of September next to make a reconnoisance of the new department he is to command. His department includes Minnesota, the eastern part of Dakota, and a part of Montana, his headquarters being at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, Minnesota. Between Forts Rice and Snelling he will establish military posts for the protection of a contemplated wagon road which General Sherman is anxious to push through to Montana. He expects to be absent two or three years, and his mother and two of his sisters will probably join him this Fall at his new headquarters at Fort Snelling.

CONNECTICUT SUBOTS DESERTERS.—The Connecticut Republican State Committee, at their meeting to appoint delegates to Philadelphia, unanimously adopted a resolution that F. W. Smith, jr., postmaster at Bridgeport, "having voluntarily united in convention with the most obnoxious leaders of the Copperhead party in this State (Connecticut) for the purpose of favoring a coalition hostile to the Republican party," his position on the Central Committee was declared vacant, and an appointment made to fill the vacancy.

VERMONT REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Congressional Nominations for Vermont are complete, and are: First District, Frederick E. Woodbridge, Republican; Samuel Wells, Democrat. Second District, Luke P. Poland, Republican; Charles M. Chase, Democrat. Third District, Portus Baxter, Republican; Waldo Brigham, Democrat.

DIED.

On Saturday evening, ARABELLA CROOKS, youngest child of Col. Wm. Crooks and Arabella V., aforesaid, aged eleven months and eleven days. The funeral took place yesterday.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the different series used in the State. Also Copy Books, Slates, &c. Sold by the single one and by the hundred at

D. D. MERRILL, RANDALL & CO.'S.

sept2-3t

Sewell's Map of Minnesota,

Is the only one worth having.

Price $1.25.

For sale at Wholesale by

D. D. MERRILL, RANDALL & CO.

sept1-3t

FOUND.

A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. sept1-2t

WANTED.

A Girl to do general housework for a small family. Apply immediately at the Counting Room of the Press Office. sept1-1t

WANTED.

A Nurse Girl—an elderly woman preferred. Apply to Mrs. M. G. WORLEY, corner Fourth and Wabashaw streets.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Cor. Randolph and Wells sts.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BALDWIN & MERRITT, PROPRIETORS

sept4-1y

HORSE FOUND.

Picked up in St. Paul on Sunday night, a small Bay Mare, five years old, with four black feet and white star in her forehead. Apply to Mr. P. Cummings, on St. Peter street, near the Market House. sept4 3t

FOR RENT.—The corner store on Seventh and Jackson streets, is for rent cheap, for six or nine months. A Dwelling included if wished. Inquire of JOSEPH ARMBRUST, at, on Seventh street. 1t*

HORSE FOUND.

A small pony mare, about three years old, of dark gray color, with a long white streak running down the forehead to the nose. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Apply to

SAMUEL O'LOAN,

sept1-3t Livery Stable, Upper Town.

Do you want to make Money?

If so, you have now an opportunity by engaging in the sale of the Patent "EXCELSIOR"

NO-CHIMNEY BURNERS.

Everybody wants them. *Save the expense of chimneys: no smoke or smell.* Differ from all others, as no *draft is at all required to light them.* Pamphlet post-paid 25 cents; circular illustrating this and other articles free. Address

EDGAR & CAVAN,

sept1-1m 95 Maiden Lane, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A set of single breast collar Harness and a double-barreled Shot Gun. Price of Harness, $25; of Gun, $45. Call at the Paint Shop of E. S. BROCKWAY, corner of Fifth and Robert streets, up stairs. sept2-1w*

GREAT WESTERN

Brass & String Band

F. DANZ.....Leader of the Brass.

GEO. SHIFFER.....Leader of the String Band.

Take pleasure to inform the public in general that, with the addition of three first-class musicians, we are able to furnish superior music for concerts, serenades, parties, balls, &c. Liberal terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

For engagements apply to the undersigned. Orders can also be left at the Music Rooms of Munger Brothers.

GEORGE SHIFFERT.

Residence on Tenth street, near Jackson. Post Office Box 819. sept2

Card Photographs

$3.00 PER DOZEN

AT SINCLAIR'S.

sept

WANTED.

TWO FIRST-CLASS

Tin and Sheet Iron Workers.

sept1-1w N. B. HARWOOD.

MESS PORK.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

P. F. McQUILLAN.

SUGAR CURED HAMS

HENRY AMES & CO.'S BEST, FOR SALE.

P. F. McQUILLAN

CARBON OIL.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE IN LOTS OR BY THE SINGLE BARREL.

P. F. McQUILLAN.

NAILS.

1,000 KEGS JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

P. F. McQUILLAN.

SUGARS,

200 BARRELS REFINED, COMPRISING

Crushed,

Powdered and

Granulated.

P. F. McQUILLAN.

COFFEES.

100 BAGS PRIME RIO AND

O. G. JAVA.

For Sale by

P. F. McQUILLAN.

TEAS.

200 HALF CHESTS, CONSISTING OF FINE

Greens, Oolongs and

JAPANS.

P. F. McQUILLAN.

TOBACCOS.

200 Boxes Comprising

Fine Navy, Natural Leaf, &c.

For Sale by

P. F. McQUILLAN.

SYRUPS.

250 Barrels, Half Barrels

And Kegs, Comprising Sugar Drips, Amber and Golden and Sugar House.

For sale by

P. F. McQUILLAN.

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

P. F. McQUILLAN,

Has an immense variety of Groceries, comprising everything usually kept by a wholesale grocer, which he offers to dealers only, and for cash only, always at lowest market rates. ly-tf

FOR SALE.

O. CURTIS will sell his House and Lot, corner Canada and Tenth streets. For particulars inquire of him office, No 100 Third street, St. Paul. sept6-1w

FOR SALE.

At the Star Foundry and Machine Works, Hastings, Minn., one pair of Engines, seven inch bore twenty inch stroke, with pumps, governor, fly wheel, &c.; are nearly new and work on one set of boilers. Also one Iron bed. Fly wheel is six feet diameter, twelve inches face. Engines can be made to use separate at small expense. REHSE, PEARSON & CO.

aug31-1m*

New Advertisements.

N. B. HARWOOD,

No. 187 Third street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.,

WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE,

1,000 Stoves.

600 Bundles Common Sheet Iron.

100 Bundles Russian and American Russian Sheet Iron.

10,000 lbs. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead

3,000 lbs. Pig Tin.

3,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms.

2,000 lbs. Metallic Bottoms,

200 Pumps,

200 Bundles Wire,

5,000 lbs. Sheet Zinc.

500 Boxes Tin Plate,

2,000 lbs. Brass Kettles.

Together with a large variety of

TINNERS' STOCK

AND

House Furnishing Goods.

☞ Dealers are requested to call and examine stock and prices. aug30 3m-1stp

To War Claim Agents.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The new Blanks for the collection of

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY,

AND

Voucher (Receipt) Form No. 5.

Under the law of July 28, 1866, is

NOW READY!

Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the price, $1.00 per quire.

PRESS PRINTING CO.,

St. Paul, Minn.

aug16

REAL ESTATE

At Public or Private Sale

By MORGAN & McCLOUD,

101 Third street, near the Bridge

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Real Estate at Auction.

We propose to sell at Public Auction on Wednesday, September 5th, and on the first and third Wednesdays of each month thereafter, at our office at 10 o'clock A. M., all property that may be specially entered for that purpose, without limitation as to price. Lists of the property to be sold will be published, and will also be furnished prior to the day of sale. We will also sell on the premises at any time, Farms, Houses and Lots, Lands, &c., and invite property owners to avail themselves of this method of disposing of their property.

AT PRIVATE SALE—We offer for sale only property over which we have exclusive control, and have the most extensive list in the city, on terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

For engagements apply to the undersigned, residence property in St. Paul, Farms and Farming Lands throughout the State, for sale in superior City and Bayfield, Wis., and property everywhere.

MORGAN & McCLOUD,

aug26-1stp Real Estate Agents, St. Paul.

T. M. METCALF,

Real Estate Broker

AND

INSURANCE AGENT,

Jackson street, between 5th and 6th

Will buy and sell Real Estate on commission, Pay Taxes, Collect Rents, and attend to all other business in his line, promptly and thoroughly.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE POLICIES issued in Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford and Accidental Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio. LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES in PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO. aug17 1stp&feb16

BELLE PLAINE

Real Estate Agency.

ROBERT H. ROSE will attend to all business appertaining to real estate and to the prosecution of War claims. Respectfully refers to Gov. W. R. Marshall, Gen. H. H. Sibley, D. W. Ingersoll, Esq., Fred. Driscoll, Esq., Col. J. L. Merriam, Col. J. J. Shaw, St. Paul; Hon. A. G. Chatfield and Stone & Metzner, Belle Plaine, Minn. my3-1stWlf

SOUTHWORTH & POTTS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FUR

AND

MILLINERY GOODS!

199 Third street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

MEN'S FUR HATS,

From $1 to $60 per dozen.

MEN'S WOOL HATS,

From Nine to Thirty Dollars per doz.

BOYS' FUR HATS

From $18 to $30 per Dozen.

BOYS' WOOL HATS,

From Nine to Fifteen Dollars per doz.

MEN'S RESORTE HATS,

From $21 to $42 per Dozen.

Men's & Boys' Fur & Cloth Caps

From $6 to $90 per Dozen.

Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Flowers, FEATHERS AND LACES.

aug5-1y-1stW

FOR SALE.

The stock, lease and fixtures of one of the best and oldest stands for Fruit and Confectionery in the city. Apply to W. H. RITTER, Jackson street, near the International.

aug23 2w*

JACKSON WAGONS!

We are General Agents for the

Jackson, Michigan,

WAGONS,

And warrant them far superior to any in the Western States.

BIGELOW, MURDOCK & CO.

sept1-1stp

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING IN the best style and at the lowest rates: the St. Paul Press Steam Job Printing office.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT

To the Traveling Public.

On and after this date the

Light Draft Passenger Steamer

CHIPPEWA,

CAPTAIN HERMAN,

Will leave St. Paul for La Crosse and intermediate points on

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday,

AT 9 A. M.

The Quickest Steamer on the Waters of the Upper Mississippi.

☞ PASSENGERS GOING BY THE CHIPPEWA WILL SAVE NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT, as we have made no advance on account of low water.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.

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FASHIONS 1866

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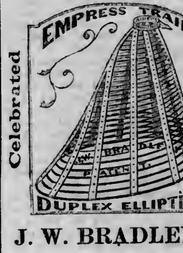

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DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

Or Double Spring

SKIRTS!

They will not BEND or BREAK, like the single spring, but will ALWAYS PRESERVE their PERFECT and GRACEFUL SHAPE in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, CHURCHES, THEATRES, RAILROAD CARS, and for PROMENADE or HOUSE DRESS—each hoop being composed of two finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, forming one hoop, and making the STRONGEST and MOST FLEXIBLE, as well as the most DURABLE and STYLISH SKIRT EVER MADE. In fact they are SUPERIOR to all others, combining Comfort, Economy, Lightness, Elegance and Durability.

Inquire for BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. For sale everywhere.

Manufactured exclusively by sole owner of patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & COBY,

97 Chambers, and 79 and 80 Reade streets, New York.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

For Elegance, Durability and Economy, superior to all others.

For sale at WHOLESALE ONLY, by

J. L. FOREPAUGH & CO.,

138 Third street, St. Paul.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

The most Popular, Stylish and Graceful Skirt worn, for sale by

CATHCART & CO.,

132 Third street, St. Paul.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

The Lightest, most Agreeable and Perfect Skirt made, for sale by

[D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

aug15 2m1stp Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul.

DIVIDENDS IN ADVANCE.

NO NOTES! NO INTEREST!

THE

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

JOHN S. RICE, President House of Rep. of Ct.; LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President of Ætna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

ALLYN S. ST. LEGER, Mayor City of Hartford. Are actively at work as Officers and Directors of this Company.

Capital, besides accumulations, $100,000. Accumulations without capital give the Company

$135

For every hundred dollars of its liabilities. Its ratio of assets to liability, with capital included, is greater than that of any Company in the United States that began its use a previous to 1865 and is more than FOUR TIMES the average of all. With its capital excluded it has 725 above the average of all the other Companies; and it shows a *better ratio of clear surplus with its* CAPITAL EXCLUDED than the average of all other companies, *Capital included.* It gives you a dividend of more than

Thirty Per Cent

in Advance,

By reduction of premium rates. And as Mutual Companies usually declare 40 per cent., you will find it equal to more than a

Fifty Per Cent

CASH

DIVIDEND.

It has taken more life applications in and around Hartford, its home, during the past twelve months, than any company in America. All kinds of policies issued.

AGENTS WANTED.

For St. Paul and the State at large. Address or apply to

D. S. B. JOHNSTON,

State Agent,

OFFICE ON EIGHTH STREET, OPPOSITE RESIDENCE OF MAYOR PRINCE,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

aug5-3md&w 1stp

Clothing.

Wm. H. TEMPLE,

CLOTHING,

Third Street, St. Paul.

aug21

Banks.

H. THOMPSON, CASH. J. E. THOMPSON, PRES

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF SAINT PAUL,

Paid up Capital $600,000.

Government Bonds, Coin, Land Warrants and Half Breed Scrip

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Prompt attention given to the collection of

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS

Agents for the sale of

PASSAGE TICKETS

from Liverpool and Queenstown to New York and Saint Paul.

Drafts on *England, Ireland, Germany, France Sweden and Norway.*

jan5-1ot*

SECOND

National Bank of St. Paul

Paid up Capital $200,000.

This Bank is now in successful operation and tenders its services to Banks, Bankers and others in the transaction of legitimate banking business

Drafts for Sale on

LONDON, DUBLIN, BREMEN

and other principal European cities.

Collections upon all accessible points in Northwest will be made and remitted for on of payment at current rates of exchange. Highest Market Rates paid for Gold, Silver and Foreign Exchange. This Bank is an agent for subscriptions to the popular 7-30 United States 7-30 Loan, and these notes will at all times be kept on hand for sale in sums of Fifty Dollars upwards.

E. S. EDGERTON, President.

JOHN NICOLS, Vice President.

D. MORFORT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

| |

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

Republican State Convention.

The Union electors of the State of Minnesota who are in favor of asserting and maintaining the right of the loyal people through their representatives in Congress to prescribe the conditions on which the late rebel States shall be allowed to participate in the General Government, and who favor the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held in Igo's Hall, in St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday the thirteenth of September, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Auditor and Clerk of the Supreme Court, to be supported at the next general election and for transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz:

Anoka	1	Mille Lac	1
Ben on	1	Monongalia	1
Blue Earth	1	Morrison	1
Brown	1	Mower	1
Carver	3	Nicollet	1
Cass	1	Olmsted	1
Crow Wing	1	Otter Tail	1
Colvase	1	Pine	1
Congress	1	Ramsey	5
Dakota	7	Redwood	1
Douglas	1	Renville	1
Dodge	2	Rice	1
Faribault	2	St. Louis	1
Fillmore	3	Scott	1
Freeborn	2	Sherburne	1
Goodhue	7	Sibley	1
Hennepin	3	Stearns	4
Houston	4	Steele	2
Isanti	1	Todd	1
Jackson	1	Waseshaw	1
Kandiyohi	1	Wasson	1
Kanabec	1	Washington	1
Lesueur	4	Watonwan	1
Martin	1	Winona	1
McLeod	1	Wright	1
Meeker	1		

Delegates from unorganized counties not named will be subject to the action of the convention.

R. BEARTY, Chairman. C. D. DAVIDSON,
E. W. CUTLER, J. BASKERFIELD,
E. S. PORTER, S. G. McLEES,
FRED. DOSS, E. E. CROWELL,
GEO. C. MOTT,
Union State Central Committee.

St. Paul, August 10, 1866.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.

The Banquet Speech in New York.

The following is the conclusion of the President's speech at the Delmonico Supper in New York:

We have gentlemen here associated with us who took an active part in the struggle for the preservation of our country. The army on the one hand, pointing to General Grant, and the navy on the other, pointing to Admiral Farragut. These gentlemen have all performed their part in restoring the country to its present condition, and it would be deriliet in me if I should omit to say that the Secretary of State has fully performed his part. As to what part the humble individual who now addresses you took in that struggle for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the country, I will say nothing now, though I will say in sun ing up, that the Government has discharged its duty. But there is standing one to be performed. The work is not yet done. Though we passed through fields of blood, and at times almost been forced to the conclusion that we would be compelled to see the Goddess of Liberty go staggering through carnage and blood, and our Government a failure, yet by the blessings of Providence matters have been brought to a different termination. So far we have been saved, but while the enemy has been put down in the field, there still remain a greater and more important work for you to do.

I must be permitted to say, and I wish not to trespass on your time, in this connection, that the Government undertook the suppression of this rebellion for the express purpose of preserving the Union of these States. That was the declaration it made at the beginning, and under that declaration it went into the war, and continued it until the rebellion was suppressed. By the suppression of this rebellion the Government established and announced the great fact that these States have not the power nor the right, either by forcible or by peaceable means, to separate from each other. That was determined and settled by the Government of the United States—the Executive Government of it. But there is another department of your Government which has declared by its official action that notwithstanding the rebellion was suppressed for the purposes of preserving the Union of the States, and to establish definitely the doctrine that no State has a right to secede, I say there is a department of your Government which has practically assumed and declared, and up to the present time carried out, that the Government was dissolved and the States were out of the Union.

We who contend for the opposite doctrine, years ago contended that the State had not the right even peaceably to secede, and one means of peaceable secession was by a State withdrawing its Representatives from the Congress of the United States, and that would be a practical dissolution of the Union. We denied that a State had any such right, and when subsequently they intended to withdraw, asserted that they had no such right. And now when the doctrine has been forcibly established that a State has no right to leave the Union, and when States are again resuming their relations with the Federal Government as far as in them lies, we find that when they seek to have their Representatives admitted to Congress there are men in that body who in violation of the great charter of liberty, deny the right to be represented and refuse to admit their Representatives into the Congress of the United States.

The query then comes up in the struggle that is now before us, will we submit, will the American people submit to this practice of dissolution, and this practical assertion of the doctrine that they have already repudiated and overthrown? The issue is before you, will these States be permitted to remain as they are, so far as representation is concerned, in a state of practical secession and disruption? It is giving the lie direct to every position. It is subverting every position taken up since the rebellion commenced. Are we prepared now, after having passed through our terrible war, after the immense amount of blood that has been shed, and after having accumulated a debt of $3,000,000,000, after the injury that has been inflicted on the country, North and South, are we prepared to permit this disrupted and disrupting condition of affairs to continue? Let me ask this intelligent audience, not in the language of declamation, but in the spirit of Christianity and sound philosophy, are we prepared to renew those scenes through which we have just passed? Are we prepared again to see one portion of this country arrayed in deadly conflict against another portion as we have just seen them arrayed, or shall we not make every effort to have all the parts and all the people of the country again united in harmony and brotherly affection?

Well, gentlemen, what is said now after the Philadelphia convention has met and pronounced on the condition of the country? What is now said? Why that those men who met in that convention were mistaken, that their professions were worth nothing and were not to be believed. Gentlemen, what better evidence can you have of loyalty than these men give? Who has fought the rebellion with more earnestness and determination than I have? Who has sacrificed or suffered more for the country? But because the sacrifices and sufferings have been great, as an incident growing out of a great civil war, should I therefore become insensible to truth and principle.

We are told that these men, notwithstanding their protestations of loyalty, are not to be believed; but I ask you what better evidence can you have of loyalty and devotion than profession and action? Who dares, in this day of political and religious freedom, set up an Inquisition and go into the human bosom and search for motives and sentiments? How many men who have lived under this government all along, from its origin to the present time, who have loyally obeyed its laws, paid their taxes, and aided the government in every way required of them, yet who would much prefer to have it modified in form, or even to live under a monarchy? The best evidences of loyalty are loyal professions, and when these gentlemen met in convention, from the North and South, come forward and express devotion to the Union and the constitution, and when their actions and professions correspond, who shall dare to doubt them?

Have we reached the point that all confidence is lost in men? If we have, I tell you that your government is not as strong as a rope of sand. It has no weight, and will tumble to pieces. The adhesive power of this government is in the confidence which the people put in each other. The convention sat in a city the profession of whose people in days gone by were that they were a peace loving and a war hating people. These men met at the convention in the interests of peace, and their professions are doubted. These people say "we won't believe you," and therefore the practical state of dissolution of the Union must continue to exist.

Why, as a Southern man, though I do not speak here to-night as a Southern man, because I first saw the light of heaven in a Southern home, I feel that I entertain opinions and ideas that are coextensive with all the States and with the people of them all. While I am a Southern man I am a Northern man. I am a citizen of the United States, and am willing to concede other citizens what I claim for myself. But I was going to call your attention to a point. The Southern States or their leaders proposed separation. Now, what was the reason that they did so act? The time has come to consult our reason and not mere impulse. What was the reason, or one of the reasons that the South gave for desiring separation? They said that they feared that the constitution of the United States could not be enforced, and that their rights could not be secured in the Union. That was the reason they gave. They said the constitution cannot be enforced in the Union, and therefore we will separate from the Union, and we will form a new government for ourselves, and we will take the constitution of our country and we will enforce it there. That was separation; it was against the Union, and I was always opposed to anything that was opposed to the Union. I took my position in the Senate of the United States, and assumed then, as I do now, that this Union was perpetual, that it was a great magic circle, that could not be broken.

But the South said the constitution could not be enforced under the Union, and therefore they wanted separation. They attempted to separate, but they failed. But while the question was pending, they established for themselves a form of government, and what kind of a government was it? What kind of a constitution? Was it not the same old constitution—with some variations—the constitution of the United States? You know that it was, and that they desired to live under that constitution, and enforce its provisions under a separate government of their own. We said no—you shall remain, and the constitution shall be enforced. We fought, and the rebellion was suppressed. When the armies of rebellion were overcome, the government said to them, disband your armies and return to your original position in the Union, and we will receive you with open arms. The time came at which their armies disbanded. That was done under the lead of my distinguished friend on my right. Well, they accepted the terms of the government, and what did they say? They said, "We want to return." Some of them said, we have been mistaken; others said, we selected the arbiter, and the arbiter of our section has decided against us, and therefore, as honorable men, we accept the situation—we want to return.

Now will their offer be accepted? Do we want a Union again? I have said before, and I now repeat it, I do not want to let them back into the Union degraded and debased. They would not be fit to form a part of this great American family. I want them to come back with all their manhood.

I have not approached the point that I intended to, and I know that I am talking too long. I have just called attention to the Constitution under which they were desirous of living—the Constitution of their fathers—but they wanted it separately. Now, however, in returning, having lost the institution of slavery, which was the apple of discord, they take up the Constitution under which they lived before, and ask that it shall be the law, and shall be enforced. Where then, is the cause of distrust and want of confidence? There is none. I do not come here to apologize for those who have tried to destroy the government, and if my public speeches and acts do not disprove the charge that I want to apologize for them, there is no use in a man having a public record; and admitting their errors to the fullest extent, I know that there are large numbers of them who were misled and coerced by public opinion, men who, when they saw the flag of the country receding as rebellion advanced, grew pale with fear and sorrow, and whose faces, when they saw the flag returning in triumph, glowed again with joy. But their leaders betrayed them. But in the west they have a way of playing hammer and anvil. While Davis and others of that class were talking of separation at the South, there was another class at the North made up of Dedlips, Garrison, and such men, who were talking dissolution at the North. These were two extremes, the one the anvil, the other the hammer—and when the rebellion broke out at one end of the line, joined in with those who were trying to suppress it.

The rebellion has been suppressed but we have not ceased to play the game of hammer and anvil, and I want the whole Union and nothing but the Union. I helped my distinguished friend on my right (General Grant,) to fight the rebellion at the South. You all remember his peculiar phrase, that he was going to fight it out on that line. I was with him, and did all that I could. We whipped them at the end of the line, and I mean to say to you here, that I am now fighting at the other end, and if he is not in the field now in a military sense, he is where he does good service. It is a struggle for the Union in which we are engaged. The Union is essential to us. The North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North. But men say, do you want to be governed and controlled by rebels? I answer no. We want to let loyal men in and none but loyal men, and I ask here to-night upon what ground rests the fear that men coming into Congress from the South would control the country to its destruction.

Take the entire delegation fifty-eight representatives, compared with two hundred and eighty-two. Do you fear fifty-eight men will control all the rest? Oh, mean say they will repudiate our public debt. Now place these fifty eight men in the most powerful position that you possibly can, and you have 150 or 180 an overwhelming majority against them. Surely enough to keep them from doing serious harm.

Are we a great people? Are we all cowards? Did they control you before the rebellion commenced, and will they have any more power now than before? I predicted some things at the beginning of the rebellion that have come to pass. I told the Southern people that whenever they should attempt to dissolve the Union the institution of slavery was gone.

You sir, (turning to Mr. Seward) know that I made that argument to Jeff. Davis. You was in the Senate, and you will bear witness to the position I then occupied. I told them that the institution of slavery had little or no support outside of the Union. They thought differently. They put up the stake; you all know how great the stake was and they lost it completely. The constitution still exists. The Union is still preserved. They did not succeed in cleaving from it and slavery is destroyed. Since its destruction the Southern States have come up magnanimously and acknowledged the fact and have gone into these State conventions and ratified its abolition.

There is another thing. You have about $3,000,000,000 of debts in bonds. How are you going to preserve the credit of them? Will you tell how the security, how the value, how the ultimate payment of the interest and principal of these bonds is to be secured? Is it by continuing this Government, disrupted as it is, by crippling our energies and dividing us up into half a dozen States? Let me tell you, and mark what I tell you, there is no other way by which these bonds can be ultimately paid than by the consolidation of our nationality, the perpetuity and completeness of the Union of the States.

Pardon me when I say I understand this question, and I tell you that you play a false part now, and play into the hands of your enemies and the enemies of your country when you aid those who would keep the Government disrupted.

Let us unite all portions of the country firmly together, and you will have more capital than you need. You have evinced a good will. The fellows begin to heave, and I tell these persons that are croaking and seeking individual aggrandizement on the perpetuity of a party that they had better stand out of the way. The country is coming together again and they cannot prevent it. For myself I am content to be guided by the example of the Savior of mankind. If I have pardoned many it has been because I thought it was for the best interest of the country, having found them repentant and anxious to be pardoned.

Gentlemen, I have talked long enough. It has never been my habit to prepare speeches, but rather to take up a subject, having previously thought upon it, of course, and talk about it. The very idea of making a formal preparation has always disqualified me.

Gentlemen, your country is in your hands. The issue is before you. I stand here to-night not as the President of the United States, but rather as a citizen advocating the restoration of the Union national.

Since I have became the Chief Executive I have tried to discharge my duties in the way that I believed would most surely tend to bring back harmony to all sections of the country. What have I to gain by any other course? I have filled every other position under this Government. You may talk about me as you will—men may traduce and vilify me—unprincipled writers may attack me as they will—but all of them cannot drive me from what I believe to be right. What have I to gain. From the lowest office in your city to the Presidency of the United States which I have filled? Ought not any reasonable ambition to be satisfied with that? I tell you, gentlemen, that my ambition has been reached with the exception of one thing; will you hear what that is? It is, that if at this particular crisis of our country's history, finding the Union of these States imperilled, I can be instrumental in the hands of Providence in restoring the Union and making it complete and perpetual; if I can do that I will be willing to exclaim as one of old when he saw the Babe that had been born in the manger, "Now, that I have seen the glory of Thy salvation, let Thy servant depart in peace." I would rather live in history, and in the affections of my countrymen, as the one who had consummated this great result, than be President forty times!

EN ROUTE.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

The President and party visited Central Park this morning, and then took a steamer at Manhattanville, and left for West Point.

A SUGGESTIVE EPISODE.

On entering the Park, General Grant asked permission of the driver of his carriage to take the reins. He then drove out of the line, and came up alongside the President's carriage, and challenged a race. The driver accepted the challenge and they started off at a rapid pace. They kept side by side for a mile, when Grant's team commenced to gain on the President's and soon after passed (as he will more easily do in 1868), the President rising and lifting his hat in acknowledgement.

New York, August 30.—The Presidents party has been joined by Major Generals Custer, Rousseau, Fullerton and Steedman, regularly invited guests, and by A. T. Stewart, Richard Schell, Henry Clewes, Hall, White and others. The New York press is largely represented.

AT WEST POINT.

At West Point the party were received by an infantry and cavalry escort, who accompanied them to the grounds. Thousands of persons of both sexes, from the surrounding country and the city of New York, were present. The scene was brilliant and truly of an interesting character.

The excursionists, after being seated, were entertained by exhibitions of Cadet practice.

At a quarter past one the party resumed their journey towards Albany. While passing Newberg the speed of the River Queen was slackened. Salutes were fired on the shore, and cheers were given by the large concourse of people gathered on the wharf. The President, standing on the upper deck, acknowledged the compliment by bowing and waving his hat.

Dinner was served on the boat at Poughkeepsie. The people had gathered in large numbers, and cheered the party, as it passed, the President acknowledged the compliment. More than the usual number of steamers were passed, many of which were gaily trimmed, their passengers cheering and waiving their hats and handkerchiefs, the President acknowledging the compliment.

The company is in the best of spirits, and delighted with all the incidents of the trip and the beautiful scenery of the Hudson.

At Hudson four or five steamboats lying at the wharf were densely filled with men, women and children, and at other places near the river bank large crowds had assembled. The bill top presented a long line of spectators, and many persons were scattered on the slope. The scene was not only interesting, but measurably exciting. The President, Secretary Seward, Admiral Farragut, General Grant, Secretary Welles and Postmaster General Randall, and all others on board the River Queen properly recognized the compliments bestowed. It was perhaps the most animated demonstration on the way from New York.

At Stuyvesant a salute was fired, and the usual salutations were interchanged. At six o'clock, when twelve miles from Albany, the steamer Metamora approached the River Queen with the Mayor of Albany and a committee of the City Council. Secretary Seward introduced his honor, the Mayor, to the President. Admiral Farragut, Gen. Grant, and other distinguished gentlemen of the excursion party, were also introduced to the Albanians.

AT HUDSON.

In reply to a congratulatory speech from the Mayor of Hudson, Mr. Johnson replied as follows:

MR. MAYOR: I thank you for what you have said, and I am in hopes that those thanks will not be attributed to personal vanity. The distinction which you have made in welcoming me is exceedingly gratifying. You welcome me first as the chief magistrate of the nation, a distinction and respect due to so exalted a station, and then in the most acceptable manner you give your gratulation to me as a private citizen.

In this trying and perilous condition of our country an encouragement of this kind strengthens and inspires me in my determination to pursue and carry out the policy that I believe will result in the restoration of peace and prosperity to the government and the country. I feel confident and hopeful. All I can say in return is, I warmly thank you. I know how to appreciate such a welcome, and again I thank you most sincerely for what you have said to me, both as a chief magistrate and as a private individual and citizen. [Applause.]

The Mayor and Common Council of Troy, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens, on board the steamer Empire, met the River Queen as Corymans, and accompanied her to Albany, where the parties arrived at about seven o'clock.

AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, August 3.—The wharves are densely lined with spectators, to such an extent that the excursion party could scarcely reach the carriages. The greatest possible excitement everywhere prevailed. There was continuous cheering and firing of salutes, and music. Thousands of people lined the sidewalks of the streets through which the procession passed, and some in their anxiety, crowded the carriage-way to perpinte the faces of the excursionists. The President's carriage was guarded by the Burgess Corps.

The procession passed up Broadway, and, returning, was received by the Ninth and Twenty-fifth regiments and the Fire Department, the latter comprising 600 members.

Along the route a number of buildings were illuminated, and flags and transparencies displayed. Rockets were fired, and different colors pyrotechnics illuminated the streets.

At about eight o'clock it halted at the Capitol, the park of which was densely crowded with persons of both sexes, and all ages and conditions.

Governor Fenton received the President on the steps, and having shaken hands with him, delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT. With high consideration for the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, I address you words of welcome on behalf of our citizens and the people of the State whose Capital you visit. We extend to you and your suite hospitable greeting, and desire your safe conduct as you go hence to pay honor to the memory of the lamented Douglas, to the State also distinguished as the home and final resting place of the faithful and martyr Lincoln. I have no power to give due expression to the feelings of this assemblage of citizens, nor to express in fitting terms the respect and magnanimity of the whole people, upon an occasion so marked as the coming to our Capital and to our honors of the President of the United States. In their names I give assurance to your Excellency of their fidelity, patriotism and zealous interest in all that relates to the good order, progress and freedom of all the States, and of their earnest hope that peace will soon open up to the people of the whole land new fields of greater liberty, prosperity and power.

ARGUMENTATIVE SPEECH AT ALBANY.

After the unruly crowd had been brought to order, the President spoke for about an hour, touching upon the topics discussed in his New York speech. He began by stating that he was not there to make a speech in the usual acceptation of that term. He was on his way west to lay the corner stone of the Douglas monument. But on his way there he had received cordial welcomes from the authorities of different places in New York. The Mayor of Albany had welcomed him both as Chief Magistrate and as citizen, and as one of their fellow-citizens was it that he appeared before them; as a citizen of one of the States of the Union; as such he claimed their protection and support. He knew that calumny and slander had been used through the press to move the public mind to give him an unfavorable reception. But what had he done? [Voice, "Love for the Union."] If his crime consisted in supporting the constitution, and peralling all in its maintenance, he must plead guilty. If to resist the attempts which had been made to consolidate all power in one branch of the government was a crime, he was guilty. He was willing to submit it to the jury of the American people, to whose judgment he had always been willing to bow. On them he had relied, and should always rely, for the preservation of the government of the United States. The question was in their hands for decision. A long and bloody civil war had just closed. That war was entered into to suppress a rebellion which was now over. The rebellious States had submitted to the terms proposed to them; all that was wanted was the restoration of peace and harmony.

The Executive department was trying to do that. The War Department had done its duty, and the Navy Department also, and so had Grant and Farragut; so had the Secretary of State. He would go so far as to say that the Executive had done his duty. What stood in the way? What remained to be done? [Voices—"Hang Davis," "Hang Stevens."] While one department was doing all it could to harmonize the country, another was throwing all possible impediments in the way. The bayonet and bullet had done their duty, and the time had come for people to do their duty at the ballot-box at the approaching elections. He knew that his reputation was understood by the Americans, and that they knew that Andrew Johnson was the friend of the people, for whom he should labor in whatever position he might be placed. In the discharge of duty he might be called a traitor but to whom was he a traitor? To his children? his country? Christianity? freedom? He had held every office in the gift of the American people; he could not turn traitor to get office; he could not turn traitor for sake of emoluments. Then to what was he a traitor? He was faithful to the platform on which he was elected Vice President. No one could point out a deviation from it on his part. Those who called him traitor had abandoned that platform and taken to new courses. But he cared little for the canaille of traducers and slanderers, and the subsidized press. He had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill because it was a measure which turned the negroes over to new taskmasters who expected to make a few millions out of them, and if they failed would turn to the people of the United States to foot the bill. He had vetoed the bill as the representative of the people. Had he done wrong? He had shown his love for liberty before. He had fought for freedom. Congress had passed the bill, but the matter was now to be referred to the people at the ensuing elections, and they would decide. Under the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the civil rights bill he could have made himself a dictator, but he would not use such power. He had vetoed them, and the people were to decide.

Some one in the crowd then asked him if he was not a tailor, to which he said that since the remark was made in a friendly spirit he would reply that he had been a tailor, and he had been a good mechanic.

The President and party were then escorted to the Executive Chamber, where the Governor introduced the President to the Senators of the State and the Lieutenant Governor. General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretary Welles and others were subsequently introduced.

After remaining a few minutes at the Executive chamber, the President and party withdrew, and the procession was reformed and joined by the firemen, and the line of march was resumed down State street and up Broadway to the Delevan House, where a dinner given by the city, awaited the party.

Over this route the scene was singularly brilliant, the firemen bearing torches and firing rockets, and the citizens joining with them in a display of many colored fireworks from their stores and dwellings. The excitement on the streets in the city was greater in proportion to the population than in any city through which we have passed since we left Washington.

A COSTLY DINNER.

The New York *Post* says the dinner to the President's party, at Delmonico's last night was the most elegant and expensive affair of this kind ever enjoyed by so large a party in this country. Dinner for two hundred and fifty were ordered, and the cost was twenty-five thousand dollars, or one hundred dollars for each plate. There were eight different varieties of wine, costing from ten to twenty dollars per bottle.

—Miss Evens, the author of "Felix Holt, the Radical," is the daughter of a dissenting clergyman in Derbyshire, is forty-six years old, and besides English, is complete mistress of three foreign languages—German, French and Italian. She has written six novels in ten years.

—Miss Amy Sedgwick, long a leading and popular actress in London, a pet of Chas. Dickens, and his companion in his amateur theatrical representations, is soon coming to this country for a season on the stage.

—The Soldiers' and Sailors' League of Pittsburg have invited General Granville P. Moody, of Ohio, known as the "Fighting Parson," to officiate as Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 24th proxime.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

A Confederate Turned Up—Arrivals—Mr. Raymond on a Spree.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW YORK, August 29, 1866.

Editors St. Paul Press:

Among other strange circumstances, A. O. Jones, formerly Adjutant General of the State of Minnesota, but latterly of the rebel army, has turned up in this city. Jones says that he fully expected to capture New York city in 1861, and have a big time generally free of expense; but that he failed, and has only succeeded in capturing a small room at the New York Hotel, where he is compelled to pay for every thing he gets in greenbacks, for these Northerners have a strange way of refusing to take Confederate scrip. He is still in hopes of making St. Paul his home again.

There are many other arrivals within the last few days. At Earle's Hotel are W. H. Burch and W. H. Temple of St. Paul; C. H. Smith and J. L. Brink, of Winona; E. B. Allen, of Hastings, and A. Comstock and J. S. Trall, of Minneapolis.

On some of the other hotel registers I find the names of J. D. Fellows, D. A. Coe and C. Houseman, of Winona; Charles Botcher and A. Hall, of Red Wing; G. L. Mendelson, E. B. Fennon, T. C. Field and Daniel Flynn, of St. Paul.

There has been a new firm established under the name of Pickett & Abbott, for the purpose of doing business either in St. Cloud or Le Sueur. They are purchasing their goods now and will start from here in about ten days.

A couple of young merchants appear to be enjoying themselves very much while East. On my arrival at White Mountains, a few days since, I saw the names of J. C. Raguet and G. M. Kelly on the book. Business called me to Quebec and Montreal, and there again it was my lot to find the same names registered. Upon questioning the clerk, I found that their baggage was exceedingly light—cigars and bourbon being the principal part thereof. I came by the Vermont Central Railroad to Albany and took passage on the Dean Richmond.

After I had got about five miles down the river, I saw a tremendous crowd around the door of one of one of the state rooms, and upon inquiry, found it to be the bridal chamber. It was brilliantly illuminated, having a chandelier of six burners going at full blast. On the centre table was a pitcher of ice water and two tumblers. In the crowd, more than forty questions were asked as to "Who are they?" and my curiosity was excited among the rest. After pushing and elbowing through until I could get a full view, I was both astonished and amused to find that the great attraction was nothing more nor less than our friend Kelly on the sofa, and Raguet on the bed, both of them roll ng in luxury and Regalias. There are no two men that understand how to enjoy themselves better, and they certainly do credit to your country.

Business is very lively in this city at present. The Southern trade is heavy.

Yours &c, BEANS.

GRANT AND SHERIDAN.

More About the Garbled Dispatches.

The following important telegram to General Grant has been for some reason omitted in the pretended publication of all the correspondence. An investigation may prove the suppression of the dispatches:

HDQRS. MIL. DEP'T OF THE GULF,
August 28, 1866.

General Grant, Washington, D. C.:

The military board called by General Baird to investigate the occurrences in this city of July 30th, is progressing as rapidly as possible. I see in the papers that by the reports of officials here an attempt is made to cast blame upon the military for not being present on the 30th ult. There could have been no object in its being present, except to prevent the police from perpetrating revolting massacre. Its absence, for this reason, I regret. From reports of my own scouts, who saw the affair from first to last, from my own office, from disinterested and faithful persons, I believe that at least nine-tenths of the casualties were perpetrated by the police and citizens, stabbing and smashing in the heads of many who had been already wounded or killed by policemen.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General commanding.

A Washington correspondent says that there are official reports on file in the War Department, detailing terrible atrocities upon freedmen, upon which is the following endorsement, written and signed by Mr. Johnson: "The within reports must not be made public."

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says there is no reason why General Grant's position should not be questioned, and adds: There can be little doubt that the country is indebted to him for the publication of the important despatches of General Sheridan on the subject of the New Orleans massacre. There was an evident purpose on the part of the President to suppress these damaging despatches, and there is every reason to believe that General Grant has insisted upon their being given to the public, as a vindication of General Sheridan from the false position in which he was placed by the publication of one garbled dispatch from him and the withholding of the rest. General Grant is too staunch a friend of his gallant lieutenant to permit such injustice to be done him, and by thus placing before the country the unqualified language in which General Sheridan denounces the vile assassins who now rule New Orleans, he has done the public a great service. He is as fearless of Andrew Johnson as "Phil Sheridan" has proved himself to be, and it is fortunate for the interests of the country that there are a few men who can tell the truth, unpalatable as it is at the White House, without being at once sacrificed to the relentless policy which now rules the actions of the President of the United States.

What it Costs to get a Pardon.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The following transaction of Hon. C. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, in his capacity of pardon broker, has just come to light. It will be remembered that Corporal W. C. Corbett and privates Emery Smith and Mason Brown, all of the First Maine Veteran Volunteers, were set upon and murdered in cold blood, while on guard over Government property, on the 8th of October last, at Brown's Ferry, Savannah River, by G. Crawford Keyes, Robert Keyes, F. M. Stowers, and C. C. Byrem. They were tried and convicted by a military commission appointed by General Sickles. All were sentenced to be executed. In the case of the last three the President ordered the sentence to be suspended, and it was then commuted to imprisonment for life, and General Sickles, who had been overruled to reserve this part of the sentence, sent them to the Dry Tortugas. Through the influence of one Tompkins, exorted upon Browning, they have been secretly transferred to Fort Delaware, and from thence are to be quietly removed to Fort Lafayette, preparatory to speedy release. It has been reported by those privy to the whole matter, that the prisoners, who are quite wealthy, have, through their attorney, Tompkins, paid Browning ten thousand dollars for his influence with the President in bringing this state of affairs about.

THE "LITTLE VILLAIN."

He Tries to Play Johnson in a Small Way.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Mr. Raymond has addressed the following reply to Gov. Ward, denying the right of the National Executive Committee to meet except under the call of its officers:

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

HON. M. L. WARD:

GOVERNOR—I have just received your favor of the 28th. It is a matter wholly within your own discretion whether you attend a meeting of the National Executive Committee called in this city for the 3d of September or not, but I am not aware that you have the right to overrule the action of the National Union Convention, by which in common with yourself I was made a member of that committee, or that of the committee itself, by which I was made its chairman and treasurer.

I need not inform you that meetings of the committee can only be held under the call of its proper officers, and that action taken at the meeting not so called can have no binding authority.

My object in calling this meeting was to afford the committee an opportunity to take such action in regular form as in its judgment the condition and interests of the Union party may require. If its members do not choose to attend it my duty will have been performed.

I am obliged to you for the opinions as to my political course, with which you honor me. I trust I do not underrate their importance, or that of the distinguished source from which they come. I have no desire to controvert or comment upon them, though as at present advised I certainly prefer my own. I hope I need not add that I have no desire to hold any official position in the National Committee of the Union party, or of any other, against the wish of its members. But I deem it my duty, especially as this is not merely a matter of personal feeling, to insist upon regularity of action as the only mode by which that wish can be ascertained.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) HENRY J. RAYMOND.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

Attempt to Impair Public Confidence in the Enterprise.

The Chicago *Post* of August 23d says an attempt has just been made to impair public confidence in the integrity of purpose of Mr. Crosby in his great Art Association enterprise. Some irresponsible individual maliciously, as it would seem, and certainly without any grounds, had telegraphed to several eastern newspapers that the people here had lost all confidence in the scheme being carried out, or the prizes ever awarded, and that certificates were selling on the street at about one-fourth their original cost, and a general belief that these allegations were correct might soon have become current. The people in Chicago know that they are not correct. No one has ever expressed the slightest doubt, either of the integrity of Mr. Crosby, or his ability to carry out to the letter the advertised project of the Association. The sale of the tickets has been, within the past two weeks, brisker than ever, and never has there been the slightest indication of their depreciating in value. In the following card Mr. Crosby ceiterates his ability and determination to carry out the plan of the Association. Mr. Nickerson guarantees his undertaking, and the committee appointed to superintend the awarding of premiums, endorse both. The people of Chicago require no such guarantees, but on the contrary the whole city would be ready, if required, to guarantee both the committee, Mr. Nickerson, and Mr. Crosby himself, who originated, and who is successfully carrying out the Art Association scheme.

To the Members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association.

The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking as above announced.

SAM'L M. NICKERSON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1866.

The undersigned members of the Committee, appointed to superintend the awarding of premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby, and in the responsibility of Sam'l M. Nickerson, Esq., his guarantor, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

JAMES H. BOWEN, Pres't 3d Nat'l Bank.
J. C. FARGO, Supt. Am. Ex. Co.
AROS T. HALL, Treas'r C. B. & Q. R. R.
J. C. DORR, President Board of Trade.
J. A. KLEIN, Cash. First National Bank.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Banking, Briggs & Co.
E. G. HALL, Kimball & Co.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN Ex-Lieut. Gov.

Special Notices.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. WINSLOW OF THE SOOTHING SYRUP IS NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY OTHER ARTICLE. jel5-d&w3m

AGENTS WANTED—Male & Female, to sell an article that *All must and will have.* It is a DRESS-MAKER'S TRUE FRIEND. For particulars address, BEST-NESS Moneymaking at home, daily profit $10. Work sent by mail. Send red stamp for papers S. Devereaux & Co., Drawer 6112, Chicago, Ill jo30-3m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been fully cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send a recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it FREE OF CHARGE. Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City. jy25-3m

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and *relief and health to your infants.* We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know of an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years' experience; AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Price Only 25 Cents per Bottle. my3-d&w6m

Dry Goods.

SELLING DRY GOODS BY WEIGHT.

We have just Received a large lot of REMNANTS of PRINTS, which we shall sell by the Pound. Every family can use some of them to advantage. They are very Cheap, and all who want them must call immediately as they will be closed out in a few days, at

JOHN H. CAMP'S,
142 Third street.

sep2

IMPORTANT NOTICE

At 132!

We have just received a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Among which will be found the latest and

Most Fashionable Styles

OF

DRESS GOODS,

IN

SILKS, WOOLS & WORSTED

We will from this date sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

A few of which we will enumerate, viz:

The best Prints 20 Cents and Under.

Delaines 20 to 25 Cents.

Domestic Ginghams 25 to 30 Cents.

Heavy Brown Sheetings 15 to 25 Cents,

Bleached Shirtings from 15 to 40 Cents.

AT OUR OLD STAND,

132 Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

CATHCART & CO.

August 20, 1866. aug21

MEDICINAL

Wines and Liquors

By the Bottle and on Draft, for sale by

W. SMITH
FAMILY GROCER,
Cor. 5th & Jackson sts., St. Paul,

Who refers by permission, as a guarantee for their purity, to Doctors Willey and Hand—the same having been tested and approved by them. aug14

Dry Goods.

COST! COST!!

COST!!!

L. C. BURT

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

SILK SACQUES

AND

BASQUES

AT ACTUAL COST.

This is no humbug. We mean just what we say.

L. C. BURT,

148 Third street.

jy18

NEW FIRM!

We have this day sold our entire stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS to Messrs. C. M. WHEAT & CO., who will continue the business at our old stand, No. 139 Third street, Catholic Block. We would ask for them a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us, assuring all that in our successors they will find gentleman in whom they may confide.

MILLER BROS. & WALKER.

St. Paul, July 16th, 1866.

Referring to the above card, we have only to say that our object in coming to St. Paul is to open and build up a

FIRST-CLASS RETAIL

Dry Goods House,

And in order that we may be enabled to

City Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Whereas, by an amendment to Section 8, of chapter 2, City Ordinances, approved May 4th, 1866, it is made the duty of each physician practicing permanently or transiently within the limits of the city of St. Paul to report to the City Physician monthly the deaths occurring, as follows:

Disease. | Nativity. | Age. | Males. | Females.

The attention of physicians practicing in this city is called to the above amendment, and they are hereby required to make proper returns to the Health Officer, commencing at the date of the passage of said amendment up to September 1st, 1866.

THOS. B. POTTS,
City Physician and Health Officer.

sept4 1m

POUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at Public Vendue to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up in said city, viz: one Bay Horse, with two hind feet white, stiff in the fore part, 12 years.

EDWARD SHIELDS,
Poundmaster.

sept 2 td

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO VACATE AN ALLEY IN BASS' ADDITION TO HIGHLAND PARK, ST. PAUL.—Notice is hereby given that the petition of Theodore Happ and R. S. Champlin has been filed with the City Clerk, by order of the Common Council, to vacate the alley marked on the plat of Bass' addition, (as stated in said petition,) as a public alley, running from Monroe street to the centre of block one, and at lot number fifteen to said addition, and that the Common Council has appointed Tuesday, the second day of October, at four o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, to hear and determine the matter, and when all interested can attend and be heard. By order of the Common Council.

K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, August 2d, 1866. aug24 4w

$500 REWARD.—The city of St Paul will give a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the Jefferson School House in the Fourth Ward.

JOHN S. PRINCE, Mayor.
St. Paul, July 4th, 1866. 176-tf

NOTICE OF PROPOSALS.—Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received by the City Clerk at his office for the sale to the city of ten acres of land, more or less, to be used as a burying place of dead animals, and to carry such offal as it may be found necessary to remove from the city. The location must be at least one mile outside of, and within three miles of the city limits. The proposals to state the number of acres, the price per acre and location of land. By order of the Common Council.

K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, June 21, 1866. jc23-tf

NOTICES.—Persons knowing of any nuisance to exist within the city will, by communicating the fact to the City Clerk at his office, have the same attended to at once. A register is kept in the Clerk's office for the purpose of entering nuisances and such other matters as require the attention of the Health Inspector, examined daily by myself.

L. P. WRIGHT, Health Inspector.
St. Paul, June 13th, 1866. jc14-tf

Railroads.

OPENING
OF THE
MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY
FROM
Minneapolis to Owatonna.
1866. 1866. 1866.

On and after SATURDAY, August 25th, 1866, Trains will run in accordance with the following

TIME CARD:

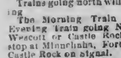
Leave Minneapolis	8 40 A. M.	2.40 P. M.
Arrive Minneapolis	12 15 P. M.	6.20 P. M.
Leave Faribault	7.00 A. M.	3.5 P. M.
Arrive Faribault	11 55 " M.	7.55 P. M.
Leave Owatonna	1.45 P. M.	
Arrive Owatonna	1.15 P. M.	

Connecting with Trains of the WINONA & ST. PETER RAILROAD at Owatonna for Southern and Eastern points, and at Mendota with trains of the Minnesota Valley Railroad for St. Paul.

Trains going north will not stop at Fort Snelling.

The Morning Train going South and the Evening Train going North will not stop at Wescott or Castle Rock. All othe Trains will stop at Minnehaha, Fort Snelling, Wescott and Castle Rock on signal.

D. C. SHEPARD,
General Superintendent.
Minneapolis, August 23d, 1866. aug24



NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH.
VIA
Winona & St. Peter R. R.
Connecting with the
Minn. Stage Co.'s Line for La Crosse.

Passengers leaving St. Paul in the morning reach Winona the same day.

Going East leaves Kasson at 6 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Going West leaves Winona at 5.15 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's office.

H. C. ATKINS,
Superintendent.
March 1, 1866. mch2

FIRST DIVISION
St. Paul and Pacific
RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 28th, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leaves St. Paul	8.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
" St. Anthony	8.45 "	4.20 "
" Manomin	9.10 "	4.45 "
" Anoka	9.45 "	5.20 "
" Itasca	10.05 "	5.45 "
" Elk River	10.30 "	6.10 "
Arrive at Big Lake	11.00 "	6.45 "

GOING EAST.

Leaves Big Lake	7.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
" Elk River	7.45 "	3.30 "
" Itasca	8.05 "	3.45 "
" Anoka	8.35 "	4.10 "
" Manomin	9.10 "	4.45 "
" St. Anthony	9.45 "	5.15 "
Arrive at St. Paul	10.30 "	6.55 "

Purchase tickets at the Stations before entering the cars at a discount from the regular train rates.

Passenger Trains meet at Manomin. Persons wishing to make a short pleasure trip can take the 8 A. M. or 3 30 P. M. train from St. Paul to Manomin, 18 miles, and return to St. Paul at 10.30 A. M. or 5.55 P. M., without change of cars. Gone from St. Paul 2½ hours, morning or evening.

Passengers must get their Baggage checked before it will be carried over the road, and on the arrival of the train at place of destination must present the check and to the possession of their their baggage, as the company will not be responsible for the safety of any baggage after its arrival at station for which it is checked—it being no part of the business of this company to receive and store baggage unless a special contract is made to that effect.

F. R. DELANO, Supt.
my27

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Snelling, Minn., August 28, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, September 8th, for the delivery at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., of

500 Cords of Good Merchantable HARD WOOD.

The Wood to be corded at the Post and subject to each inspection as the Quartermaster of the Post may direct. Delivery to commence immediately on completion of contract, 200 cords to be delivered on or before November 1st, 1866, and the balance on or before January 1st, 1867, and in such quantities prior to those dates as may be required.

Proposals for the whole or any part of the amount required will be received.

Bidders will give their names and address in full, and to cover fire the precise name and address of each individual member must, with the name of the firm, be stated.

A printed copy of this advertisement will be enclosed with each proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the following form, viz:

We ——, and ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby agree that ——— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition; and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities, signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility shall be vouched for by a certificate of a Clerk of the District Court, or the U. S. District Attorney.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.

Proposals from persons who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, and persons irresponsible, will not be received.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A bond with good and satisfactory security will be required from the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded.

Contractors will furnish all the necessary revenue stamps for bond and contracts.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Wood at Fort Abercrombie," and addressed to the undersigned.

THEO. SCHWAN,
Captain 16th U. S. Infantry,
Chief Q. M. Dist. Minn.

aug31td

HARVEY OFFICER,
Attorney at Law. Office over Parker Paine's Bank, Third street, St. Paul, Minn. nov9

Dry Goods.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
372 & 374 East Water-st.,
MILWAUKEE.

Offer at all times full lines of STANDARD DOMESTICS at the *lowest Eastern quotations*, Also constantly receiving Jobs in

Dress Goods and Woolens,

Which can be sold under value. We are importing

Black Cloths, Doeskins,
AND
Fine Cassimeres,

For Tailors Trade, on which we can compete with any House in the country.

Our facilities in Eastern and Foreign Markets are such as will enable us to compete with any House in the west, and we want every Minnesota and Iowa buyer to give us a call. Special advantages offered to all *cash men*. We offer large lines of Coaks, of our own Manufacture, a lowest possible prices.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
372 and 374 East Water street,
Milwaukee.

apr25 dawlr

Chicago Advertisements.

1866. 1866.
Cash Wholesale Clothing House.
WHITE BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Chambers, 48 and 50 Wabash Av.,
Between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago,
☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
Jan30-1y

KETCHUM & REDFIELD,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Crockery & Glassware
40 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Assorted packages of Crockery for the country trade. All orders promptly attended to.

H. M. KETCHUM,
W. P. REDFIELD.

my19-1y

A. E. & G. H. MILLER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NAILS,
Westenholm's Pocket Knives,
WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS,
55 State-st., Chicago

Sole Agents for the celebrated AMERICAN FILE CO.'S FILES, guaranteed equal to the best English brands; every file warranted.

apr10-6m

Torrence, Manning & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS
AND
Fancy Dry Goods,
35 Lake & 39 Wabash Avenue,
CHICAGO.
New York office 18 Duane street.

GEO. A. TORRENCE, JAMES WEST,
W. J. MANNING, N. S. WALKER,

sp11-6m

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
Trunk Manufactory.
Also a full supply of
Saddlery Hardware
Whips, Collars, Horse Covers, &c.
C. PROAL,
Corner Third and Robert streets, St. Paul.

jy27 3m

Winona Carriage Works,
The largest and most extensive
CARRIAGE FACTORY
in the West. We manufacture to order and keep constantly on hand all kinds of
Carriages, Buggies,
SLEIGHS AND SULKIES,
Which for the best material and warrant our work. Being extensive dealers in all kinds of carriage and Wagon material purchased from first-hands, enables us to sell less than Chicago prices.
WOODS & URANT.
Winona, Minnesota.

JAMES J. HILL,
General Transportation Agent,
THROUGH CONTRACTS
Given on Freight to
New York, Boston, Philadelphia,
And all principal points East.
Time Guaranteed if Desired.
Freight Agent for the Lower Division NORTHWESTERN UNION PACKET CO.
☞ Office and Warehouse on the Levee, St. paul. aug8

WANTED--AGENTS.
BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO sell the HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION, by J. T. HEADLEY, now ready, complete in one royal octavo volume. Also in two volumes, 1,200 pages, 70 steel engravings, including 40 portraits of northern and southern Generals. In English and German.
The author is well known as one of the best, and the work is a very attractive one in binding and illustrations. Agents who have delivered No. 1 can now be supplied with No. 2.
Extra inducements offered. Call on or address,
R. C. TREAT,
117 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
aug21-d&w2w

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c., printed in the best style at the Daily Press Steam Job Printing Office.

St. Louis Advertisements.

THOMAS RHODUS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 38 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo.
Specialattention given to the sale of all kinds of Produce.
Consignments of Cotton, Hemp, Tobacco and Grain Solicited.
PLANTATION SUPPLIES PURCHASED ON ORDERS.
☞ Manufactured Tobacco for sale. sept2-6m

SAMUEL VIRDEN,
Commission Merchant
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Hemp, Cotton, Wool,
LEAD, GRAINS, FLOUR,
And Western and Southern produce generally.
No. 62 Commercial street,
Between Olive and Locust-sts.,
ST. LOUIS.
Prompt attention given to filling all orders intrusted to my care. mch6-1y

BUSSEY & Co, JONES, M'DOWELL & Co, H. R. SHAW & Co.
St. Louis. | Little Rock, Ark. | Helena, Ark.
BUSSEY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
AND
PURCHASING AGENTS,
No. 63 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Particular attention given to the sale of Hemp, Grain, Produce and Provisions. Orders for all kinds of Merchandise promptly filled at lowest rates. One of our firm devotes his exclusive attention to the purchase of Goods.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFER TO
Parker Paine, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.
Pascal Smith, Esq., Red Wing, Minn.
Thos. Simpson, Esq., Winona, Minn.
State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Principal National Banks of Iowa.
mch25-1y

ANDREWS, HARRIS & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 23 South Commercial street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE—Third National Bank, Mechanics Bank, St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
Particular attention paid to filling all kinds of orders for country merchants. jc5-w6m

R. L. WHARTON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS
AND
LIGHT WAGONS,
JACKSON ST., NEXT DOOR TO CORNER OF SIXTH ST.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to and all work warranted.
Nothing but the best selected Eastern timber used. mch31-1y

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.
AT THE GALENIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN DOVER HALL BLOCK, NEAR THE POST OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
Dr. BIGELOW, Physician and Surgeon, is the only Physician in the State of Minnesota who is a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio.
A MANUAL OF VENEREAL DISEASES, containing a full description of the symptoms of each disease, with a full treatment, will be sent free of postage, price $1.00. To Ladies—We are sent for Dr. Lewis' celebrated Female Monthly Regulator. This invaluable medicine is warranted to relieve in three days. Price $5.00. Address all letters to THE GALENIC INSTITUTE, St. Paul, Minn. jy14

LEFFEL'S AMERICAN
DOUBLE TURBINE
WATER-WHEEL,
Guaranteed to give more power with same quantity of water than any other Wheel known.
MANUFACTURED BY
MILES GREENWOOD
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Send for Descriptive Circular. jy6 3m

J. F. DILLEY, THEO. P. PARKER,
DILLEY & PARKER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 162 Third street.
(Over Nolhaus' Store.)
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Particular attention given to preparing and prosecuting with promptness and dispatch, all claims for soldiers or officers under the late acts of Congress, or any other business arising out of the late wars, either Indian or Rebellion, not yet finally and satisfactorily settled. My Washington correspondents are Messrs. Fanborn & King, Attorneys at Law. aug31y

CHARLES E. MAYO,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
AGENT FOR
Fairbank's Scales.
jy1

WINES AND LIQUORS
SUITABLE FOR
MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE.
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
OLD QUEENS PORT WINE
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE,
MISSOURI CABINET,
STILL AND SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES,
CALIFORNIA WINES, MUSCAT, ANGELICA AND PORT,
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
WALTER W. YERB & CO.
nov19-1y

SADDLERY!
Saddlery Hardware,
TRUNK MANUFACTORY,
SCRIM HORSE COVERS,
For Driving in Fly Time.
Fly Nets and Linen Sheets,
Whips, Collars, Carriage & Buggy Harness,
At C. PROAL'S,
jc27 d&w Corner Third and Robert sts

PIANOS!

One Good Second Hand Piano,
Price, $200.
One not so Good, Price $150.

Three Second Hand Melodeons,
VARIOUS PRICES.
And an endless quantity of Instruments of all descriptions, at low figures, at
MINGER BROS.,
102 Third street, St. Paul, Minn.
jy20

Reputation Established!
Mrs. S. A. Allen is truly a public benefactress, and her wonderful success is unprecedented. Her fame and her discoveries have gone abroad, and to-day she is in her line the largest manufacturess in the world.

Everybody Interested.
Youth and old age are alike benefitted by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, causing luxuriant growth and beauty. Your hair, if changed to grey or white by sickness or other causes, will soon be restored to its natural color and beauty. Dandruff eradicated forever. The Hair falling stopped. The most delicate head-dress or bonnet can be worn without fear of soiling. The most delightful fragrance to the hair is imparted. If you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay purchase a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
☞ PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
198 & 200 Greenwich St., New-York.
oct29-dawd6w&sy

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

Great Piano Forte & Melodeon
EMPORIUM.
WAREROOMS IN
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
69 Washington Street,
New York Warerooms 650 Broadway.
Wholesale Agents for the U. S. for
WM. KNABE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
Gold Medal Piano Fortes.
As to the relative merits of these Pianos, we would refer to the certificates of exhibitions in our possession from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, B. Satter, H. Vieuxtemps, Louis Straus and E. Mario, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments guaranteed for five years. Also agents for
A. H. GALE & CO.,
And Other First Class Pianos.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of Pianos in the city, which for power and evenness of tone, duty and upright touch, and beauty of finish, have, by judges, been pronounced *unrivalled*.

☞ Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

Wholesale Dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, by greatly increased facilities we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch. Persons in want of a really First Class Piano will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
Harmoniums, Melodeons & Organs,
Manufactures and Importers of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
STRINGS, ACCORDEONS, VIOLINS, CLARINETS, DRUMS, GUITARS.
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

And other Musical Merchandise. The Silver and Brass Instruments of our manufacture and importation, are used by most all of the best bands in the United States, and whenever exhibited have always received the Gold Medals and highest premiums. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England, Paris, we are prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, with very article in this line at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Remember the place,

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
69 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.
New York Warerooms, 650 Broadway.
feb13-1ues,thurs&sat-1y

NOTICE OF THE FORMATION of a corporation, under and by virtue of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the state of Minnesota, approved March 12th, 1858, entitled "An act for the creation and regulation of corporations," &c.

The name of the corporation is "The Northwestern Peat Company," and the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, is the principal place of transacting business.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture and sale of peat fuel, within the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana.

The amount of capital stock authorized is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and is to be paid in, thirty-three and one-third per centum at the time of subscribing the same, and the remainder at such time or times as shall be required by the Board of Directors.

The time of the commencement of the corporation is August 6th, 1866 and the time of its termination January 1st, 1886.

The affairs of the corporation are to be conducted by three Directors, who are elected from the stockholders of the corporation, and after the first election, on the 1st day of December of each year. Three Directors, a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a General Managing Agent of the Company.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself, is Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Private property is to be exempt from the corporate debts.

E. S. GOODRICH, President.
G. A. PERDICANIS, Vice President.
A. J. GOODRICH, Sec. and Treasurer.
August 6th, 1866. june aug6-cawst

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF RAMSEY—IN PROBATE COURT.
In the matter of the estate of Ephraim Pierce, deceased.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that we the subscribers were on the 10th day of August, 1866, appointed and commissioned by the Hon. R. P. Growell, Judge of Probate of said county, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said deceased; that six months from and after said day of appointment have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance; and that we will, on the last Saturday of each and every month, for the next six months, at 9 A. M. at the office of Monroe Nichols, in Rice block in the city of St. Paul, attend to the discharge of our duties as said commissioners—the first meeting to be held August 25th, 1866.

GEO. C. MOTT,
MONROE NICHOLS,
Commissioners.
Dated August 18th, 1866. aug18-3t

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
STEES & NASH,
At their new
Livery and Sale Stable,
CORNER FIFTH AND JACKSON STREETS,
Are prepared to supply the
FINEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY,
On moderate terms.
☞ Their Horses are fine, Carriages and Harnesses all new and of the latest style.
aug1-3m

DOWN GOES GOLD

Down Go Prices!
(SOMETIMES.)

VAWTER, ROSE & ETTER,
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
TAR, RESIN, PITCH
Turpentine, Window Glass,
OILS, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES,
Painters' Stock Complete,
White Wash and other Brushes,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Perfumes, Pomades,
And all other
TOILET ARTICLES
In great variety.
Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors,
At Chicago Prices.
A full line of the famous and reliable
Nichols' Preparations,
With a complete and thorough stock throughout. The attention of the trade invited and patronage solicited.
St. Paul, July 20, 1866. jy21

COMINGS, WOOD & CO.,
(Successors to WATSON, DENSMORE & CO.,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS,
AND
CONFECTIONERY

We are prepared to furnish every description of the above articles in any desired quantity. Every description of Bakery done to order. We warrant all goods a No. 1 article. Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled at the lowest cash prices.

Cash paid for BUTTER, LARD, and EGGS. Call at the
Northwestern Steam Bakery,
Corner Robert street and Levee.
jy1an1

NEW STORE.
BOOTS & SHOES
AT
WHOLESALE ONLY,
No. 2 Jackson street.
Call and Examine our Stock
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
JOHNSON & MASON.
jc14-d&w

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE

This School has just completed its tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the average daily attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A NEW BUILDING

Is now under contract, to be open for occupancy at the commencement of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory Department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogue, address
E. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
aug11 6w

BLAKEMAN & BROWN
Have received their large and splendid assortment of
JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, Fancy Goods, in fact everything generally found in a first-class Establishment.
Having purchased our goods mostly since the decline in gold, we are prepared to offer them at the lowest possible rates. Please call and examine our stock.
☞ Particular attention given to Fine Watch Repairing and Jobbing.
A continuation of favors from our old customers is solicited for the new firm.
BLAKEMAN & BROWN.
126 Third street, one door below Shaw's Hat Store St. Paul Minn. jc3-3m

LINCOLN MILLS LUMBER YARD,
Corner Wabashaw and 5th street, opposite Minnesota House, St. Paul.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PINE LUMBER,
Including
Fencing, Flooring, Dimensions,
Boards, Clear Lumber, Siding,
Shingles and Lath,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
W. D. WASHBURN.
H. J. TAYLOR, Agent.
St. Paul, June 1, 1866. je26

SAFES FOR SALE.
One large Burglar Proof Safe; also one large size Fire Proof, in perfect order. Inquire of the undersigned or of Theodore Borup.
CHAS. H. OAKES,
St. Paul, May 1st, 1866. my2-tf

Groceries.

A. H. WILDER. CHANNING SEAGURT.
A. H. WILDER & CO.,
Successors to
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley-sts.,
SAINT PAUL, - - MINN.

We solicit the attention of the trade to our stock of Groceries, which have been carefully selected to meet the wants of this market, and which we shall aim to sell as low as any.
We are sole Agents in Minnesota for
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
And shall always have a supply on hand for immediate delivery. We are also agents for the
MANNY MOWERS & REAPERS,
Both Hand and Self Rakes.
With a full supply of Repairs. Also for the
Case "Sweepstakes" Threshers,
With Repairs. We shall have for sale
LUMBER WAGONS,
Of Eastern manufacture, with Neck Yokes, Whiffletrees, Wagon Covers and Chains, together with
Single and Double Carriages,
From the extensive manufactory of HARVEY & WALLACE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Appreciating the liberal patronage bestowed on the old House, we shall endeavor to maintain the favorable reputation established by them, through careful attention to the interests of all who may favor us with their business.
apr18-1y

NEW FIRM.
S. H. PUTNAM. ADOLPH PAAL.
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Importers of
SMOKERS ARTICLES
AND
European Produce,
Dealers in
Green and Dried Fruits,
And in all kinds of
Tobacco & Segars,
Cor. Third & Market Sts., St. Paul.
October 2, 1865. oct3-tf

Family Groceries.
NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

The undersigned, having just opened a choice stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, at their store corner Seventh and Sibley streets, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of all Goods in their line.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
BRUNSON & WELLS.
January 17th, 1866. jan15-1y

NORTHWESTERN
ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
Madison, Wis.
Capital, $300,000!
Insures Against Loss of Life or Personal Injury by any Accident.

President—SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.
Vice-President—THOMAS S. ALLEN.
Treasurer—D. K. TENNEY.
General Agent—A. G. DARWIN.

DIRECTORS.
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of Wis., Madison.
THOS. S. ALLEN, Sec. State, Mineral Point.
W. F. BUTEL, Steamboat, Fox Lake.
LESTER SEXTON Sexton, Bro. & Co., Milwaukee
JOHN A. DUTCHES, Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, Milwaukee.
S. S. MERRILL, Gen. Man. M. & St. P. R.R., Mil.
HARVEY T. RUGGLES, Steamboat Pro., LaCrosse
A. E. ELMORE, Dousman & Elmore, Green Bay.
C. C. CHOLES, Supt. Wis. Tel. Co., Kenosha.
SAM'L D. HASTINGS, late State Treas., Madison.
SIMON MILLS, Pres. Bank Madison, Madison.
S. S. VAN SLYCK, Pres. 1st. Nat. Bank, Madison
D. K. TENNEY, Ll. W. & D. R. Tenney, Madison
S. G. BEAN, Gen. Agt. M. Mut. Ins. Co., Madison
A. G. DARWIN of M. K. Fuller & Co., Madison.
E. W. KEYES, Mayor of city of Madison.
B. F. HOSKINS, Vice Pres. Madison Mut. Ins. Co., Madison.
AUG. GAYLORD, Secretary.

This Company issues policies of insurance against
Loss of Life or Personal Injury,
caused by any accident, at as low rates of premium as are offered by other first-class companies. Its capital is ample and it is presented to your favorable notice.
Northwestern Company,
Embracing among its stockholders many of the most prominent capitalists and business men of the Northwest.
AGENTS WANTED.
Active and energetic Agents wanted in St. Paul and throughout the State. GOOD TERMS WILL BE GIVEN. Address or apply to
D. S. B. JOHNSTON, State Ag't.
Office on Eighth street, opposite residence of Mayor Prince, ct. Paul, Minn. aug4-d&w3m

LUMBER WAGONS, OF EASTERN MAKE, warranted the best in Market, just received and for sale by
A. H. WILDER & CO.
St. Paul, May 11, 1866. my11

THE LANE & BODLEY,
Portable Circular Saw Mills,
Portable Steam Engines,
Shingle Machines,
CORN MILLS AND SHAFTING
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.
LANE & BODLEY,
Cor. John and Water streets, Cincinnati.
☞ Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the machinery they need. jc16-1y

PARK PLACE HOTEL.
This House is now open for the reception of Guests. Is new out and out; is situated on
SUMMIT AVENUE,
St. Peter, Rice and Eleventh streets,
OVERLOOKING THE CITY,
Country and River.
Convenient to all points, with several acres of ground attached, finely shaded, and is one of the most delightful situations in the city. au25

F. V. HEYDERSTAEDT
Has received another supply of the
Celebrated Mankato and Dayton
FLOUR,
Which he offers for sale to the trade.
Also on hand a quantity of BUTTER.
aug7

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
AN ANATOMICAL BALL AND SOCKET JOINTED LEG with side motion at Ankle. Also the U. S. Army and Navy Leg. The latter is furnished to soldiers by the U. S. Government without charge by applying to DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., No. 73 Pine street, St. Louis, and No. 82 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. Send for a pamphlet giving description and structions. my26-1y

BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,

WHOLESALE GROCERS
and Commission Merchants,
No. 3, JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.
Second Door Below Merchants' Hotel.

We have in Store one of the LARGEST STOCKS in this market of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Tobaccos and Cigars.
St. Paul, January 11, 1866.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
Cor. 5th and Wabasha-sts.
Just received a stock of first-class
Carriages & Buggies.
Buggies & Harness for Rent,
T. ASHTON.
jc14-1y&m

WANTED---AGENTS,
In every county in Minnesota, to sell the
Genuine Improved New England
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
The only small Machine that gives general satisfaction. Retail price $18.00,
All Fixtures included, except
Barnum's Self Sewer, Extra.
And for sale with a good supply of Needles, from Nos. 1 to 5; also the best quality of machine oil, at my room, 107 Third street, St. Paul, opposite Munger Bros. Music Store, UP STAIRS.
Tables with Treadles extra, $10.
J. B. MITCHELL,
jc13-3m General Agent.

INTERNATIONAL
DRUG STORE!
Remodeled, Refitted & Restocked.
A splendid stock of
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.
Perfumery, Fancy Soaps,
AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
In great quantity and variety.

Particular attention paid to Compounding PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.
Agents for the celebrated EUREKA HAIR INVIGORATOR. A full assortment of
Views of Minnesota Scenery,
Always on hand.
ALLEY & CHAMPLIN,
Proprietors, International Hotel Building, Cor. Jackson and Seventh streets.
jy8 2m

E. S. BROCKWAY
Corner Fifth and Robert Streets,
St. Paul, Minnesota
MANUFACTURER OF
COACHES, HACKS,
Carriages and Sleighs.
Also, CARRIAGE, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, CARRIAGE TRIMMING, and all kinds of repairing prom., by attended to. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
mch16 1y

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.
Conducted by the Spanish Government.
$360,000 IN GOLD DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.
Prizes cashed and information furnished; the highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver; also for all government Securities.
TAYLOR & CO.,
feb4-1y Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

PROBATE BLANKS
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
To supply a deficiency long existing, have printed and ready for sale the following Blanks for use in Probate Court:
LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP,
COMMISSIONERS' WARRANTS, (with oaths.
REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS,
APPRAISERS' APPOINTMENT, (with oaths,)
INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT,
SEPARATE INVENTORY BY WIDOW,
ADMINISTRATOR'S BONDS,
COMMISSION TO SETTLE CLAIMS,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
WARRANT TO APPRAISERS,
GUARDIAN'S BONDS
SALE BONDS,
EXECUTOR'S BONDS,
LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.
For sale by the quire or single sheet. Address
PRESS PRINTING CO.

COPARTNERSHIP!
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of
A. H. Wilder & Co.,
for the transaction at St. Paul of a
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
General Commission Business,
At the stand lately occupied by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK CO.,
Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley streets.
Mr. A. L. Larpenteur will remain with the new firm, and we shall aim to maintain the reputation of the old House by a careful attention to the interests of all who may favor us with their business.
A. H. WILDER.
CHANNING SEAGURT.
St. Paul, March 20th, 1866. mch20tf

LEONARD & SHEIRE, Builders.—Shop in old Baptist Church Building, on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter work done to order.

M. SHEIRE & BRO., Architects.—Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street. Details, Plans and specifications for buildings of every description prepared on short notice. Inl 1y

HENRY HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Real Estate Agent, Glencoe, McLeod county, Minnesota.

NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent
CHAS. H. OAKES,
E. BORUP.
St. Paul, May 1st, 1866. my2tf

COAL—100 TONS BLOSSBURG COAL, just received and for sale by
A. H. WILDER & CO.
St. Paul, May 11, 1866.

ST. PAUL ICE CO.
We are now prepared to deliver ICE to the citizens of St. Paul.
EATON & CLEVELAND,
Office Brown's Block, Third st.
apr22

BLANK BOOKS, PAY BOOKS, LEDGERS, JOURNALS, &c., made to any pattern and bound in the best style by the Press Printing

"USE THE BEST."

DR. CLOCK'S
Excelsior Hair Restorer
Is the best preparation ever presented to the public for the Hair, and the only article possessing all the merits claimed for it.
IT MAKES HAIR GROW ON BALD HEADS.
Arrests its falling off or turning gray, cures all diseases of the scalp and makes hardy, wiry hair beautifully soft and luxuriantly glossy; but above all is the marvelous rapidity with which
GRAY HAIR IS RESTORED
To its original color. Use it a few times and lo! our gray hairs have disappeared as if by magic.
IT IS NOT A DYE.
But strikes at the roots of the hair, supplying them with new life and coloring matter. It is a much better dressing than Oil or Pomatum, and avoids their deleterious effects. It is elegantly perfumed, is easily applied, and is in all respects agreeable to the eyes. If, after a fair trial, this does not prove to be the best preparation before the public, the money will be refunded. Put up in large bottles and sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle.
DR. F. B. CLOCK, Propriet

THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Notes for the Month of August, 1866.

Another Summer has closed with successful results to the husbandman. Though the deposit of rain was above the average, and violent storms and freshets prevailed in several sections of the State, yet there has been an immense wheat harvest gathered, and with trifling exceptions, in good condition. A reference to the appended tables, will show how remarkably equal are the summers in Minnesota, in their mean temperature. In the present season, the excessive heat of July has been counterbalanced by the unusual coolness of August; and the means of the two past summers may be said to be the same. Notwithstanding that quite an average amount of rain has fallen, the Mississippi has receded to the low water stage of 1863 and '64. In the early part of the month the Minnesota, swelled by freshets from some of its tributaries, poured a volume of water into the Mississippi which caused a rise of four feet. But this has been rapidly lost, and the water has fallen to its position in July. Frost was observed on the 23d and 24th, but caused no injury.

Thermometrical and other observations yielded results as follows:

Maximum of the month (10th)		95°
Minimum " "	(23d)	45°
Highest daily mean	(11th)	72°
Lowest " "	(23d)	53°
Greatest " range	(20th)	31°
Least " "	(23d & 30th)	6°
Range of the month		50°
Mean temperature of the month		62.38°
Mean condensers		1.5
Mean force of the wind		1.9

Rain was observed to fall on twelve days, in some only in showers, depositing in all four inches and seventy-three hundredths of water. The number of clear days was fifteen.

The winds were unusually variable.

COMPARISONS WITH FORMER YEARS.

Mean temperature of August,	1850	69° 48
" " "	1865	66°.40
" " "	1861	67° 32
" " "	1862	66°.68
" " "	1863	67° 40
" " "	1864	71° 44
" " "	1865	66° 83
" " "	1866	66°.38
" summer of	1850	66°.18
" " "	1860	67°.54
" " "	1861	66°.18
" " "	1862	67° 60
" " "	1863	67° 60
" " "	1864	71° 44
" " "	1865	66° 83
" " "	1866	66° 90

		Inches.
Water deposited in August,	1850	2.72
" " "	1865	6 98
" " "	1861	2 97
" " "	1862	4.58
" " "	1863	3.39
" " "	1864	2 60
" " "	1865	6 15
" " "	1866	4.73

St. Paul, Sept. 1, 1866. P.

Vermilion Gold Mines —The last number of the Superior City *Gazette* says that 'Professor Blaney, of Chicago, has made a trip to Vermilion for the purpose of making an examination of the veins now being worked by the Chicago company, with a view of testing their value. The Professor has been at the lake now more than a month, and is so far satisfied with his examination, that he has recommended the procurement of machinery for the permanent working of the vein As the company at considerable expense procured his services, we have no doubt his recommendation will be carried out, and, in fact, we hear the necessary machinery has been ordered. Rumor says that while at the mines, he made some tests, which proved beyond a doubt, the richness of the lode—the figures given are so high that we doubt their correctness; and consequently do not care to give them publicity, until we are better informed."

The same paper contains the following items on the same subject:

The Vermilion Falls, and the Minnesota Mining Companies, we learn, are completing the procurement and erection of crushers and amalgamators on their veins the coming winter, and we shall expect its arrival here before the close of navigation.

The meeting for the election of officers of the Pioneer and Union Companies will be held in St. Paul, about the 3d of September, whose steps will be taken to secure the early development of one or more of the rich leads owned by them.

We understand the specimens forwarded for analysis by the Northwest Company per Mr Cox it, have all proved to be rich in gold and silver—some of them yielding less than $20 to the ton, and some of them up into the hundreds.

Matters have been comparatively quiet at Vermilion the past three or four months, but we infer there will be considerable activity manifested there from the first of January next. Enough is now known to convince us that the district in question is rich in both gold and silver.

The prospects for copper on the south range are daily becoming more favorable. The vein now in course of development at the Copper Creek, is about five feet wide, and well charged with mineral.

Frontier News.—Benjamin Thompson, Esq., a well known and highly esteemed citizen of St. Paul, reached this city yesterday evening, from an official tour to the borders of civilization. Mr. Thompson reports all sorts of game, from a buffalo to a woodcock, as being abundant, beyond precedent, at Big Stone Lake and thereabouts. Rains have been extensive, but the streams had not been swollen enough to impede transit. Gates A. Johnson and his party arrived at the foot of Big Stone Lake about ten days ago. Judge Rennick left Yellow Medicine on Wednesday last to meet this party, which is engaged in surveying for railroad purposes. The crops are reported to be better than they were last year, and are all secured.

Fight.—A personal encounter took place yesterday evening on the corner of Third and Wabashaw streets, between Mr. Wm. Hart and Mr. Reuben Haus, and a very pretty fight ensued, which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, but no policemen, of course. Hart was the victor, coming off without a scratch, while his opponent was considerably punished, losing some blood, and getting his head severely punched. After the fight was over, the contestants debated the causes which led to the collision, and finally departed unmolested to their homes.

Disgraceful.—A man doing business on Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth, calling himself Isaac Walden, was arrested on Sunday afternoon by police officer Jessrang, for having a friendly contest with a female named Mary Callender. The collision took place in the store room of the former, and was in the highest degree disgraceful. Justice Lambert fined each of the parties ten dollars and costs.

Steamboat Sunk.—The steamboat Northern Belle was sunk below Wabashaw, on Sunday, in four feet of water. She struck a log, knocking a hole about fifteen feet long in her bottom. The damage, however, was sufficiently remedied yesterday to enable her to proceed to La Crosse, where she will go upon the ways to be repaired.

Clear the Streets.—Many persons are piling their winter wood upon the public streets, and they will be obliged to move it very suddenly, or the authorities will come down on them with a policeman, when one of Justice Lambert's fines will be the inevitable result.

The public schools opened the fall term yesterday, with a large attendance.

Run Over.—An express wagon, with a pair of horses attached, ran away yesterday afternoon, and as the team passed the tailor shop of Mr. John Woodward, Mr. W. leaped out and snatched at the running steeds, with a view of stopping their progress; but the result proved that the momentum acquired was too great to be materially affected by Mr. Woodward, who was gently knocked down and run over by two wheels of the wagon. His bruises were rather severe, but not dangerous.

Committed.—A pair of miserable vagrants named Pat. Sullivan and John Myers were committed to prison for thirty days for drunkenness and for being too poor to pay the small fine imposed.

For the purpose of facilitating the disposition of the lands mentioned in the State Auditor's notice of August 28th, "Notice to Delinquent tax payers in St. Anthony," he will be at the Court House in Minneapolis, on Wednesday of this week, to sell and convey to such persons as may apply.

BRYANT, STRATTON & PERRY'S Business College Monthly for September, containing Catalogue of Students for last year, is out, and can be found for gratuitous distribution at Merrill's, Combs', Robinson's Drug Store, Secombe's, Cunningham Bros', Munger's, Akers' and other business places in the city.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, CHICAGO.—This well known hotel has passed into the hands of Messrs. Baldwin & Merritt. The latter gentleman was formerly connected with the Nicollet House in Minneapolis, and that he knows how to keep a first class hotel thousands of Minnesotians will testify, and they will never fail to call upon him in his new quarters at Chicago.

TO TAX PAYERS.—The books of the City Assessor will be opened to the inspection of tax payers on Monday, the 3d of September, at the office of the County Auditor. The Board of Equilization will meet on Tuesday, the 4th, and continue its sessions until all can have an opportunity to examine their assessments, and make complaint of any errors or inequalities.

I give this special notice that tax payers may know that now is the time to have all errors corrected and to have their property assessed equally and on a par with their neighbors, if it is not so already.

To bring about as much perfection in this matter as the combined wisdom of all, complainants, the County Board, (and the Assessor,) can accomplish, I will attend the sessions of the Board to co-operate with them and the tax-payers in making everything as near right and equal as possible. All evidence of inequalities or errors will be respectfully considered.

J. W. McCLUNG,
Sept4-1w. City Assessor.

CUNNINGHAM BROS', 109 Third street, is the place to buy School Books and Stationery, cheap. sept-2t

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Latest editions at lowest prices, at Cunningham Bros', 109 Third street. sept-2t

MERCHANTS and others in need of Blank Books should go to Cunningham's Book Store, 109 Third street. They have just received a large stock, and are selling splendid full bound Ledgers and Journals *fifty per cent* lower than the same books can be manufactured here. Make a note of this. aug28-6t.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Julia, Prescott.
Annie Johnston, La Crosse.
Ariel, Minnesota River.
Mollie Mohler, Prescott.
Dells, Prescott.
Damsel, La Crosse.
Albany, Minnesota Rapids.

DEPARTED.

Annie Johnston, La Crosse.
Julia, Prescott.
Ariel, Minnesota River.
Cheuver, Prescott.
Dells, Carver.
Mollie Mohler, Mendota.
Damsel, La Crosse.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Dunleith—War Eagle, at 10 A. M.
For La Crosse—Addie Johnston at 6 P. M.

ITEMS.

The Annie Johnston departed yesterday with six hundred barrels of flour.

The Mollie Mohler brought up two box cars and a locomotive called the "Belle Plaine," for the Minnesota Valley Railroad.

Local Notices.

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the Lozenge, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Trochee' are a specific) having made me often a mere whit parer.
N. P. WILLIS"

For a cough, cold, an irritation or soreness of the throat, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will often give instant relief. cod&w1w

THE GALES OF ARABY are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant SOZODONT imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the ivory and whiter than the teeth that are cleaned daily with that matchless fluid.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—*City of St. Paul, Aug.* 30, 1866.—The public schools of the city will open on Monday, Sept. 3d.
JOHN MATTOCKS,
sept1-2t Superintendent.

THE New York *Express* says: "If you have a cough do not go to church to disturb the rest of the congregation."

We say, if you have a cough, *correct*, by taking Piso's cure for consumption. A dose taken just at leaving home will prevent coughing through a sermon of reasonable length.
H. O. SWEENY, & CO.
aug31-1w Sole Agents, St. Paul.

BUY your School Books of Davenport. He's got 'em. sept1-3t

JUST opened at R. O. Sweeny & Co.'s, 211 Third street, a new and selected assortment of Toilet and Fancy Articles, Painting Materials, Soaps, Perfumeries, Colognes, Bath Waters, Extracts, &c. Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo ditto; Puff Boxes, Powders, Cosmetiques, a la Francais, Email de Paris &c., &c.

THE schools are opening. Now is the time to get your School Books of Davenport, 291 Third street, block above the Post Office. sept1 2t.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST

Will save Three Dollars in fare and 100 miles in distance by purchasing Tickets and going via the Grand Haven route. One of the steamships of this line leaves Milwaukee daily (Saturdays excepted) at 5.30 P. M., making direct connections at Grand Haven with Express Trains for all points East. Through tickets for sale by CHARLES THOMPSON, corner of Jackson street and Levee, St. Paul, and at all the principal agencies of the Northwestern Union Packet Company on the River. THOMAS HILL,
General Superintendent, Detroit.
W. W. WILSON,
my10-6m Passenger Agent, Milwaukee

NEW and beautiful styles of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine at the Wheeler & Wilson General Agency, No. 109 Third street.

C. M. WHEAT & Co., No. 159 Third street, are now receiving a very large line of New Goods, such as Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, &c., &c., and a superb lot of Dress Goods, including a full assortment of De Laines, Alapaccas, French Merinoes, Empress Cloths, French and Irish Poplins, Rep Corded and Glacé Silks, Rep Corded and Moire Antique Evening and Party Silks. All of our goods were bought for cash and will be sold at a small advance on New York cost. sep28.

MINNESOTA VIEWS.—For views of Minnesota Scenery, go to Martin's Art Gallery, and see the *finest and largest assortment in the city*, all sizes and all prices. Strangers should not buy before examining this collection at Martin's Art Gallery, 364 Third street. aug9tf

YOUR children will want School Books. Davenport is selling them at very moderate prices. sept1-3t.

MINNESOTA and other views of Minnesota Scenery.

WHITNEY is the only publisher of these views in the city.

He has a large collection and is constantly adding new views. He supplies all other dealers. Buy of Whitney, selecting from a full assortment; the only one in the State, and get the best, which he always keeps for his retail trade—174—Third Street—174.

GO to Davenport if you want School Books or Stationery. sept1-3t.

ALL styles and prices of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, at the wholesale and retail agency, 109 Third street.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the world, the largest collection in the State, at WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street

DO you want School Books? Davenport's is the place to get them. sept1-3t.

FURS! Opening day, Thursday, Sept. 6th, at the Minnesota Fur Store, Concert Hall Block. Mr. Moore respectfully invites the Ladies of St. Paul and vicinity to call and examine his stock of Fine Furs, consisting of Hudson Bay Sable and Mink Capes, Collars, Muffs and Cuffs. sept1-1w

ASTONISHING.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North Sixth street, Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 13 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALF'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.
VAWTER, ROSE & ETTER, Agents,
aug9-1m

FLYNN & LYNCH, boot and shoe dealers, 180 Third street, have constantly on hand large and good assortments of Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral Gaiters, &c. Work made to order, and repairing done on short notice.

"SCHOOL BOOKS." Davenport's got 'em. sept1-3t.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO AND FROM THE EAST—TEN HOURS SAVED—*Via* Minnesota Valley, Minnesota Central and Winona & St. Peter Railroads, and Northwestern Union Packet Company's steamers.
FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS TO LA CROSSE IN TWELVE HOURS.

On and after Monday, Sept. 3d, 1866, trains will leave Minnesota Central Depot at Minneapolis at 6:40 A. M., and Minnesota Valley Depot at West St. Paul at 6:45 A. M., connecting with the splendid side wheel steamer Kenkuk at Winona, and the 7 P. M. evening train East from La Crosse.

Returning, the steamer Keokuk will leave La Crosse daily, on the arrival of the day express at 12 midnight. Passengers arrive at Winona in the morning, and at St. Paul at 4:05 P. M., and at Minneapolis at 4:15 P. M.

Passengers dine at Kasson going East, and at Owatonna going West.

CONNECTIONS WILL BE MADE ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE TIME.

Through tickets for sale at the offices of the Minnesota Central and Minnesota Valley Railways in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Fare from St. Paul to La Crosse $10 00; from Minneapolis to La Crosse $10 25.

The several railroads forming this line are in excellent condition, and well appointed in every respect for the transportation of passengers.

AT 109 Third street, all the sheet music of the day is kept. People seldom fail to obtain there whatever they desire in that line.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with the means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. aug25-d&w3m

TURKISH Fish Towels and Brushes. Clock's Hair Restorative. See advertisement. Flower Vases, Pipes, and all the novelties in Perfumery. Call and examine.
R. W. ROBINSON & CO., Rogers' Block.

JUST received a fresh supply of Carwell & Hance's preparations consisting of Lotus Balm, Elixer of Cahaya na Inch, Elixer of Tar and Iron, and other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine at Robinson & Co.'s Drug Store.

A FULL supply of all the church music books in present use to be always had at 109 Third street. Choristers please take notice.

GOODRICH'S LINE OF STEAMERS FOR CHICAGO—FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS—SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. MCHENRY; COMET, CAPT. J. MORRIS.—One of the above boats leave Goodrich's dock, foot of Main street, Milwaukee, every evening, except Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, touching at Racine and Kenosha, and making sure connections at Chicago with all the morning trains for the East, South and Southwest. Through tickets can be purchased from the clerks of the boats to all points South and East. The rate of fare, (first-class state rooms and meals included,) are, Racine, first-class, 75c, second-class, 50c; Kenosha, first-class, $1.00, second-class, 75c; Chicago, first class, $2.00, second class, $1.50. Railroad tickets are good on these boats. The steamers of this line are large, first-class, side wheel passenger steamers, with elegantly furnished single and double state rooms. Freight carried less than by rail. Office and Dock foot of Main street. G. HURSON, Agent.
MARK HENDRICKS,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.
1y20-3m

GO TO WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street, for Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Clothes Brushes Berfumery, Toilet Soap, Poumades, Toilet Powder, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Tooth Paste and Powder, Hair Oil, Dressing Combs, &c., &c., cheapest in the city.

ANOTHER invoice of *Email de Paris, Rêné Mysterieaux, Savon Dulcifie, Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder*, just received at
R. O. SWEENY & CO.'S.

JOHN MATHEIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

Wall Papers, Window Shades,

Upholstery Goods, Mattrasses,

BEDDING, &c.

Concert Hall Block, Third street,

Below the Post Office, St. Paul.

☞New Goods just received. Upholstering done at the shortest notice. aug30 1y

WANTED—AGENTS—FRAZER & KIRKLAND'S magnificent new Pictorial Historical Work, the most remarkable, thrilling, interesting, attractive and fast selling book of modern times. To clergymen, teachers, disabled soldiers, soldiers' widows and all other intelligent persons, we offer unequalled facilities for making money. Send stamp for particulars. J. A. STODDARD & CO., 102 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Box 229. aug23 2m*

CHEESE.

SIXTY BOXES CHOICE

Western Reserve Cheese,

Just received and for sale by

aug30-1w A. H. WILDER & CO.

EMERSON'S NEW BOOK,

THE JUBILATE,

Excels, in many important particulars, his celebrated collection, "THE HARP OF JUDAH," which we have ever said, decide that it is

The Best Book for Choirs.
The Best Book for schools.
The Best Book for societies.
The Best Book for Conventions.
The first Book for Practice.
The Best Book for Social Singing.
The Best Book for Families.
The Best Book for all Singers,

In its Singing School Exercises.
In its Glees, Part-Songs, &c.
In its Anthems and Sentences.
In its Chants and Selections.
In its Variety and Hymn Tunes,

Price $1.38. Sent by mail, post-paid. Wholesale price, $12 per dozen.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.
sept28.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Progress of the Suez Canal.

From the London Star, Aug. 15.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has promised the shareholders of the Maritime canal of Suez, that in twelve months from this date he will be able to name the very day on which the canal will be opened for the passage of the largest ships. In spite of all the opposition of Lord Palmerston, in the name of the British government, and the engineering opinion of Mr. Stephenson, we shall then be able to sail direct to our Indian possessions without rounding the cape, and without any disadvantageous drawback. It is not very creditable to us that during more than eleven years the scheme for connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea has been persistently opposed by all the influence our government could command. Ostensibly the arguments against it were based upon its alleged impracticability, and the ruin which an unsuccessful effort to make it would entail. But there is no doubt the opposition originated in a vague and foolish idea that our influence in Egypt would pale before that of the enterprising French if they were permitted to carry out this project; and in an unreasonable fear that, in the event of our quarreling with France, she would have an easy access to our Indian possessions, and could debar us from using the same facilities. Happily these idle misgivings have died away, and from February of the present year M. de Lesseps dates the withdrawal of English opposition. Against the objections of Lord Palmerston the projectors are glad to observe that "the illustrious Mr. Gladstone asserted in his place in parliament that the opposition of the English government to the Suez canal would do greater injury to England than ten Indian revolts;" and with the adverse opinion of the late Mr. Stephenson we may contrast the well known views of Mr. Hawkshaw, that the opening of the canal was purely a question of means, there being no engineering difficulties. Looking upon the scheme by the light of our present knowledge, we must all regret that so vast an enterprise has been retarded by the opposition of England, and rejoice that M. de Lesseps and his colleagues have practically estimated the opposition of her majesty's government. By way of heaping coals of fire upon our heads they say, "We shall soon throw wide open the gates of our maritime canal to the navigation of Great Britain: this will be the best reply to the prejudices which have too long existed against us on the other side of the channel."

In this great enterprise the French have once more shown their extraordinary control of persons of totally opposite characters and habits of life, and have, moreover, exhibited the business faculty in a degree rarely shown in other than Englishmen. There are now working at the canal nearly 19,000 men, of whom 8,000 are Europeans, and the remainder Arabs, Egyptians or Syrians. The crews of the dredging machines are often composed of Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, Germans, Egyptians and Maltese; and we are assured that they are in no way inferior to the homogeneous crews which are seen at home. The Orientals even exhibit a zeal and ardor which almost equal the activity of Frenchmen. The grand secret is doubtless that infusion of personal participation in the "glory" of the work, which the first Napoleon, above all men, set at a high value. The 19,000 laborers are not hirelings working out the details of a complicated mechanical plan, but an "army" of workmen engaged in a "campaign" which is eagerly watched by all the world; and there is observable in this vast multitude of men a zeal more resembling that of a soldier devoted to his cause than the interest which a journeyman has in his employer or such as taken in his every-day employment. The arrangements for the housing, feeding and sanitary welfare of the workmen are seemingly very complete. There is free trade in provisions, and 1,400 traders have established along the line of works, hotels, canteens, warehouses, and shops, where almost everything can be obtained. The medical, postal, and telegraphic services are under the control of the company. At great expense a water supply has been obtained, which yields 2 000 cubic metres per day. The district is destitute of water-courses, and the arrangement was therefore of the highest importance. By these means cholera and other maladies have been warded off. From the measures taken by M. de Lesseps and his colleagues for the comfort and health of the workmen we might learn a lesson. In India, China, and the colonies we have many "stations" which are regularly occupied during certain seasons of the year, and which are yet without proper house-room and pure water.

But beyond these things the mechanical contrivances which have been invented and are now used for the several different kinds of work, are worth consideration. Conspicuous among these are the dredging machines. To cut a channel through a certain piece of land, the plan adopted has been to dig by hand until a sufficient depth and width has been secured to float a dredging barge, when the water has been let in and the machine set in motion. Instead of emptying the mud into another barge, to be taken away to be there discharged, each dredge has affixed to it a long spout, the upper end of which begins on the dredge itself, as high as possible, where it receives the earth raised by the buckets. At the same time pumps worked by the steam engine of the dredge raise a torrent of water which carries the earth off beyond the bank, and spreads it over a wide surface. In this country where we are just now about to reverse our system and keep our rivers clear instead of filling them with deposits, a modification of this machine would be of great service. By its means we might at once deepen and clear the beds of our rivers and add materially to the fertility of the adjacent fields. Few things are more fertilizing than what is called "warp," and by the means thus pointed out this could be obtained artificially. In many places of England a plan not unlike that by which the valley of the Nile is made fertile is carried out. In Yorkshire, for example, it is a regular practice to open the banks of the Dutch river and allow its turbid waters, which contain much soil in suspension, to spread over the fields. When the gap is closed and the water drawn off, a rich alluvial mud remains, on which splendid crops are raised. The system of opening the banks of the river is, however, awkward and expensive. The Suez canal dredge does away with its necessity, and applies scientifically what is now obtained by a system about as clumsy as that which Charles Lamb declared the Chinese resorted to in order to obtain roast sucking pig.

ANOTHER WAR ROMANCE.

A Soldier's Imprisonment, Poverty and Self-Denial.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Aug. 29.

We have been informed of the facts in a case, another of the sad results of the rebellion. During the first years of the war a young man named Lisetor, whose parents reside in this city, enlisted in an artillery company, leaving a wife and child in Stark county. During one of the heavy battles he was wounded in several places, taken prisoner, and conveyed to Libby prison. He was reported mortally wounded, and afterward announced as dead. Since then, nearly three years ago, not a word had been heard of him, and his wife, after having buried her child, and losing all hope of ever again seeing her husband, whom she truly loved and unaffectedly mourned, married again. On Thursday evening, just as the parents of young Lisetor were about to engage in family worship, they were startled by a knock at the door, and, upon opening it, the mother was astonished to see her son, so long mourned as dead, and fainted in his arms. He told his story, how, after lingering for months in Libby Prison, as soon as he was able to be removed he was taken further South, but finally managed to escape. His letters all miscarried, and he was unable to hear from home or friends. After weary months of wandering and many adventures in Texas and other parts of the South, he finally secured money enough to take him home. On Wednesday evening last he arrived at the village in Stark county where he had left his wife and child, but before arriving at the house where his wife was then living, he was met by her sister, who informed him of the sad situation of affairs. The blow was a terrible one to him, but like the hero he was he left his wife undisturbed with her new husband, and came hither in search of his parents.

TRUST THE EMPIRE STATE.

The Prospect in the Coming Election.

From the New York Tribune.

Friends living remote from us write to ask what is the probability with regard to the result of our approaching State election. We answer specifically and confidently.

At the last Presidential election, the total vote of our State was as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Lincoln	368,735
McClellan	361,986

GOVERNOR.

Fenton	369,537
Seymour	351,164

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Alvord	369,365
Floyd Jones	361,849

Majorities—Lincoln, 6,749; Fenton, 8,203; Alvord, 7,516.

Gov. Fenton had the highest vote and the largest majority of any man on either National or State ticket. And his vote stands to this day the largest ever cast for any one in this State for any office whatever.

At our election last fall the vote stood:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Barlow	301,055
Slocum	273,198
Barlow's majority	27,857

CONTROLLER.

Hillhouse	302,428
Robinson	271,852
Hillhouse's majority	30,576

We believe our majority was largely reduced in 1864 by foul play, especially with the soldiers' votes; last fall we polled rather more than our actual majority, because the Democratic managers undertook to plow with strange heifers, and so disgusted the rank and file of their party, that thousands of them utterly refused to vote. If the same policy is persisted in, the disgust and disaffection will probably be greater this year. The New York Democracy are rather hard on the bit; and it will take some time to reconcile them to the leadership of Weed, Raymond, and the ringer of the "little bell." But on a square party issue, and a full popular vote, the Republican Union majority in the State is just about 20,000.

We can overgo that figure this fall, and are determined to do it. Never did the pulse of a party beat higher than does that of the Republicans of New York to-day.

The New Orleans massacre, with the nefarious means used to mislead the public mind touching the facts, and the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan, have aroused a stern public indignation which sweeps all before it. If the election were next Tuesday, we should poll more votes than we did last year; with two months wherein to enlighten and arouse the masses by publications and speeches, we can poll at least 40,000 more votes than any party ever yet cast in this State save at the last Presidential election.

And let none fear that we shall not make proper efforts throughout our State. We have a Congress to elect, and we shall contest every district with desperate resolution. Where our local strength is overwhelming, we shall work for our State ticket; where we are relatively weak, we shall fight to elect our Representatives in Congress. We may lose one member (gained in 1864 by adverse divisions) in this city. We confidently expect to gain three, and hope for four elsewhere. A United States Senator is at stake, and we have not the faintest notion of losing him.

Our State Convention next week will be very strong in numbers and character, and its meeting and deliberations will swell the enthusiasm already prevailing. We shall there take steps to secure a thorough canvass of our State from end to end, and to call out our vote to the utmost. Recent acts of our legislature have strengthened the impediments to illegal voting, which operates wholly to our advantage. It will be far more difficult to "vote often," or to vote at all if unqualified, than it ever yet has been. Our saving by these acts must amount to several thousand votes.

Friends without! Trust New York! Though sorely tried, she has not failed when you needed her. She will stand by you now by a decided and invincible majority!

THE GREAT ELECTIONEERING TRIP.

Mr. Johnson's Journey through the State of New York.

As a part of the history of current events, we feel compelled to give a continuous account of Mr. Johnson's electioneering journey from Washington to Chicago. It is very dull reading, but there is no help for it. We copy from the Chicago *Republican's* dispatches:

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—This morning the President and his party left Albany on a special train and proceeded to Auburn.

SCHENECTADY.

The first stop made was at Schenectady. A temporary platform had been erected alongside the track, and on this the President stepped as he neared one end of it.

THE PRESIDENT ON A WEAK PLATFORM.

Just as he was beginning to speak, the plank on which the President stood, which was not securely nailed, tilted up, and he was almost thrown forward into the crowd, and was only saved by the quickness of a gentleman who seized him. A rush was made at the same moment, and the Secretary of the Navy was thrown down into a sitting posture. Gen. Grant also narrowly escaped being shoved from the platform. The President was welcomed by the Mayor, and briefly replied. The train having moved forward a slight distance, the President was obliged to jump from the platform and shoulder his way through the crowd.

LITTLE FALLS.

At Little Falls the President spoke for a few minutes, notwithstanding his exceeding hoarseness, closing as follows:

A THRUST AT CONGRESS.

"I pray that we may not have another war, that no blood may be shed, and no more treasure be wasted. But if the course now persisted in by some is kept up, and they succeed in retaining the control of the government, it will result in its entire change. We talked once about the liberation of the States, but the tendency now is in the other direction, to the consolidation of all the power in one department of the government. We have demonstrated that the States have no power to go out of the Union, and now we must demonstrate that these States must not be consolidated."

UTICA.

At Utica the President left the cars, and was escorted to a platform, where he addressed the people. He then lunched with the city authorities. There was a little excitement here, but not as much as was found at

SYRACUSE,

where fifteen thousand people had collected together. Here, too, the President left the cars, and spoke briefly.

GROWING COLD.

It is certain that the receptions extended to the President, while passing westward from Albany, were not as enthusiastic as those which had greeted him before. There were crowds at every place, but there was no great anxiety to hear him, nor did applause follow his every word. His appeals to the people, his assurances of his deference to them, and his confidence in their decision fell upon comparatively indifferent ears. When he urged them to go to the ballot-box, at the ensuing election, and to support the policy which he indicated, he did not hear those encouraging cheers which had welcomed him elsewhere. He seemed to notice the difference, and to speak with less fire and animation than at New York or Philadelphia.

STILL HARPING UPON THAT STRING.

His speech at Albany last night was like those of to-day—a mere re-discussion of the topics upon which he had before spoken, and it is not likely he will deviate from them. His devotion to the country, his confidence in the people, his adherence to the platform upon which he was elected, his objections to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, his indifference to slanderers and calumniators and his great part in freeing the country from slavery, by forcing the Southern States to adopt the constitutional amendment, are the themes upon which he dwells. Nor can anything be more same than his manner of beginning his remarks upon these points. After thanking the people for the welcome given him, he invariably proceeds to say that he does not intend to make a speech; he is only traveling West for a certain purpose, but—and then comes the observations upon the politics of the day; not always gramatical, frequently filled with repetitions, and disfigured by mis-quotations; but always emphatic, always in earnest.

CONTRAST.

Yesterday, while the party were passing up the Hudson River, there were none who failed to do him homage. The white and pink dresses of women and little girls shone out from among the pines which almost veiled their dwellings. Every cottage was provided with a cannon or fowling piece; every little skiff was out upon the water. But in going up to Auburn, along the Central road, it was very different. As Mr. Seward observed at Fonda, "A great man is without honor in his own country," and the indifference which the farmers along the road showed certainly seemed to prove the truth of the words he used. The people, past whom the train swept, did not cheer, nor wave a solitary handkerchief. Not a gun was heard, not a sympathising face was seen.

AUBURN.

The train reached Auburn at half-past three, and there the state of affairs changed again; the depot was surrounded with people; long lines of private carriages stood near by, waiting to join in the procession. When the President and Secretary of State appeared on the platform of the car they were received with great and hearty cheers. The procession was then formed and proceeded to the park, where the Mayor welcomed the President, who responded in due and ancient form.

Mr. Seward remarked that they might have fancied that he was ashamed to return to them, but that he came to them in good company.

The President, Gen. Grant, and Admiral Farragut proceeded to the residence of Mr. Seward, where they spent the night, and where, during the evening, the President received the citizens of Auburn. Many of the lesser luminaries were entertained by private citizens, and the remainder spent the night at the hotel.

Thurlow Weed left the party at Utica, and Gen. Fullerton will stop here.

"My Policy" in the Army.

The following is a good illustration of the part the President is playing in organizing the army to suit his "policy." A few weeks since, upon the earnest recommendations of Generals Thomas, Sherman, and Grant, the President appointed Brigadier General Charles Howard, a brother of Major General Howard, Major in one of the new cavalry regiments, and the appointment was duly announced. Brigadier General Howard enlisted as a private, served with distinction with his present grade, has been three times severely wounded, and his whole record is a brilliant one. A certain Captain Newman, of a Maine regiment, entirely unknown at the war office except that his name is borne upon its rolls, wrote a note to Mr. Johnson saying that he heartily endorsed his policy, and asking for General Howard's place. The President at once wrote on the note, "Let Captain Newman be appointed in place of General Howard," and the General was thus summarily removed. Many of Mr. Johnson's friends admit that it is an outrage.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF ST. PAUL PRESS,
MONDAY, Evening, Sept 3, 1866.

The money market in St. Paul continues rather stringent, the demand exceeding the ability of the banks to readily supply. Rates of discount on short paper 12 per cent. Exchange ¼ per cent. The following are the buying rates of gold and silver.

	Buying Rates.
Gold and gold coupons	41@45
Large silver	39@36
Rates of Exchange	¼ pr ct.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The following are the latest quotation of Government Bonds:

	Buying Rates.
United States 5-20's	106 to 111
" " 10-40's, large	98 to 98¾
" " 10-40's, small	98
" " 6's of 1881	102
" " 7-30's	5 to 6 pm. & int.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Compound Interest Notes are quoted a fraction higher than previous rates, as follows:

June Compound, 1864	13¾	prem.
July " "	12¾	"
August " "	12¾	"
October " "	11¾	"
Dec. " "	10¾	"
May " 1865	8¾	"
August " "	8¾	"
Sept. " "	8¾	"
October " "	8¾	"
7-30 Coupons	par.	
" 1865 Land Warrants, selling	2@5	prem.
" " College Scrip	" single	100

Par funds—U. S. Treasury Notes, National Bank Notes, Minnesota State Bank Notes.

No State Currency is paid out by the Bank, the same being redeemed and retired from circulation.

New York Money Market.
[By Telegraph.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Stocks steady.
Money 4@5 per cent.
Sterling quiet at 108¾.
U. S. 5-20 coupons 'G2 111¾; do. '65 109; 10-40's reg'd '65 103¾.
Gold opened at 145 and closed at 145¾.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Produce Markets.
[By Telegraph.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Flour dull and inferior and choice 10@15c lower at $6.10@8.70 for extra state and $8.20@10.00 for W. H. G.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy and 3@5 lower at $2.18@2.20 for No. 1 Milwaukee. Rye dull and decidly lower at 95 for western. Corn about 1c lower at 79 for inferior and 79½@80c for shipping mixed western; 80½@81c do. delivered at the river; 79½ for mixed western in store; 9 3c for white western. Oats less active and scarcely so firm at 41@46c for chicago and 46@52c for Milwaukee.

Pork dull and heavy at $23.66@23.87½; for new, closing at $23.75 cash and $30 60@31.00.

Lard dull and heavy at 18½@20¾c.

Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Petroleum in moderate request, at 43½@45c for refined in bond.

W. DAWSON. ROBT A. SMITH. L. R. REED

DAWSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Exchange,

GOLD & SILVER COIN,

U. S., City and County Bonds

& *Land Warrants, Passage Tickets &c., &c.*

mch4

FOUND.

In a car, a pocket-book containing money, and papers, supposed to be of value. The owner can have the same by calling at the residence of Rev. R. Hall, on 9th street, near St. Paul's Church, proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement. A. D. ROE.
St

City Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Whereas, by an amendment to section 8, of chapter 2, City Ordinances, approved May 4th, 1860, it is made the duty of each physician practicing permanently or transiently within the limits of the city of St Paul to report to the City Physician monthly the deaths occurring, as follows:

Disease. | Nativity. | Age. | Males. | Females.

The attention of physicians practicing in this city is called to the above amendment, and they are hereby requested to make proper returns to the Health Officer, commencing at the date of the passage of said amendment up to September 1st, 1856.

THOS. R. POTTS,
City Physician and Health Officer.

sept 4 tm

POUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at Public Vendue to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up in said city, viz: One Bay Horse, with two blind feet white, and in the fore part, 12 years.

EDWARD SHIELDS,
Poundmaster.

sept 1d

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO VACATE AN ALLEY IN HASS' ADDITION TO SAINT PAUL.—Notice is hereby given that the petition of Theodore Horsp and K. S. Champlin has been filed with the City Clerk, in order of the Common Council, to vacate the alley marked on the plat of Hass' Addition, as stated in said petition, as a public alley, running from Monroe street to the centre of block one, and cut lot number fifteen to said addition, and that the Common Council has appointed Tuesday, the second day of October, at four o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, to hear and determine the matter, and when all interested can attend and be heard, by order of the Common Council.

K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
aug24-1w

St. Paul, August 2d, 1856.

$500 REWARD.—The city of St. Paul will give a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the Jefferson School House in the Fourth Ward.

JOHN S. PRINCE, Mayor.
1p4-tf

St. Paul, July 6th, 1856.

NOTICE OF PROPOSALS.—Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received by the City Clerk at his office for the sale to the city of ten acres of land, more or less, to be used as a burning place of dead animals, and to bury such offal as it may be found necessary to remove from the city. The land must be at least one mile outside of, and not over two miles from the city limits. The proposition to state the number of acres, the price per acre and location of land. By order of the Common Council.

K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.

St. Paul, June 24, 1856. je23-tf

NOTICE.—Persons knowing of any nuisance to exist within the city will, by communicating the fact to the City Clerk at his office, have the same attended to at once. A register is kept in the Clerk's office for the purpose of entering nuisances and such other matters as require the attention of the Health Inspector, examined daily by myself.

I. P. WRIGHT, Health Inspector.

St. Paul, June 13th, 1856. je14-tf

Railroads.

OPENING

OF THE

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY

FROM

Minneapolis to Owatonna.

1856. 1856. 1856.

On and after SATURDAY, August 23th, 1856, Trains will run in accordance with the following

TIME CARD:

Leave Minneapolis	8 40 A. M.	2.40 P. M.
Arrive Minneapolis	12 15 P. M.	6.20 P. M.
Leave Faribault	7.00 A. M.	3.15 P. M.
Arrive Faribault	11.55 " M.	7.55 P. M.
Leave Owatonna	1 10 P. M.	
Arrive Owatonna	1.15 P. M.	

Connecting with Trains of the WINONA & ST. PETER RAILROAD at Owatonna for Southern and Eastern points, and at Mendota with trains of the Minnesota Valley Railroad for St. Paul.

Trains going north will not stop at Fort Snelling.

The Morning Train going South and the Evening Train going North will not stop at Wescott or Castle Rock. All other Trains will stop at Minnehaha, Fort Snelling, Wescott and Castle Rock on signal.

D. C. SHEPARD,
General Superintendent.

Minneapolis, August 23d, 1856. aug24

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH.

VIA

Winona & St. Peter R. R.

Connecting with the

Minn. Stage Co.'s Line for La Crosse.

Passengers leaving St. Paul in the morning reach Winona the same day.

Going east leaves Winona at 6 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Going West leaves Winona at 5.15 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's office.

H. C. ATKINS,
Superintendent.

March 1, 1856. mch2

FIRST DIVISION
St. Paul and Pacific
RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 26th, 1856, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leaves St. Paul	8.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
" St. Anthony	8.45 "	4.20 "
" Manomin	9.10 "	4.45 "
" Anoka	9.45 "	5.20 "
" Anoka	10.05 "	5.45 "
" Elk River	10.30 "	6.10 "
Arrives at Big Lake	11.00 "	6.40 "

GOING EAST.

Leaves Big Lake	7.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
" Elk River	7.45 "	3.30 "
" Anoka	8.05 "	3.45 "
" Anoka	8.35 "	4.10 "
" Manomin	9.10 "	4.55 "
" St. Anthony	9.45 "	5.15 "
Arrive at St. Paul	10.50 "	5.55 "

Purchase tickets at the Stations before entering the cars at a discount from the regular train rates.

Passenger Trains meet at Manomin. Persons wishing to make a short pleasure trip can take the 8 A. M. or 3.30 P. M. train from St. Paul to Manomin, 18 miles, and return to St. Paul at 10.50 A. M. or 5.55 P. M., without change of cars, time from St. Paul 2½ hours, morning or evening.

Passengers must get their Baggage checked before they leave the cars or they will not be allowed, after the arrival of the train at place of destination must present the check and take possession of their their baggage, as the company will not be responsible for the safety of any baggage after its arrival at station for which it is checked, being no part of the business of this company to receive and store baggage unless a special contract is made to that effect.

T. M. DELAND, Supt.

my27

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Snelling, Minn., August 23, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, September 6th, for the delivery at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., of

500 Cords of Good merchantable HARD WOOD.

The Wood to be corded at the Post and subject to such inspection as the Quartermaster of the Post may direct. Delivery to commence immediately on completion of contract. 200 cords to be delivered on or before November 1st, 1856, and the balance on or before January 1st, 1857, and in such quantities prior to those dates as may be required.

Proposals for the whole or any part of the amount required will be received.

Bidders will give their names and address in full, and in case of firm the precise name and address of each individual member must, with the name of the firm, be stated.

A printed copy of this advertisement will be enclosed with each proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the following form, viz:

We ——, and —— of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby agree that ——, is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition; and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities, signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility shall be vouched for by a certificate of a Clerk of the District Court, or the U. S. District Attorney.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.

Proposals from persons who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, and persons irresponsible, will not be received.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A good sufficient and satisfactory security will be required from the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded.

Contractors will furnish the necessary revenue stamps for bonds and contracts.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Wood at Fort Abercrombie," and addressed to the undersigned.

THEO. SCHWAN,
Captain 10th U. S. Infantry,
Chief Q. M. Dist. Minn.

aug28-td

HARVEY OFFICER,

Attorney at Law. Office over Parker Paine's Bank, Third street, St. Paul, Minn. nov8

Dry Goods.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

372 & 374 East Water-st.,

MILWAUKEE.

Offer at all times full lines of STANDARD DOMESTICS at the *lowest Eastern quotations*. Also constantly receiving Jobs in

Dress Goods and Woolens,

Which can be sold under value. We are importing

Black Cloths, Doeskins,

AND

Fine Cassimeres,

For Tailors Trade, on which we can compete with any House in the country.

Our facilities in Eastern and Foreign Markets are such as will enable us to compete with any House in the west, and we want every Minnesota and Iowa buyer to give us a call. Special advantages offered to all *cash men*. We offer large lines of Coaks, of our own Manufacture, a lowest possible prices.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
372 and 374 East Water street,
Milwaukee.

apr25 d&wly

Chicago Advertisements.

1866. 1866.
Cash Wholesale Clothing House.

WHITE BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Chambers, 48 and 50 Wabash Av.,
Between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

jan30-1y

KETCHUM & REDFIELD,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Crockery & Glassware

40 Randolph-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Assorted packages of Crockery for the country trade. All orders promptly attended to.

H. M. KETCHUM,
W. P. REDFIELD.

my19-1y

A. E. & G. H. MILLER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

NAILS,

Westenholm's Pocket Knives,

WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS,

55 State-st., Chicago

Sole Agents for the celebrated AMERICAN FILE CO.'S FILES, guaranteed equal to the best English brands; every file warranted.

apr16-6m

Torrence, Manning & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS

AND

Fancy Dry Goods,

35 Lake & 30 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO.

New York office 148 Duane street.

GEO. A. TORRENCE, JAMES WEST,
W. J. MANNING, N. S. WALKER,

apll-6m

St. Louis Advertisements.

THOMAS RHODUS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 58 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

Specialattention given to the sale of Flour & Produce.
Consignments of Cotton, Hemp, Tobacco and Grain solicited.
PLANTATION SUPPLIES PURCHASED ON ORDERS.
☞ Manufactured Tobacco for sale.

apr26-1m

SAMUEL VIRDEN,

Commission Merchant,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Hemp, Cotton, Wool,

LEAD, GRAINS, FLOUR,

And Western and Southern produce generally.

No. 62 Commercial street,

Between Olive and Locust-sts.,

ST LOUIS.

Prompt attention given to filling all orders intrusted to my care. mch6-1y

BUSSEY & Co, JONES, M'DOWELL & Co, J. R. SHAW & Co.
St. Louis. Little Rock, Ark. Helena, Ark.

BUSSEY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

AND

PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 63 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Particular attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Provisions, timbers for all kinds of Merchandise promptly filled at lowest rates. One of our firm devotes his exclusive attention to the purchase of Goods.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

Parker Paine, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.
Pascal Smith, Esq., Red Wing, Minn.
Thos. Simpson, Esq., Winona, Minn.
State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Principal National Banks of Iowa.

mch25-1y

ANDREWS, HARRIS & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS.

No. 23 South Commercial street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE—Third National Bank, Mechanics Bank, St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to filling all kinds of orders for country merchants. jel-wlm

R. L. WHARTON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS

AND

LIGHT WAGONS,

JACKSON ST., NEXT DOOR TO CORNER OF SIXTH

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to and all work warranted.

Nothing but the best selected Eastern timber used. mch21-1y

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. J. BEALE, LATE OF THE GALENIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, IN CONCERT HALL BUILDING, NEAR THE POST OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, continues to devote his whole attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and those of a Private Nature. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio.

Consultations may be had daily on Specialties, at his office, or by letter, as well as at the Hotels, during a regular Surgical and Medical visit to the Falls of St. Anthony, Minneapolis, Fort Snelling, Wescott and Castle Rock on appointed days.

Dr. B. has also a Laboratory connected with his office, where all the Medicines used by him are prepared under his own personal inspection. All Medicines strictly confidential.

PATIENTS RESIDING AT A DISTANCE can be treated by letter as well as if present. Medicines sent by Express to any part of the country. All letters must contain a description of the case, with a written opinion, and a fee of $10, before any attention will be given to them. Medicines sent C. O. D. to those who are known to the Proprietor. Address, DR. J. BEALE, Box 1,000, St. Louis, Mo.

TO LADIES.—No one can be found in the United States who has had more experience in the treatment of Female Complaints than Dr. Beale. Ladies can consult him with the utmost confidence, as all communications are strictly confidential. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Address DR. J. BEALE, Box 1,000, St. Louis, Mo.

A STATEMENT of the symptoms of those who call on Dr. Beale, will be found in the Western Medical Reporter, a monthly publication issued by the Medical Faculty of the Galenic Institute, St. Louis, Mo. Price 25 cents per copy, or $2 per year. Subscribers will receive a copy free of postage. Address DR. J. BEALE, Box 1,000, St. Louis, Mo.

A MANUAL OF FEMALE DISEASES, with plain directions for their treatment, sent free of postage; price $1.00. To LADIES.—We are agent for Dr. Lewis' celebrated Female Monthly Regulator, which we will send to any part of the country, free of postage, for $5. Address DR. J. BEALE, Box 1,000, St. Louis, Mo.

LEFFEL'S AMERICAN

DOUBLE TURBINE

WATER-WHEEL,

Guaranteed to give more power with same quantity of water than any other Wheel known.

MANUFACTURED BY

MILES GREENWOOD

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Send for Descriptive Circular. jy6 3m

J. F. DILLEY, THEO. H. PARKER.

DILLEY & PARKER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 102 Third street,

(Over Nolhaus' Store,)

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Particular attention given to preparing and prosecuting with promptness and dispatch all claims for soldiers or officers under the late acts of Congress, or any other business arising out of the late wars, either Indian or Rebellion, not yet finally and satisfactorily settled. My Washington correspondents are Messrs. Easborn & King, Attorneys at Law. aug2 1y

CHARLES E. MAYO,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AGENT FOR

Fairbank's Scales.

jy1

WINES AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR

MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
OLD QUEENS PORT WINE
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE,
MISSOURI CABINET,
STILL AND SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES,
CALIFORNIA WINES, MUSCAT, ANGELICA AND PORT,
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

WALTER W. YERB & CO.

nov19-1y

SADDLERY!

Saddlery Hardware,

TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

SCRIM HORSE COVERS,

For Driving in Fly Time.

Fly Nets and Linen Sheets,
Whips, Collars, Carriage & Buggy Harness,

At C. PROAL'S,
je27 d&w Corner Third and Robert sts

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c., printed in the best style at the Daily Press Steam Job Printing Office.

PIANOS!

One Good Second Hand Piano,
Price, $200.
One not so Good, Price $150.

Three Second Hand Melodeons,
VARIOUS PRICES.

And an endless quantity of Instruments of all descriptions, at low figures, at

NUNGER BROS.,
102 Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

jy20

Reputation Established!

Mrs. S. A. Allen is truly a public benefactress, and her wonderful success is unprecedented. Her fame and her discoveries have gone abroad, and to-day she is in her line the largest manufacturess in the world.

Everybody Interested.

Youth and old age are alike benefited by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, causing luxuriant growth and beauty. Your hair, if changed to grey or white by sickness or other causes, will soon be restored to its natural color and beauty. Dandruff eradicated forever. The Hair falling stopped. The most delicate head-dress or bonnet can be worn without fear of soiling. The most delightful fragrance to the hair is imparted. If you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay purchase a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

☞ PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
198 & 200 Greenwich St., New-York.

oct29-dacd&wly

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

Great Piano Forte & Melodeon

EMPORIUM.

WAREROOMS IN

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,

69 Washington Street,

New York Warerooms, 650 Broadway.

Wholesale Agents for the U. S. for

WM. KNABE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

Gold Medal Piano Fortes.

As to the relative merits of these Pianos, we would refer to the certificates of excellence in our possession from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, G. Satter, H. Vieuxtemps, Louis Staab and R. Hoffman, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments guaranteed for five years. Also agents for

A. H. GALE & CO.,

And Other First Class Pianos.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of Pianos in the city, which for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have, by judges, been pronounced *unrivalled*.

☞ Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities we are enabled to fit all orders with dispatch. Current in terms of a daily First Class Piano will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

Harmoniums, Melodeons & Organs,

Manufactures and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STRINGS, ACCORDEONS, DRUMS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, CLARINETS.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

And other Musical Merchandize. The Silver and Brass Instruments, of our manufacture and importation, are used by most all of the best Bands in the United States, and wherever exhibited have always received the Gold Medals and highest premiums. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England, Paris, we are prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, with very article in this line at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Remember the place,

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
69 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

New York Warerooms, 650 Broadway.

feb13-tuoe,thurs&sat-1y

NOTICE OF THE FORMATION of a corporation, under and by virtue of the provisions of an act for the regulation of the state of Minnesota, approved August 12th, 1858, entitled "An act for the creation and regulation of corporations."

The name of the corporation is "The Northwestern Land Company," the principal place of business, is the principal place of transacting business.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture and sale of peat fuel, within the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana.

The amount of capital stock authorized is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and is to be paid in, thirty-three and one third per centum at the time of subscribing the same, and the remainder at such time or times as shall be required by the Board of Directors.

The time of the commencement of the corporation is August 6th, 1856, and the time of its termination January 1st, 1876.

The affairs of the corporation are to be conducted by three Directors, who are elected from the stockholders of the corporation, and (after the first election) on the first day of July of each year. There is also a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a General Managing Agent of the Company.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself, is Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Private property is to be exempt from the corporate debts.

E. S. GOODRICH, President.
G. A. PERRIGAINS, Vice President.
A. J. GOODRICH, Sec. and Treasurer.

August 6th, 1856. tuss aug7-ow6t

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF RAMSEY—IN PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Ephraim Pierce, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that we the subscribers were on the 1st day of August, 1856, appointed and commissioned by the Hon. E. P. Brown, Judge of Probate of said Ramsey county, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said deceased; that six months from and after said day of appointment have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance; and that we will, on the last Saturday of each and every month, for the next six months, at 9 o'clock at the office of Morris Nichols, in Rice Block in the city of St. Paul, attend to the discharge of our duties as said commissioners—the first meeting to be held August 30 h.

GEO. C. MOTT,
MORRIS NICHOLS,
Commissioners.

Dated August 18th, 1856. tues aug21-3t

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

STEES & NASH.

At their new

Livery and Sale Stable,

CORNER FIFTH AND JACKSON STREETS,

Are prepared to supply the

FINEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY,

On moderate terms.

☞ Their Horses are fine, Carriages and Harnesses all new and of the latest style.

aug1-3m

DOWN GOES GOLD

Down Go Prices!

(SOMETIMES.)

VAWTER, ROSE & ETTER,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

TAR, RESIN, PITCH

Turpentine, Window Glass,

OILS, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES,

Painters' Stock Complete,

White Wash and other Brushes,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

Perfumes, Pomades,

And all other

TOILET ARTICLES

In great variety.

Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors,

at Chicago Prices.

A full line of the famous and reliable

Nichols' Preparations,

With a complete and thorough stock throughout. The attention of the trade invited and patronage solicited.

St. Paul, July 20, 1856. jy21

COMINGS, WOOD & CO.,

(Successors to WATSON, BURBANK & CO.,)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS,

AND

CONFECTIONERY

We are prepared to furnish every description of the above articles in any desired quantity. Every description of Bakery done to order. We warrant all goods a No. 1 article. Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled at the lowest cash price.

Cash paid for BUTTER, LARD, and Eggs. Call at the

Northwestern Steam Bakery,

Corner Robert street and Levee.

jy1-pan1-3

NEW STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

WHOLESALE ONLY,

No. 2 Jackson street.

Call and Examine our Stock

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

JOHNSON & MASON.

jel4-d&w

MT. AUBURN

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE

This School has just completed its tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the average daily attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A NEW BUILDING

is now under contract, to be open for occupancy at the commencement of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory Department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogue, address

T. H. WHITE.

aug11 6w 25 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

BLAKEMAN & BROWN

Have received their large and splendid assortment of

JEWELRY,

Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, Fancy Goods, in fact everything generally found in a first-class Establishment.

Having purchased our goods mostly since the decline in gold, we are prepared to offer them at the lowest possible rates. Please call and examine our stock.

☞ Particular attention given to Fine Watch Repairing and Jobbing.

A continuation of favors from our old customers is solicited for the new firm.

BLAKEMAN & BROWN,
126 Third street, one door below Shaw's Hat Store St. Paul Minn. je3-6m

LINCOLN MILLS LUMBER YARD,

Corner Wabashaw and 5th street, opposite Minnesota House, St. Paul.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PINE LUMBER,

Including

Fencing, Flooring, Dimensions,

Boards, Clear Lumber, Siding,

Shingles and Lath,

Constantly on hand and for sale.

W. D. WASHBURN.

H. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

St. Paul, June 1, 1856. je26

SAFES FOR SALE.

One large Burglar Proof Safe; also one large size Fire Proof, in perfect order. Inquire of the undersigned or of Theodore Borup.

CHAS. H. OAKES,

St. Paul, May 1st, 1856. my2-tf

Groceries.

A. H. WILDER. CHANNING SEABURY.

A. H. WILDER & CO.,

Successors to

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley-sts.,

SAINT PAUL, - - MINN.

We solicit the attention of the trade to our stock of Groceries, which have been carefully selected to meet the wants of this market, and which we shall aim to sell as low as any.

We are sole Agents in Minnesota for

Fairbank's Standard Scales,

And shall always have a supply on hand for immediate delivery. We are also agents for the

MANNY MOWERS & REAPERS,

Both Hand and Self Rakes,

With a full supply of Repairs. Also for the

Case "Sweepstakes" Threshers,

With Repairs. We shall have for sale

LUMBER WAGONS,

Of Eastern manufacture, with Neck Yokes, Whiffletrees, Wagon Covers and Chains, together with

Single and Double Carriages,

From the extensive manufactory of HARVEY & WALLACE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Appreciating the liberal patronage bestowed on the old House, we shall endeavor to maintain the favorable reputation established by them, through careful attention to the interests of all who may favor us with their business.

apr18-1f

NEW FIRM.

E. R. PUTNAM. ADOLPH PAAR.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers of

SMOKERS ARTICLES

AND

European Produce.

Dealers in

Green and Dried Fruits,

and in all kinds of

Tobacco & Segars,

Cor. Third & Market Sts., St. Paul.

October 2, 1855. oct9-tf

Family Groceries.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

The undersigned, having just opened a choice stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, at their store corner Seventh and Sibley streets, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of all Goods in their line.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BRUNOW & WELLS.

January 17th, 1856. jan18-1y

NORTHWESTERN

ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

Madison, Wis.

Capital, $300,000!

Insures Against Loss of Life or Personal Injury by any Accident.

President—SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.
Vice-President—THOMAS S. ALLEN.
Treasurer—D. K. TENNEY.
General Agent—A. G. DARWIN.

DIRECTORS.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of Wis., Madison.
THOS. S. ALLEN, Sec. State, Mineral Point.
W. F. SMITH, State Treasurer, Fox Lake.
LESTER BENTON BENTON, Pro. & Co., Milwaukee
JOHN A. DUTCHER, Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, Milwaukee.
S. S. MERRILL, Gen. Mer. M. & St. P. R.R., Mil.
HARVEY T. RUMSEY, Steamboat Pro., La Crosse
A. E. ELMORE, Dousman & Elmore, Green Bay.
C. C. SHOLES, Supt. Wis. Tel. Co., Kenosha.
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, late State Treas., Madison.
SIMEON MILLS, Pres. Bank Madison, Madison.
N. S. VAN SLYKE, Pres. 1st. Nat. Bank, Madison
D. K. TENNEY, Ill. W. & D. R. Tenney, Madison
A. G. BEAN, Gen. Agt. M. Mut. Ins. Co., Madison
A. G. DARWIN of M. E. Fuller & Co., Madison.
A. W. KEYES, Mayor of City of Madison.
B. F. HOSKINS, Vice Pres. Madison Mut. Ins. Co., Madison.

ALG. GAYLORD, Secretary.

This Company issues policies of Insurance against

Loss of Life or Personal Injury,

caused by any accident, at as low rates of premium as other companies. Every other class companies. Its capital is ample and it is presented to your favor as a

Northwestern Company,

Embracing among its stockholders many of the most prominent capitalists and business men of the Northwest.

AGENTS WANTED.

Active and energetic Agents wanted in St. Paul and throughout the state. GOOD TERMS WILL BE GIVEN. Address or apply to

D. S. B. JOHNSTON, State Ag't.

Office on Eighth street, opposite residence of Mayor Prince, St. Paul, Minn. aug12-d&w8m

LUMBER WAGONS, OF EASTERN MAKE, warranted the best in Market, just received and for sale by

A. H. WILDER & CO.

St. Paul, May 11, 1856. my11

THE LANE & BODLEY,

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

Portable Steam Engines,

Shingle Machines,

CORN MILLS AND SHAFTING

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

LANE & BODLEY,

Cor. John and Water streets, Cincinnati.

☞ Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the machinery they need. je16-1y

PARK PLACE HOTEL.

This House is now open for the reception of Guests. Is new out and out; is situated on

SUMMIT AVENUE,

St. Peter, Rice and Eleventh streets,

OVERLOOKING THE CITY,

Country and River,

Convenient to all points, with several acres of ground attached, finely shaded, and is one of the most delightful situations in the city. au25

F. V. HEYDERSTAEDT

Has received another supply of the

Celebrated Mankato and Dayton

FLOUR,

Which he offers for sale to the trade.

Also on hand a quantity of BUTTER.

aug

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

AN ANATOMICAL BALL AND SOCKET JOINTED LEG with side motion at Ankle. Also the U. S. Army and Navy Leg. The latter is furnished to soldiers by the U. S. Government without charge by applying to DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., No. 73 Pine street, St. Louis, and No. 42 Union street, Memphis, Tenn and for a pamphlet containing description and directions. my26-1y

BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

and Commission Merchants,

No. 3. JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Second Door Below Merchants' Hotel.

We have in Store one of the LARGEST STOCKS in this market of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Tobaccos and Cigars.

St. Paul, January 11, 1856.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

Cor. 5th and Wabashaw-sts.

Just received a stock of first-class

Carriages & Buggies.

Buggies & Harness for Rent.

T. ASHTON.

ja11-3m

WANTED---AGENTS,

In every county in Minnesota, to sell the

Genuine Improved New England FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

The only small Machine that gives general satisfaction. Retail price $15.00.

All Fixtures included, except

Barnum's Self Sewer. Extra.

And for sale with a good supply of Needles, from Nos. 1 to 5; also the best quality of machine oil, at my room, 193 Third street, St. Paul, opposite Mesper Bros. Music Store, UP STAIRS. Tables with Treadles extra, $10.

J. B. MITCHELL,
General Agent.

je13-3m

INTERNATIONAL DRUG STORE!

Remodeled, Refitted & Restocked.

A splendid stock of

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps,

AND

TOILET ARTICLES,

In great quantity and variety.

Particular attention paid to Compounding PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

Agents for the celebrated EUREKA HAIR INVIGORATOR. A full assortment of

Views of Minnesota Scenery,

Always on hand.

ALLEY & CHAMPLIN,
Proprietors, International Hotel Building,
Cor. Jackson and Seventh streets.

ja 2m

E. S. BROCKWAY

Corner Fifth and Robert Streets,

St. Paul, Minnesota

MANUFACTURER OF

COACHES, HACKS, Carriages and Sleighs.

Also, CARRIAGE, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, CARRIAGE-TRIMMING, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

mch14-1y

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$360,000 IN GOLD DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed and information furnished; the highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver; also for all government Securities.

TAYLOR & CO.,
feb2-1y Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

PROBATE BLANKS

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,

To supply a deficiency long existing, have printed and ready for sale the following Blanks for use in Probate Court:

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP,

COMMISSIONERS' WARRANTS, (with oaths.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS,

APPRAISERS' APPOINTMENT, (with oaths,)

INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT,

SEPARATE INVENTORY BY WIDOW,

ADMINISTRATOR'S BONDS,

COMMISSION TO SETTLE CLAIMS,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,

WARRANT TO APPRAISERS,

GUARDIAN'S BONDS

SALE BONDS,

EXECUTOR'S BONDS,

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.

For sale by the quire or single sheet. Address

PRESS PRINTING CO.

COPARTNERSHIP!

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of

A. H. Wilder & Co.,

for the transaction at St. Paul of a

WHOLESALE GROCERY

AND

General Commission Business,

At the stand lately occupied by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,

Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley streets.

Mr. A. L. Largenteur will remain with the new firm, and we shall aim to maintain the reputation of the old House by a careful attention to the interests of all who may favor us with their business.

A. H. WILDER.
CHANNING SEABURY.

St. Paul, March 20th, 1856. mch20tf

EDWARD & SEVERIN, Builders.—Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter work done to order.

M. SEVERIN & BRO., Architects.—Office in the same building as Leonard & Severin's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street. Designs, Plans and specifications for buildings of every description prepared on short notice. Ja13 1y

HENRY HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Real Estate Agent, Glencoe, McLeod county, Minnesota. dec2-1y

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent CHAS. H. OAKES,
E. BORUP.

St. Paul, May 1st, 1856. my2tf

COAL—100 TONS HOCKSBURG COAL, just received and for sale by

A. H. WILDER & CO.

St. Paul, May 11, 1856.

ST. PAUL ICE CO.

We are now prepared to deliver ICE to the citizens of St. Paul.

EATON & CLEVELAND,

Office Brown's Block, Third st.

apr22

BLANK BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS, JOURNALS, &c., made to any pattern and bound in the best style by the Press Printing [illegible]

RING'S

VEGETABLE AMBROSIA

IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE!

Gray-headed People have their locks restored by it to the *dark, lustrous, silken tresses* of youth, and are happy!

Young People, with *light, faded* or *red* Hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!

People whose locks are covered with *Dandruff and Humors*, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps!

Bald-Headed Veterans have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy!

The St. Paul Daily Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

STATE'S EVIDENCE AGAINST JOHNSON BY A MEMBER OF HIS CABINET.

Hon. Wm. Dennison made a speech upon the President's policy at Athens, Ohio, on the 30th inst., for which we regret that we cannot find room entire, for it ought to be put in the hands of every voter.

Mr. Dennison was a member of the cabinet of Mr. Lincoln and until recently of that of Mr. Johnson also. He is, of course, thoroughly conversant with the interior or cabinet history of the policies of both Presidents. He was present at all the cabinet discussions upon the great questions of Reconstruction, and is perfectly familiar with the ostensible principles and views which controlled both Mr. Lincoln and his successor in their plans for the reorganization of civil government in the South.

His testimony is, therefore, important, nay, conclusive, upon the issue which Mr. Johnson has made with Congress and with the Union party. Mr. Johnson claims that he has carried out and is now carrying out the policy of Mr. Lincoln; that he had full power to reorganize the seceded States, and that having exercised that power, the States are fully restored to all their rights regardless of Congress, which he declares has no authority to revise his acts, to inquire into the character of the governments organized by him, or to impose any conditions for the admission of representatives.

Now what is Mr. Dennison's testimony upon this head? He shows both by the indisputable evidence of official documents and by his own testimony as to the expressed views of the administration, that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson also until after the meeting of Congress, regarded all the steps taken by them for the organization of the ex-rebel States as being wholly subject to the approval of Congress, and deriving their whole force and validity from its concurrent action. Of Mr. Lincoln's views he says:

> In his annual message of 1863, Mr. Lincoln presented his plan of reconstruction by authorising any number, not less than one tenth of the loyal citizens of either of the rebel States, having taken the oath prescribed in his proclamation of amnesty, to re establish their loyal government; but while pledging that such government would be recognized by the Executive as the true government of the State, and receive the benefits of the constitutional provision guaranteeing to every state in the Union a republican form of government, he was careful to add "that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be entitled to seats, constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective houses, and not to any extent with the Executive."
>
> In his last speech, on the 11th of April, three days before the assassination, when he gave his reasons for the reorganization of the Government of Louisiana, he referred to his plan of reconstruction, and reminded the country that as "Executive he claimed no right to say when, or whether, members should be admitted to seats in Congress from the reconstructed States."
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Such was the position of President Lincoln as to the status of the rebel States. In his opinion they had by the act of rebellion so far forfeited their rights as State of the Union as to be incapable of resuming them until enabled to do so by Congress, which in this respect, as in all matters of legislation, must be governed by what it may regard as required for the general happiness and safety of the nation, subject only to the requirements of the Constitution.

He goes on to show that the position of President Johnson was the same as that of Mr. Lincoln for many months after his installation into office. After referring to the delay of the President in reorganizing the governments of the rebel States, he says:

> These delays did not result from any doubt of the President and his Cabinet as to the principles on which the local governments of the States should be organized, nor of the powers of the Federal Government in prescribing the terms for their reorganization. Questions of expediency relating to certain measures were discussed pending the consideration of the proclamation to North Carolina, *but all assumed that until vitalized by the concurrent action of the Executive and Congress*, or by the Executive *subject to the approval of Congress*, the rebel States had no power to reorganize their local Governments; and that it was competent for the Federal Government, and its duty, *to impose such conditions upon them as it should believe necessary to secure its proper results to the war and the general safety of the nation.*

There is the testimony of a member of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet to the fact that until after the assembling of Congress he occupied precisely the ground which Congress itself took, and which now constitutes the issue between Congress and the President. Again in further proof of this fact, he says:

> President Johnson comprehended fully the nature and extent of his power and that of Congress, in respect to the reconstruction of the insurgent States, and never claimed that his acts in that regard would be of permanent force without the approval of Congress. If proof be needed for this, let me remind you of Mr. Seward's letter to Gov. Marvin, of Florida, of the date of September 12th, in which the Secretary, under the direction of President, admonishes him that "it must be distinctly understood that the restoration to which the Secretary refers," that is, the terms and conditions prescribed by Gov. Marvin, under the authority of the President, for the reorganization of the State Government of Florida, "will be SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF CONGRESS." In this respect, therefore, the policy of Mr. Johnson was identical with Mr. Lincoln's, each having recognized all of their acts relating to the reconstruction of the rebel States, save those of purely executive character, as merely provisional, dependent for their permanent VALIDITY UPON THEIR APPROVAL BY CONGRESS.

In view of these facts, Mr. Dennison justly lays the whole responsibility of the breach between Congress and the President upon the shoulders of the latter. The more they approached him the faster he ran away from them. He says:

> The country may well regret the failure of the President to adhere to these constitutional and conservative views. Had he done so, there would have been no occasion for a breach between him and the majority in Congress, and the safety of the nation would not be threatened, as it is now by disloyal party combinations which are encouraged to hope for an early control of the Government under the favor of the President.

And again:

> I have said that I am not the special advocate of Congress, but repeat what I had occasion to say to my fellow townsmen a few days ago, that in the controversy between the President and the Union members of Congress on the subject of reconstruction, the President had shown the less conciliatory spirit.

But here is quite as important a bit of testimony showing that the President absolutely jumped off of his own platform in order to enjoy the luxury of betraying the party which elected him:

> And now, without justifying many things said and done by the individual members, and looking to the results of the action of Congress, I venture nothing in saying *that nearly every material feature of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, in the President's Inaugural, or the Civil Rights bill, or in the proposed Constitutional amendment, had the President's approval by his repeated declarations;*

Mr. Dennison had every opportunity to know by the most intimate official intercourse with the President what his repeated declarations upon these subjects were, and he testifies that he approved entirely and repeatedly of the Reconstruction measures of Congress until they were enacted, and then he vetoed such as came within the scope of the veto power—and repudiated the rest.

SEWARD'S REBUFF.

The pointed refusal of the New York State Senate to extend the honors of an official welcome to Seward, was not lost upon that cold and crafty intriguer, as his speech at Buffalo shows. To have the door thus unceremoniously slammed in rface in a state where for thirty years has been crowned with the highest

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866. NUMBER 208.

honors in the gift of the people, and above all to know that this emphatic rebuff from the Senate but marks the universal detestation in which he is held by all the loyal people of his State, must have been a crushing humiliation to the American Machiavelli.

Time was when Seward was greeted with acclamations from Brooklyn to Buffalo and from Maine to California as the recognized leader of the great party of Liberty and Progress. Now none in all the Empire State but Raymond and Weed "so poor to do him reverence." His journey to Chicago will teach him two things it will be well for him to know: First, that no weaving of sophistical phrases, however cunning or however plausible, can veil from the eyes of the American people an essential defection from the great principles of civil and political liberty; and, second, that no man, however respectable his antecedents, can be false to those principles without forfeiting the confidence and the affections of the American people.

STRAW SOLDIERS.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following call "to the spirits of the vasty deep," with something less than the faith of Glendower that they will come for the calling:

SOLDIERS' MEETING.

All Soldiers who served in the Federal Army, in the late war against Rebellion, and now in favor of the Union of the States, upon the basis of the Resolutions of the National Union Convention, lately held at Philadelphia, are requested to meet at the office of W. A. Gorman, on Thursday evening, the 6th of September, 1866, at 7½ o'clock to take steps to send delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th day of September, 1866.

H. H. Sibley, Brevet Maj. Gen'l U. S. V.
W. A. Gorman, Brig. Gen'l U. S. V.
Harvey Officer, Capt. U. S. V.
Henry W. Bussa.
S. Lee Davis, 1st Lieut. U. S. V.
E. Y. Shelly, Capt. U. S. V.
Theo. E. Parker, Sergeant.
Cal. S. Uline. Lt. Col. 2d Minn. Vol. Inf.
M. J. O'Connor, Capt. U. S. V.
S. P. Folsom, Sergeant.
H. C. Wilkinson, 5th Minn. Inf.
Wm B. Burkman.
C. H. Mix, U. S. V.
J. Jones, Capt. 3d Minn. Battery.
J. Mainzer, 1st Lt. U. S. V.
E. D. Cobb, 1st Lieut.
J. J. Back, 2d Lt. U. S. V.
Chas. J. Stees, U. S. V.
J. B. Bell, Lieut. U. S. V.
John F. Dilley, Sergeant U. S. V.
John C. Devereux, Capt. U. S. V.
R. Wilkinson, Major U. S. V.
D. W. Hand, Brevet Col. U. S. V. Medical Department.
A. J. Wharton, Surgeon U. S. V.

Now we hav'nt the least disposition to question the right of the persons named in the above list to solicit the assistance of our soldiers to put up the Rebellion they have lately been engaged in putting down, but when they put themselves forward in this public and officious manner, as the representatives of the soldiers who served in the Federal army *in the late war against the Rebellion*," the assumption challenges investigation and we are tempted to examine their credentials. The result of the examination is only to furnish additional proof of the straits to which the Johnsonites are reduced when their political necessities require the use of soldiers' names. They can find so few real soldiers who sympathise with the Johnson movement they are compelled to eke out the list with lay figures-straw men-dressed in military costume.

The call is addressed to "all soldiers who served in the Federal army, *in the late war against Rebellion*." It is headed by H. H. Sibley, Brevet Major General U. S. V., a General of the Home Guard who did not serve "in the late war against Rebellion," never saw an armed rebel in his life, and who, during the Rebellion, never was nearer the rebel lines than St. Paul. Gen. Sibley had some military experience some ten years ago in the Wright county war, and more recently in several campaigns against the buffaloes of the western plains, in which expeditions he did not, we believe, earn the reputation of being quite a Hannibal in enterprise or a Napoleon in celerity of movement, but in such fields as these he acquired whatever claim he has to figure at the head of a call to the soldiers who served "in the war against rebellion."

The next name in the call is that of W. A. Gorman, Brig. Gen. U. S. V., who at least has the merit of having seen some hot service, though he was mustered out of the army during the war, for reasons best known to the Government and himself.

Harvey Officer, Esq., Capt. U. S. V., is another of the soldiers who never saw an enemy, or heard a shot fired in anger, though that, perhaps, was not entirely his own fault. For when the Rebellion was about subdued, in the Spring of 1865, he patriotically rushed to the defense of the flag, and was sent to Chattanooga, as a Captain of the Heavy Artillery, about the time Richmond fell. He was a soldier some six months, most of the time at St. Paul. The Captain deserves credit for zeal, but the nature of his services or his opportunities, hardly justify him in putting himself forward as the comrade of "the veterans who fought the war against Rebellion."

Theo. E. Parker, Sergeant, enlisted in some volunteer company, but was mustered out for general insignificance, before his regiment left the State.

H. C. Wilkinson, a private in the 5th Minnesota, who was mustered out before he saw any service.

C. H. Mix, an officer in Hatch's Battalion, never carried his uniform out of the State, and never saw the face of an enemy.

J. Jones, Capt. 3d Minn. Battery, an old soldier of the regular army, did good service in the Indian war, but never fought the rebels and was not, we believe, out of the State during the rebellion.

J. Mainzer was a First Lieutenant of the Second regiment, but got scared out of his wits at the battle of Mill Spring, early in the war, resigned his commission and came home. He is not recognized as a soldier by the regiment which he deserted the moment it began to fight.

E. D. Cobb was a commissary of the "yearling" cavalry, a portion of the home guard; never saw any service, except in doling out hard tack and salt pork on our western frontier.

A. J. Wharton was a Surgeon of the Sixth regiment, who never dressed a wound received in battle, but who, when the regiment was being decimated by sickness at Helena, and his services were most needed, resigned his commission and came home.

There are a few names in the list of good soldiers, such as Shelley, Davis, Uline, O'Connor, &c., who fought through the war, and fought well and bravely, and there are several others whose names are unknown to us as soldiers; but the majority of the list are [illegible] Historical Society have sketched above—good men enough, some of them, but possessing no claim whatever to represent the soldiers who served in the "war against rebellion."

A CUSTARD PUDDING.

Gen. Custar has a reputation, like Murat, of having been a brave and dashing cavalry officer, a splendid fellow to head a charge of horse; but, like Murat, he has also the reputation among army officers of being vain, soft, effeminate, light-headed, unprincipled and destitute of common sense.

We recently quoted his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee to the effect that the President's policy had so stimulated the disloyal and rebellious sentiment of the people of Texas that nothing but the presence of a large military force would serve to protect Union men from persecution and ostracism, and now we find him accepting the bribe of a Lieutenant Colonel's commission in the regular army to support the policy to whose disastrous results he so emphatically testified.

He and some others of like ilk have issued a call "to the soldiers and sailors who served in the late war to meet in convention at Cleveland" to uphold the policy of which he testified on oath in March last:

> In my opinion IT HAS BEEN VERY DETRIMENTAL, not only to that portion of the country, BUT TO THE ENTIRE COUNTRY AND MORE IMMEDIATELY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE UNION CONVENTION, lately held at Philadelphia.

He now subscribes to an address representing the people of Texas as loyal and well disposed to the Government, and demanding their representation in Congress for that reason. Then he said:

> The *entire disloyal portion* of the inhabitants *are very anxious that the State should be immediately restored to its former rights and privileges in the Union*; that it should be represented in Congress, and in the other branches of the government, while *the loyal portion are equally anxious that the general government should continue to maintain its present control over the State*. In this, they say, IS THEIR ONLY SAFETY, in which opinion I ENTIRELY CONCUR.

To another question, he replied:

> Had military rule prevailed, I am confident the strength of the loyal party would have steadily increased, * * until, in course of time, treason would have become unpopular, and traitors would not be chosen as officeholders. There is no disguising the fact that *loyalty at the South has become a byword and a reproach to those who have the courage to profess it.*

All this, and much more, did Custer swear to in March. Now, he subscribes to declarations exactly opposite in their tenor, and advocates a policy which, he admits, "will transfer the political power of the country into the hands of the most prominent rebels."

Such is the Custer who now aspires to be considered the leading spirit of the Cleveland gathering, which, considering the softness and milkiness of its chief ingredients, may be described as a Custard Pudding.

STANTON—GRANT—FARRAGUT.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says Grant and Stanton are both as firm and unyielding as ever in their opposition to the President's policy. He intimates that Stanton is remaining in the Cabinet merely as a check upon the reckless violence of Johnson, and "a stumbling block in the way of his treachery." As to Gen. Grant, no one can say how he stands, except by general inference from incidental acts and declarations. We quote:

> As to his accompanying the Presidential party, it is known that he did not intend to go, and that his decision to change his mind was considered to be final the day before the start. It may be set down as certain that he now considers his presence with the party as entirely official, and in no sense political. The same may be said of Admiral Farragut, whose Radical sympathies are well known here.
>
> Well, it is an idle amusement to speculate on what this or that man thinks. Great names go for nothing in a contest like this which calls into play forces grander and more resistless than any which generals or admirals can command, forces which are invulnerable to artillery, which elude strategy and confound tactics—the ever living instincts of liberty and justice.

If as the doctors say the choleraic infection is in the discharges there is likely to be a settled epidemic of the Union, the Constitution, the circle and the flag along the route of the President's journey to Chicago. For according to our dispatches wherever the train stops a moment he makes a formal deposit of the Union, the constitution, the magic circle, and the flag in the hands of the bystanders, where he expresses the utmost confidence they will be safe. Such a reckless lavishing of constitutions, Unions, circles, and flags suggests a painful apprehension that the President's oratorical bowels are on the verge of collapse.

Our great and good President is finding some sharp thorns among the flowers that strew his way to Chicago. At Norwalk, Ohio, he told the people he "wanted no more shedding of blood." "Why don't you stop it at New Orleans," exclaimed a man in the crowd. This naturally enraged our great and good President. He would "like to see that man's face. Could'nt an American citizen express such a sentiment without being insulted?" In what was the insult, Mr. President. Was it an imputation of murder which your conscience admitted, while your tongue resented it?

Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, has declared his intention of convening the State Legislature in special session to take action on the Constitutional Amendment and to elect a United States Senator in place of John P. Stockton, who was declared at the last session of Congress, illegally elected. Scovel, whose eccentric course last winter prevented a choice, has now urged Gov. Ward to this course, and avows his purpose to work and vote loyally with the Republican party for both objects of the session.

The arm-in-arm tableau at Philadelphia has been called the Doolittle convention. Garfield thinks it ought to be called the Do-nothing convention.

—A dispatch from San Francisco, California, says a silk factory has been started there, which will finish two pieces of black silk to exhibit next month at the State Fair.

DIED.

In Northfield, Minn., September 23, 1866, WILLIE MARTIN, son of Martin P. and Mary E. Skinner, aged eleven months and twelve days.

"Death should come
Gently to one of gentle mould like thee,
Close thy sweet eyes calmly and without pain,
And we will trust in God to see thee yet again."

New Advertisements.

LETTERS REMAINING UNclaimed in the Post Office at St. Paul, State of Minnesota, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *"advertised letters,"* give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Aspinwall Rufus	Franzin J	McCausland T G
Ames Angier	Fleisler Peter	Milne Wm 2
Anderegg C	Feaning P 2	McGuinn Wm
Abbott Geo J	Fraham Thos	Newton Wm H
Allen Henry J	Griffin Timothy	Oliver Thos A
Allen S M	Grant W L	O'Donnel Jas
Ballenel J & Son	Glew Joseph	O'Donoghue J
Brundo Joseph	Gideon Daniel	Ortwan Johann
Bigsen John	Grimes Henry	O'Connor C
Brown James	Glorton Harry	Palmer Albert
Bauman Mr	Goodwin Rev G	Pfarnim H
Benner Martin	Hill J K	Paluter J M
Balzareck M 2	Hughes James	Power John H
Bohan Martin	Harney J M 4	Potter Chas
Baker T M	Hilled G W	Peifer Lorenz
Brunson Jas	Hamlin H E	Platt Lot E
Black John T	Hoyt H C	Pierce T R
Bond Henry M	Hobart Rev C	Petsch Carl
Baleraun Dr	Honstain J H	Parker A D
Barlour Chas	Hall F E	Ryan A J & Co 2
Buxton M	Holpin Timothy	Rockwell Rev J R
Callaghor John	Hoehy Peter	Roberts Milton
Clark John	Horsepied Mr	Reed P M
Campion Jno J	Hadford H W	Ramsden Wm
Carlin Mathew	Ingram Isaac	Rich capt W W
Colgan Michael	Jones Chas	Ritter Wm H
Corcoran M	Johnston Frank	Roney Barney
Craig Robert	Jollcam Geo	Reed Geo A
Castello Dane	Jackson Geo	Stokes Thos J
Chamblin Sam	Jewett Time D	Snyder Major U S A
Chapman S S	Jackson S D	Shonfeld Rev J V
Cavanaugh T P	Johnson Dr S C	Shomber Mark
Catron Sylvester	Johnson Walter	Stueter F L
Champlin Henry	Krasmer Chas	Sangemann F
Cooley Chas B	Keal Henry	Strong Ossian H
Cowley A S	Koleman Leon	Schantzlinberg Peter
Coburn G A	Keenan Peter	Sherman F R
Delano Felix	Keeler W F	Stuart E B 2
Donahue F A	Locke Isaac	Smith D M
Deparlos G 2	Lomay J N	Shomber Conrad
Davis Jas	Lotzenman J	Slocum C H
Dike Henry B	Lemieur H	Secretary Dakota Land Co
Doherty John	Lockwood Jas	Smith Dave M
Donine John	Lagsdell Jean	Thompson Socrates
Denoyer Louis	Lawson Wm	Teague Andrew
Demaster Peter	Lower Wm H	Vonnis Johann
Dunning R P 2	Morrison Dr D	Ward Col J M
Downes Dan'l	Maurice Daniel	White J M
Davies Jas	Mayhew C F	Wenk John
Demyres C	Mason Chas Jr	Wells J E
DeGroat C H	McCabe Chas	Willing Wm R
Daniels A M	Minnesota Hotel firmary	Wheelock Geo H
Degraet Geo L	Myers Rev S H	Wetherbe C E
Frink Chas	Mitchell R G	Wetherbe Jas 2
Frazier J	Morton H	Wetherbe Jas M
Fanning S M W	Mc Graw Jas 2	
Filech Mr	McKenny Jas M	
Farrey Michael		

J. H. STEWART, Postmaster.

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS. Also a good Family Horse.

Inquire of O. CURTIS.
sep5 1st p1tf

Hotel Property for Sale.

A RARE CHANCE.

This Hotel is situated in one of the most flourishing towns on the Mississippi River. It is doing a first-rate business, with good prospects of a continuance of the same. The present proprietor wishes to sell on account of ill health of his family. For particulars as to location, &c., address "A. B." Press Office, St. Paul. sep5 2w*

LONGWORTH'S WINE HOUSE
CINCINNATI,
Now conducted by the heirs of Nicholas Longworth.

Golden Wedding, Sparkling Catawba
DRY CATAWBA, ISABELLA,
Delaware and Virginia Seedling.

These celebrated Wines for sale by
WALTER W. WEBB & CO.,
sep5-6mlstp St. Paul, Minnesota.

RAILROAD COMPANIES
TAKE NOTICE.

FOR SALE!

1 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, 16 tons.
2 LOCOMOTIVE ENGN'S, 21 tons each
2 PASSENGER CARS,
2 BAGGAGE CARS,
31 BOX CARS,
15 FLAT CARS,
All in good order. Address,
HANNAH & BENNET,
Attorneys at Law, La Porte, Indiana.
sep5 3t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

No. 218 Third street,

A full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Comprising

DELAINES,
MELANGES,
ALPACCAS,
Empress Cloths, Poplins,
French and English Merinos, &c.

DOMESTICS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED
Sheetings & Shirtings,
Ginghams, Shirting Checks,
TICKINGS, DEMINS AND PRINTS.

Also a full line of
Table Linen, Toweling,
Cassimeres and Tweeds.

We quote no prices, but assure our customers we we will not be *undersold*.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.
sep5

Public Sale of School Lands,
ON TWENTY YEARS' TIME,
At 7 per cent. Interest.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 4, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that public sales of School Lands will be held in the hereinafter mentioned counties as follows, to wit:

Name of Co.	Place of sale.		
Scott,	Shakopee,	Monday, Sept	24, 1866
Carver,	Chaska,	Tuesday, "	25
Meeker,	Glencoe,	Wednesday "	26
Sibley,	Henderson,	Friday, "	28
Le Sueur,	Le Sueur,	Saturday, "	29
Nicollet,	St. Peter,	Monday, Oct.	1
Blue Earth,	Mankato,	Tuesday, "	2
Watonwan,	Madelia,	Wednesday "	3
Martin,	Fairmount,	Friday, "	5
Faribault,	Blue Earth City,	Saturday, "	6
Waseca,	Wilton,	Monday, "	8
Steele,	Owatonna,	Tuesday, "	9
Mower,	Austin,	Thursday, "	11
Rice,	Faribault,	Saturday, "	13
Anoka,	Anoka,	Tuesday, "	16
Hennepin,	Minneapolis,	Wednesday "	17
Washington,	Stillwater,	Thursday, "	18
Dakota,	Hastings,	Saturday, "	20
Goodhue,	Red Wing,	Monday, "	22
Wabasha,	Wabashaw,	Tuesday, "	23
Winona,	Winona,	Wednesday "	24
Olmsted,	Rochester,	Thursday, "	25
Dodge,	Mantorville,	Friday, "	26
Fillmore,	Preston,	Monday, "	29
Houston,	Caledonia,	Wednesday, "	31
Mansomin,	Mansomin,	Monday, Nov.	5
Wright,	Monticello,	Wednesday, "	7
Benton,	Sauk Rapids,	Thursday, "	8
Stearns,	St. Cloud,	Friday, "	9

The descriptions of the lands offered and the terms of sale will be found advertised in a local paper of each county, and where no paper is published in the county the same will appear in the Weekly St. Paul Press.

CHAS. McELRATH,
Commissioner.
sep5-wes&wtd

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the different series used in the State. Also Copy Books, Slates, &c. Sold by the single one and by the hundred at

D. D. MERRILL, RANDALL & CO.'S.
sep2-3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two first class Tailors, at J. G. GLUCK'S, Lower Bridge street, Minneapolis. sep5-2t*

THE
CHICAGO REPUBLICAN,
UNDER THE
NEW MANAGEMENT,
THE BEST
NEWS,
POLITICAL,
COMMERCIAL,
AND LITERARY PAPER
IN THE COUNTRY.
ITS
Daily, Tri-Weekly, Weekly
AND
CAMPAIGN EDITIONS,
CONTAIN MORE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,
CORRESPONDENCE,
FULLER COMMERCIAL REPORTS,
SOUNDER POLITICAL ARTICLES,
AND MORE ORIGINAL
LITERARY MATTER,
Than any other paper.

The following are a few, and a fair sample of, the notices received by us from the Press since THE REPUBLICAN passed under the control of its present proprietors:

[From the Chicago Evening Journal.]

A sudden and vigorous inspiration has been infused into its news, telegraphic, commercial and editorial columns, and in point of ability, candor, enterprise, and the general good taste with which it is conducted, is now universally regarded as the best morning paper in Chicago.

[From the New York Independent.]

Four gentlemen connected with the Chicago *Tribune*—Mr. Y. B. Dunlow, Mr. Henry M. Smith, Mr. J. P. Blakeley, and Mr. G. D. Wilson—have retired from that journal, and, in conjunction with Mr. Jacob Bunn, the wealthy banker of Springfield, have bought out the stock of the Chicago REPUBLICAN, and propose to make that newspaper a thorough Radical journal. Mr. Dunlow is well known as one of the leading editorial writers of the Chicago *Tribune*. Mr. Blakeley was its commercial editor; Mr. H. M. Smith its news editor. These gentlemen know certainly what a newspaper ought to be, and how to make it.

[From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.]

The *Tribune* knows the calibre of the guns which now make the turrets of the REPUBLICAN smoke and thunder. It has used those guns when shot and shell secured its victory.

[From the Belleville Advocate.]

It now ranks as the paper in the Northwest.

[From the Cedar Valley (Iowa) Times.]

It is now one of the ablest and most judicious-ly conducted journals in the West. The basis on which it now stands, financially, politically and editorially—being free from all incumbrances and restrictions in either of these particulars—makes it a firm, round, reliable journal, one which every lover of his country can patronize, without fear of being "sold." It is emphatically a *news paper*, in the strictest sense of the term, containing always the fullest, latest and most correct account of events which daily transpire, at home or abroad.

[From the Dubuque Times.]

A sudden inspiration has been infused into its columns, and it stands in the front rank of journalism as a family, literary, commercial, and news paper.

[From the Chicago Commercial Express.]

The Chicago REPUBLICAN exhibited its spirit of enterprise last week by procuring a copy of the National Union Convention Address by telegraph and publishing it twenty-four hours in advance of its cotemporaries. It is already a great improvement on its former self, and is altogether superior to the Chicago *Tribune*.

[From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.]

It is now among the best newspapers published in the United states, besides being thoroughly, truly, and unswervingly Republican.

[From the American Churchman (Episcopal) Chicago.]

The now publishers exclude indecent advertisements from their colums. The other papers continue to print advertisements and other matters too disgusting to mention. It is simply a matter of surprise how any *gentlemen* can permit them in his family.

[From the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.]

We unhesitatingly pronounce it a great paper. It has become one of the best of the great daily papers in the country. Its news department is now admirably managed; the commercial reports are full, complete and reliable; the editorials are high toned, sound; the city editors are up to their business, and, in short, the REPUBLICAN has at last got to be an honor to the great Northwest.

[From the Kenosha (Wis.) Telegraph.]

Fearless and earnest in its utterance of truth, it stands in politics, politically, as could Luther in religion, firm and unyielding. It has taken its stand on the side of ju tice—a noble defender of our country and our country's welfare, the deadly foe of wrong and oppression.

[From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.]

The want of exactly such a paper as the Chicago REPUBLICAN in the city of New York seems likely to lose the Empire state during the next campaign. Though we cannot spare the REPUBLICAN from the West, we wish it could be duplicated in New York, and as a supplement to the Union press of the Empire State, which is sadly out of gear. To our patrons we cordially recommend the Chicago REPUBLICAN as a safe political guide.

[From the Alton Democrat.]

Our Republican friends will find it to be a thoroughly radical sheet, and to them we have no hesitation in recommend it for its political views, and to everybody else as one of the best vehicles for general information now published.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months, by mail	6 00
Three months, by mail	3 00
One month, by mail	1 00
Delivered in the city, per week	25

TRI-WEEKLY.

One year, by mail	6 00
Six months, by mail	3 00
Three months, by mail	1 50
One month, by mail	50
Clubs of five copies, one year	27 00
Clubs of ten copies, one year	50 00

WEEKLY.

One year, by mail	2 00
Six months, by mail	1 00
Clubs of five copies, one year	9 00
Clubs of ten copies, one year	17 50
Clubs of twenty copies, one year	35 00

Any one sending a club of twenty will be entitled to the paper one year.

Communications on business, or inclosing subscriptions, should be addressed to

REPUBLICAN COMPANY,
93 Washington street, Chicago.
sep5

MISS GILL'S SCHOOL FOR

Young ladies will open under her own care, on Monday, the 10th of September.

The school for younger children will open at her residence on Monday, August 20th. aug17-3m

FAIRCHILD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Rogers' Stone Block,
Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

Make sales of Furniture, Stock, Merchandise and Real Estate in Ramsey or any of the adjacent counties.

They also receive goods on commission sell at private sale.

They have a large Hall in the second story for the sale of Furniture. They are prepared to buy Furniture or other goods in large or small quantities, or advance liberally on consignments.

They keep always on hand a good stock of Staple Dry Goods, of Clothing, of Boots and Shoes, of Hats and Caps, and Notions, which they sell at wholesale or retail, at much less than regular prices.

FAIRCHILD & CO
ov30-eod 1f-1st

New Advertisements.

N. B. HARWOOD,

No. 187 Third street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.,

WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE,

1,000 Stoves.
600 Bundles Common Sheet Iron.
100 Bundles Russian and American Russian Sheet Iron.
10,000 lbs. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead
3,000 lbs. Pig Tin.
3,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms.
3,000 lbs. Metallic Bottoms.
200 Pumps.
200 Bundles Wire.
5,000 lbs. Sheet Zinc.
500 Boxes Tin Plate.
2,000 lbs. Brass Kettles.

Together with a large variety of
TINNERS' STOCK
AND
House Furnishing Goods.

☞ Dealers are requested to call and examine stock and prices. aug30-3m-1stp

To War Claim Agents.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The new Blanks for the collection of
SOLDIER'S CLAIMS FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY,
AND
Voucher (Receipt) Form No. 5.
Under the law of July 28, 1866, is
NOW READY!

Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the price, $1.00 per quire.

PRESS PRINTING CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.
aug16

REAL ESTATE
At Public or Private Sale
By MORGAN & McCLOUD,
101 Third street, near the Bridge
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Real Estate at Auction.

We propose to sell at Public Auction on Tuesday, September 4th, and on the first and third Wednesdays of each month thereafter, at our office at 10 o'clock A. M., all property that may be specially entered for that purpose, without limitation as to price. Lists of the property to be sold will be published, and will also be furnished prior to the day of sale. We will also sell on the premises at any time, Farms, Houses and Lots, Lands, &c., and invite property owners to avail themselves of this method of disposing of their property.

AT PRIVATE SALE—We offer for sale only property over which we have exclusive control, and have the most extensive list in the city, embracing improved and unimproved business and residence property in St. Paul, Farms and Farming Lands throughout the State, lots in superior city and Bayfield, Wis., and property everywhere.

MORGAN & McCLOUD,
Real Estate Agents, St. Paul.
aug26-1stp

T. M. METCALF,
Real Estate Broker
AND
INSURANCE AGENT,
Jackson street, between 5th and 6th

Will buy and sell Real Estate on commission, Pay Taxes, Collect Rents, and attend to all other business in his line, promptly and thoroughly.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE POLICIES issued in Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford and Accidental Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio. LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO. aug17 1stp&feb16

BELLE PLAINE
Real Estate Agency.

ROBERT H. ROSE will attend to all business appertaining to real estate and to the prosecution of War Claims. Respectfully refers to Gov. W. R. Marshall, Gen. H. H. Sibley, D. W. Ingersoll, Esqs., Fred. Driscoll, Esq., Col. J. L. Merriam, Col. J. J. Shaw, St. Paul; Hon. A. G. Chatfield and Stone & Metzner, Belle Plaine, Minn.
my3-1st*tf

SOUTHWORTH & POTTS
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, FUR
AND
MILLINERY GOODS!
199 Third street,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MEN'S FUR HATS,
From $17 to $40 per Dozen.
MEN'S WOOL HATS,
From Nine to Thirty Dollars per doz.
BOYS' FUR HATS
From $18 to $30 per Dozen.
BOYS' WOOL HATS,
From Nine to Fifteen Dollars per doz.
MEN'S RESORTE HATS,
From $21 to $42 per Dozen.
Men's & Boys' Fur & Cloth Caps
From $6 to $90 per Dozen.
Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Flowers,
FEATHERS AND LACES.
my5-1y-1st

FOR SALE.

The stock, lease and fixtures of one of the best and oldest stands for Fruit and Confectionery in the city. Apply to W. H. RITTER,
Jackson street, near the International.
aug28 2w*

JACKSON WAGONS!

We are General Agents for the
Jackson, Michigan,
WAGONS,
And warrant them far superior to any in the Western States.

BIGELOW, MURDOCK & CO.
sep1-1stp

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING IN the best style and at the lowest rates: the St. Paul Press Steam Job Printing office.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT
To the Traveling Public.

On and after this date the
Light Draft Passenger Steamer
CHIPPEWA,
CAPTAIN HERMAN,
Will leave St. Paul for La Crosse and intermediate points on
Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday,
AT 9 A. M.
The Quickest Steamer on the Waters of the Upper Mississippi.

☞ PASSENGERS GOING BY THE CHIPPEWA WILL SAVE NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT, as we have made no advance on account of low water.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.
aug17-1stptf

FASHIONS 1866
DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
Or Double Spring
SKIRTS!

They will not BEND or BREAK, like the single spring, but will ALWAYS PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, CHURCHES, THEATRES, RAILROAD CARS, and for PROMENADE or HOUSE DRESS—each hoop being composed of two finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, forming one hoop, and making the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE, as well as the MOST DURABLE and STYLISH SKIRT EVER MADE. In fact they are SUPERIOR to all others, combining Comfort, Economy, Lightness, Elegance and Durability.

Inquire for BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. For sale everywhere.

Manufactured exclusively by sole owner of patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, and 79 and 80

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

Republican State Convention.

The Union electors of the State of Minnesota who are in favor of asserting and maintaining the rights of the loyal people through their representatives in Congress to prescribe the conditions on which the late rebel States shall be allowed to participate in the General Government, and who favor the proposed amendment to the Federal constitution, are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held in Irgersoll's Hall, in St. Paul, Minn., on **Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1866,** at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Auditor and Clerk of the Supreme Court, to be supported at the next general election and for transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz:

Anoka	1	Mille Lac	1
Benton	1	Monongalia	4
Blue Earth	2	Morrison	1
Brown	1	Mower	3
Carver	3	Nicollet	3
Cass	1	Olmsted	8
Crow Wing	1	Otter Tail	1
Chisago	1	Pine	1
Cottonwood	1	Ramsey	5
Dakota	3	Redwood	1
Douglas	1	Renville	1
Dodge	3	Rice	6
Faribault	2	St. Louis	1
Fillmore	8	Scott	4
Freeborn	2	Sherburne	1
Goodhue	8	Sibley	2
Hennepin	8	Stearns	4
Houston	3	Steele	2
Isan I	1	Todd	1
Jackson	1	Wabashaw	6
Kandiyohi	1	Waseca	1
Kanabec	1	Washington	4
LeSueur	4	Watonwan	1
Martin	1	Winona	7
McLeod	1	Wright	1
Meeker	1		

Delegates from unorganized counties not named will be subject to the action of the convention.

R. BLAKELY, Chairman. C. D. DAVISON,
E. W. CUTTER, J. FRANKENFIELD,
E. S. YOEMANS, F. C. MCLEERS,
FRED. JOSS, R. F. CROWELL,
GEO. C. SQUIRE,
Union State Central Committee.

St. Paul, August 10, 1866.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Why He is Retained in the Cabinet.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* has the following sensation account of the reason why Mr. Stanton has not before been discharged:

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1866.—The strange pertinacity with which the President has hitherto hung on to Mr. Stanton, despite the very heavy and influential pressure brought to bear to effect his removal from the Cabinet, has been a matter of common remark and wonder, and many and varied have been the reasons assigned for this singular conduct. Even Secretary Seward and Mr. Thurlow Weed were not averse to receiving the popular credit due for effecting this remarkable circumstance. It is possible that those gentlemen may have had something to do in bailing the will of a majority of the people that Mr. Stanton should be relieved from the War Department: but it now turns out that the President has been actuated in this matter by higher considerations than the friendship of Mr. Weed, or a desire to please Mr. Seward. It seems that Mr. Stanton is to be called to account for his conduct during the war, and the administration has determined to protect him against harm in these matters. Here is the whole secret of the matter; were his record all right the Secretary of War would doubtless have been dismissed or suffered to resign immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, in obedience to the demands of the majority of the delegates to that body; but his record was not all straight. A suit for damages, because of alleged false imprisonment and distress of private property, was then pending against him in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and it is to await the determination of that, in many respects test case, that Mr. Stanton is so strangely retained in the government.

It will be remembered that early in the summer of 1863 William T. Smithson, a banker of this city, was arrested by order of the War Department, charged with being in correspondence with the enemy and dealing in confederate currency. He was thrown into the Old Capitol Prison, his family ejected from his house, his furniture carried away and appropriated by the police officers of the War Department, and other indignities offered to himself, his family and his property. Subsequently Mr. Smithson was tried before a military commission in Baltimore, convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. After serving out about a year of his term in the penitentiary, he was pardoned by President Lincoln and set at liberty. He has now instituted proceedings against Mr. Stanton, as stated above, for damages because of these alleged irregular and unlawful proceedings, laying his damages at $30,000.

On the commencement of these proceedings the matter was brought before the cabinet and fully discussed, when the Attorney General was directed to appear for and defend the Secretary of War. That office is now engaged in preparing the answer to this declaration. He has retained Mr. W. G. Fendall, a young lawyer of this city, as attorney in the case. The prosecution is in the hands of Messrs. Hughes, Denver & Peck. Their defence will mainly rely upon the act of Congress indemnifying certain officers of the government for acts done in their official capacity for the suppression of the rebellion. The prosecution will contest the constitutionality of this law, and so raise an important issue, upon the determination of which will depend the commencement or abandonment of hundreds of similar suits.

The government considers this a very important case, and will put forth every effort to Mr. Stanton's defence; and it has been considered that that defense can be better conducted with Mr. Stanton in his official position than otherwise. Hence his retention. The issue will be joined at the special term of the court commencing on the first Tuesday in September.

Per Contra, a Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* has the following:

I am assured, on authority that cannot be disputed, that Mr. Stanton has not offered his resignation to the President, that he has no intention of either doing so, or of accepting a foreign appointment at the hands of Mr. Johnson. When he leaves the Cabinet it will be to assume a position of active hostility, as Governor Dennison has done. Mr. Stanton is staying in his present position at a sacrifice of his own opinions, because so far he has been enabled to prevent the consummation of great treachery. He considers duty requires him to stay where he is until Andrew Johnson removes him. This is the presentation made of the case by a gentleman whose means of knowing are good. It is due to the Secretary of War that this favorable statement should be made.

The "Amen."

It is now settled that the "amen" which so boisterously greeted the mock prayer at Philadelphia, "Give us this day our daily *read*," was not uttered by Brownlow, the "weeping sinner," but by A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin. Aleck says his experience at Sunday-schools taught him to sling in the amens at the right spot.

Aleck reminds us of an old fellow down East, who joined the Methodists "for a few days only." His name was Sam. Thompson (with a *p*.) Sam said he "could jerk out as good a prayer as any body, but he couldn't taper the d——d thing off, somehow."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—In a melee at Nashville Thursday night, Charles Sayers emptied a five-shooter at Robert Patterson. The first shot hit the ceiling, the second passed through the right shoulder of Patterson's coat, the third plowed through the same garment under the left arm, the fourth grazed his forehead, and the fifth skipped across his abdomen, leaving a broad black and blue trail. Nobody hurt.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Private Opinions Publicly Expressed Touching the Whole Subject.

BUFFALO LAKE,
Wright County, Sept. 3, 1866.

Editors St. Paul Press.

Having read in the PRESS of week before last a communication from a correspondent, called Heartless Husbands, I thought I would write a few of my private opinions on the subject. Your correspondent complains of being neglected by her husband. In her grievances, I heartily sympathize; but I think she expects too much of her husband; perhaps I am no judge, as every heart knows its own sorrows best. According to our custom, when a woman marries she must as a matter of course expect to resign her liberty, become a household drudge, take care of her children and wait upon her lord and master. I do not say this will apply to all married women, but I think among the laboring class of people this will apply, such as farmers and mechanics and ministers' wives, and all, where women do their own work or perhaps have one or two servants. On the other hand man is not expected to resign his liberty; custom does not demand it; man is educated in the self conceited opinion that he has a right to do as he pleases, married or single; go and come from home when he wishes before he is married, why not after? To be sure all men are not alike, for we oftentimes see men who will do just as their wives bid them for fear of raising a breeze or a broomstick around their heads. Such men usually have unmitigated shrews and scolds for wives. The may be considered pattern husbands, excellent baby tenders and good providers, but perhaps in their inmost thoughts they wish their wives in the bottom of the Red Sea or some other place equally as good. Such a man has a woe-begone, hen-pecked countenance; he never enters his house without first peeping in at the door. He then walks in with such a nervous, anxious, glance at his wife, as though he expected some missile to come flying at his head, such as hot water, mop handles, broomsticks and any such woman's weapons. If his wife smiles, ah! me, how relieved he is; but if she frowns, how the poor man trembles in his boots. Surely, your correspondent does not wish such a a husband as that. Deliver me from such a man; such men are only submissive through fear, or because they do not know better. I would have a man that would horse whip me every day, rather than such a one. I believe it is conceded by all men, the wretches, that most women deserve a whipping every day. Then again we sometimes see married people who live in peace and harmony, where justice and equality are respected on both sides. Though many may think this a fable, for if we should believe all the harpings on marriage by both sexes, through the papers, we would believe there are no such a thing as peace and love in married life, but I have seen many living realities of happy marriages. (I am sorry to say such marriages are far in the minority to unhappy ones)—where a woman considers her husband the sharer of her joys and sorrows, her companion in sickness and health, always meets him with a smile, not a frown, thinks him the best man in the world, whether others do or not, and the handsomest, if he is homely as a scarecrow, and not a mere automaton to buy goods or clothing for herself and children to supply their household, and to dance attendance upon her whims or caprices. On the other hand the husband considers his wife something besides a mere household drudge and baby tender; does not expect impossibilities of her in sickness or health, such as an immaculate clean house, keeping a score or two of children clean and whole clothed; does not expect her at 25, 30, or 35 to always look as young as at sixteen, as most women at 25 are old and jaded, in these degenerated times (would not some of them pull my hair, if they could, for writing this? but it is the truth, sisters); does not think she can clothe herself and a young regiment of his posterity with a few dollars while he spends many for whisky, cigars, and tobacco, and then wonders why she does not dress so well as her neighbors, and what she has done with that dollar he gave her two months before; does not think himself lowered or degraded to treat his wife as a rational being; thinks to himself how he would like to sit alone evening after evening, year in and year out, with perhaps a cross baby, and half a dozen little ones scarcely more than babies, with their incessant noise and chattering. Its upon his thoughts, by first providing some one—if they have no servant—to take care of the children, while he takes his wife to a lecture, concert, or a festival, and, if she cannot go, stay at home with her. He will, perhaps, in the day time, take her out to ride—to a picnic, or an excursion—if his means and time will allow; and is considerate of his wife's happiness in many other instances too numerous to mention. When we find husband and wife considerate of one another's happiness, there we find happy marriages; not without, as a general thing, one expects the other to be all submission and perfection, while they do as they please.

But to return to that class called heartless husbands. So long as girls will marry them, believe in their protestations of love and fidelity, before marriage, and endure their neglect and tyranny, after—so long shall we have neglected wives and heartless husbands.

First it was my honey, and then my turtle dove,
Now it is you lazy, good for nothing thing.

Our mothers, grandmothers, and great-grandmothers endured the same before us, and until women assert their independence and rights, the present system of tyranny in married life will continue. I do not infer that woman must control her husband to gain her independence; there is reason in all things, but let them know that we can live without their love as well as they can live without us; we do not want their kisses, caresses or terms of endearment; let them know we are not dolls, to be thrown aside when they get tired of us—we can do our duties as becomes wives and mothers, and let them go their own way. The readers of the PRESS will recollect of reading in the issue of week before last, a sketch of Brigham Young's last wife. I think if all neglected wives would take her for example and let their masters grunt it out, they would soon bring their truant lords to terms, and have them suing for pardon. A man will have more respect for a woman that will not submit to his tyranny than for one that will. The old adage is, "that easy blows kill the Devil," but not always as long as women will submit in silence, and wear their lives out brooding over their sorrows; as long shall we see the weary consumptive looking woman we meet every day of our lives. And when a woman becomes a little faded, yellow, hollow-eyed, thin faced and worn looking, with one foot in the grave, how natural it is for her husband to sigh, the fickle wretch, every time he sees a young, pretty, fresh-looking girl, and wish he had her for a wife, and at the same time makes disparaging remarks on his wife's looks, and the wife's heart sinks within her as in her thoughts she acknowledges the truths of these remarks, while she looks at her husband, who is apparently young-looking and gay as in his youth, at the same time she looks to be many years his senior, while perhaps in reality she is many years his junior, and knows she will not be long in the way and some young, comely woman will take her place by her husband's side. Ah, me, what a doleful picture I am drawing, but nevertheless true, for all that, as your readers have doubtless witnessed in hundreds of instances. Neglected wives up and be doing; your work on this earth is something more than to repine because your husbands do not love you; if you have children teach them the right way to live as far as you know; let your God and children occupy your time and thoughts. If you have not children, there are others that claim your attention; there are orphans, widows, poor, the maimed and the blind; do not repine because your husbands neglect you; you may say it is more easy to preach than to practice; well, then, practice as far as you can. Let your husbands know that you have a right to live as well as they, live as long as you can to spite them. How often do we see young men nearly demented when they are not sure of winning the affections of some one they love; why will not this apply to husbands as well as lovers? If they saw that their wives could live without them and their love I believe they would soon come begging to be taken into their favor and affection again.

ANN ELLIOT.

LOVE'S FREAKS.

A Widow Falls in Love with a Coachman — Marriage — A Discovery.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 29.

About two years since a wedding took place at the office of Alderman Donaldson, and a wealthy old gentleman named Burns—then residing in Manchester, but since deceased—became the husband of a prepossessing damsel of sixteen. After enjoying the sweets of connubial felicity for the brief space of six months, the aged bridegroom died, leaving his youthful partner the snug sum of ten thousand dollars. Being very fond of paying visits to the rural districts as well as to the grave of her dear departed, she frequently had recourse to the livery stable of Andrew Jackman for the purpose of hiring vehicles. Here she met a young man named Clay Crider, who was engaged by Mr. Jackman in the capacity of a groom and driver. At the lady's own request, Crider always took charge of the team when she went out. After a time they became intimate, then affectionate, and finally the young widow threw herself into the arms of the young lackey. She declared the full measure of her passion.

Another marriage ceremony took place in the dingy office of Alderman Donaldson, on the 10th day of last January, and Crider became the lawful successor of Burns, not only in the affections of the lady, but also in the management of her property. Every thing rolled on smoothly with them for a time, until the father of the bride learned that Crider had left a wife and two children in Gettysburg. After investigating the report, and being fully satisfied of its accuracy, he repaired to the office of Alderman Donaldson, where he preferred a charge of bigamy against the husband of his daughter. Crider became cognizant of this matter, and ere he could be arrested, he fled from the city. He returned on Saturday, however, and on Monday was arrested by officer Saber, who, at his request, conveyed him to the house of Mrs. Crider, No. 3, Water Alley, Allegheny City. He implored her to furnish the necessary bail, but she only laughed, and chuckled him playfully under the chin, bid him go to the Penitentiary like a man. He turned from her disgusted, and in two hours after he was consigned to the county jail to await trial.

STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND GAMBLERS.

A Righteous Decision

Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama, in admiralty, recently rendered an opinion which has created much sensation among the steamboat captains. The case was that of a widow lady who brought suit against the captain of a steamer plying between New Orleans and Mobile, to recover seven hundred and fifty dollars lost by her son, a minor, while gambling on board the steamer with a couple of professional blacklegs. The young man, who is but eighteen years of age, had collected the money for his mother at New Orleans, and was on his way home to South Carolina, when he fell into the hands of sharpers who fleeced him of the amount. His mother seems to be a woman of nerve, and not being able to find the gamblers, she instituted, before Judge Busteed, a suit against the captain of the boat on which the money had been lost, claiming that it was his duty to protect those confided to his care, not only against accidents, etc., but also against the villains who infest our steamboats and rob the young and unsuspicious. In rendering his decision the learned Judge said:

It is a case of much interest and importance. It concerns all that portion of the community who travel by water, and involves a consideration of the character of ship masters, their powers, duties and responsibilities. I know of no more important relationship to society than that of a commander of a vessel engaged in the carriage of passengers. Chancellor Kent (vol. 3, on p. 169) says: "He ought to possess moral and intellectual, as well as business qualifications of the first order." Cleirac (in his *Jugemens d'Oleron C. J.*) says that "the title of master of the ship implies honor, experience and morals." If he may refuse passage to persons of known bad character, if he has the right to say to the thief "I will not allow you on board of my vessel," and if he should say and do this in regard to a notorious rogue, what should he do when he finds out that a common gambler, with the tools of his avocation for luggage, is among his passengers? The enlightened judgment of mankind consents to stigmatize gambling as a most pernicious vice. Every Christian code denounces it as a crime, and punishes it as such. A common gambler is a common nuisance. Insensible to honor, deaf to pity, and bent upon plunder, he is a human cormorant, more detestable than the bird of prey itself, and if it is within the power, it is the clear duty of managers and directors of public conveyances to save the public from contact with him. Towards women and minors the master of a vessel is bound, at all times, to exercise the care and tenderness of *pater familias*, and this is especially his duty when they are unprotected by a natural guardian. The fact is, that in the eye of the law, he stands to all his passengers *in loco parentis*. They are entitled as a matter of right to his attention and protection."

In concluding, the Judge remarked that the master is intrusted by law with the supreme power on board his ship, and what is done by his permission must be done by his authority. He therefore ordered that a decree be entered that the respondent should pay to the libellant $750, with lawful interest from the 22d of February last, together with costs. This is truly a righteous decision, and one that should go far toward breaking up gambling on our western and southern waters, where it prevails to such a fearful extent. A few such lessons as this will prove salutary to masters of steamboats, and teach them that if they are not willing to protect their passengers against the wiles of gamblers—the most unscrupulous villains on earth—that the law will do it for them.

RAILROAD WAR IN CINCINNATI.

The Street Railroad Imbroglio.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 29.

From six in the morning, to nearly midnight of yesterday, the city was moved with excitement over the street railroad controversy. The obstinacy of the companies in refusing to adhere to their contract with the city to sell 25 tickets for $1 00; their course in withdrawing tickets from the cars entirely, and selling them at only two or three points, thus forcing people to pay, in most instances, 6 cents; in ordering conductors, drivers, and other employees to forcibly eject passengers who refused to pay the 6 cents or 5 cent ticket—all this served to strengthen the people in their determination to resist what they call an "imposition and extortion," by refusing to pay unless accommodated with tickets as provided for by law. In other words the "populace" was tumultuous, excited and very angry.

There were many curious scenes of excitement early in the day. Very many of the hard handed, anti-extortion representatives, too broad of shoulder and muscular of arm to be easily whipped, had things all their own way, and appeared to take peculiar pleasure in entering a car, selecting a choice seat, drawing forth the inevitable $1 03—and finally riding for nothing. In other cases conductors, drivers and others in the interest of the companies, succeeded in dragging out a few of the people.

On a John street car, one of the conductors, a young man slight of build and small of stature, had for a passenger one of the determined and muscular ones, who refused to pay six cents.

"You won't, eh?"

"No, sir."

"Then you must leave the car."

"I won't do that, either."

"Then I will pay your fare myself; here are six cents—your fare is paid."

Of course, the six cents were the company's.

Quite frequently crowds would be attracted around cars by the stoppage of the same, as conductors and drivers had a favorite way of stopping the cars, so as to annoy people as much as possible, whenever they had "a case." On Central avenue, near Eighth street, a car was stopped in this way, whereupon, the horses having been taken out, the car was taken hold of by a score of pairs of stout hands, and propelled rapidly along Central avenue and Fifth street, loaded with ladies, to the great amusement of the spectators, and, without doubt, to the perfect satisfaction of those who performed the self imposed labor. In another instance a driver who deserted his post was good naturedly seized by the passengers, tenderly deposited on the front platform, and mildly requested to drive on. He, however, made his escape.

At about noon time quite a number of cars were withdrawn by orders from the officers of the companies, and those that remained on ran very irregularly. From 2 in the afternoon it was very difficult to find a car. The companies seemed to be halting and wavering as to the best policy to pursue. They were determined to adhere to their demands, but feared to withdraw the cars for any length of time, as that would give ground for breach of contract action.

Yesterday morning, before business hours, a car on the John street line filled with passengers, was brought to a halt at Eighth street by the conductor, because a contumacious passenger refused to pay fare except accommodated by a package of 25 tickets for the everlasting $1 03.

Several of the passengers had paid their fare and were anxious to get down town; the conductor didn't care a "continental," and the driver taking sides with him, unhitched the horses and left the car on the track. By this time several cars had reached the blockade and the passengers behind urged those in front to go ahead. The case was desperate, the conductor beaned and swore, but was laughed at, and quietly picked up by a dozen ready arms and deposited on the street. A score of stout shoulders were put to the car, and with a shout of triumph from the drivers of the "people's line," away it went, nor stopped till it reached the corner of Fourth and Main streets, where a brigade of newsboys and mischievous urchins took it in charge.

The next car tried the stand-still dodge, but it proved futile. Great occasions produce great men, and this particular one was no exception; for genius in the person of the versatile and gifted Gaddis appeared on the platform, and seized the reins, and was in turn seized by the colored. A low-sick driver was queried, "What's in a name?" and was answered by undervaluing it; but a name saved somebody from a predestined kicked person on this occasion, since no sooner was the name of the impromptu John shouted out by a dozen passengers than the collar of the genius was freed from ruffianly gripe, and the irrepressible assessor of the second district was permitted to play out his new and useful part of driver extraordinary to the citizens of Cincinnati on a horse railroad.

An enterprising express line did a paying business about supper time on the John street line by carrying passengers at five cents each.

It was stated last evening that the companies have procured a list of names of prominent citizens who refused to pay the company's rates, for the purpose of entering suits for the recovery of the amounts taken out in free rides.

A Reconstructed Editor on Union Generals.

The Mobile *Times*, the leading Johnson paper in Alabama, in an article on Gen. Phil. Sheridan, and the other leading Union Generals, makes the following observations:

Gen. Phil. Sheridan grew, during the war, to be quite notorious. His blood is Irish, and being an Irishman he was full of fight. He commanded Irishmen. They would fight. Hence in an army of Yankee blue-bellies, who were most splendidly drilled in retrograde tactics, and against a man whose taste for peach brandy was stronger than his sense of duty, this little five-feet-eight of resolute Pumeganism made some reputation. We rather liked the little fellow on account of his pluck, and were glad to see him promoted, even in an army of cravens and thieves. He studied hard at West Point; he behaved well in Washington Territory, and it pleased us to see him escape the paternal pick and shovel which had contributed so largely to the internal improvements of Ohio.

Why, then, has he spoiled all by his foolish show of authority? Why has he proved to the world that he is only a vulgar ditcher at heart after all, and that his high rank is not the reward of merit, but the mere result of fortuitous circumstances? This is really too bad. We have henceforth to acknowledge these Yankee hybrids as countrymen, and it would be gratifying to Southern gentlemen to know that some of them had just claims to decency and respect. But one by one the leaders of the Northern army show themselves to be only blackguards and braggarts.

Butler turned thief at the start; Turchin was a natural born imp of perdition; Thomas has displayed a remarkable aptitude for giving white people's churches to his black betters; Sherman found the torch a more congenial weapon to his unknightly nature than the sword; Grant tried to be a politician, and failed as signally as when he attempted to defeat Lee fairly; and now one of the small fry, a short tailed slimy tadpole of the latter spawn, the blathering disgrace of an honest father, an everlasting libel upon his Irish blood, the scorn of brave men and the synonym of infamy, Major General Philip H. Sheridan has added his name to this list of outrages upon humanity by the issue of General Order No. 11, Military Division of the Gulf.

What Congress Did.

The Philadelphia *North American*, replying to the copperhead assaults upon Congress, mentions the following among some of its labors:

"This Republican Congress reduced the domestic taxes to the extent of seventy-five millions of dollars per annum.

"It provided for the reduction of the great volume of paper currency at a certain fixed rate, so that financiers and business men might know how to calculate the future and be relieved of all danger of a commercial crash on account of the contraction of the currency.

"It provided for the protection of the revenue from foreign imports by more stringent enactments to guard against systematic undervaluation, through which the Treasury has been defrauded of countless millions of dollars.

"It secured equality before the law to all citizens of the United States of every race and color, under the protection of the national Government, and made every native born adult a national citizen.

"It furnished ample protection for the freedmen against their late masters and their associates in the enjoyment of all their rights.

"It secured a homestead to all settlers on the public lands in the gulf States under the national laws, and so provided for the poor whites and blacks of the South a future of their own, better than any they could otherwise have hoped for.

"It reduced the number of Supreme Court judges by a gradual process.

"It secured the election of United States Senators against the future action of factious minorities.

"It admitted the reconstructed State of Tennessee under circumstances which point out the way in which other reconstructed States may return to their old places in Congress.

"It restricted the standing army to not more than fifty thousand men, against the urgent appeals of all who wanted a force of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand.

"Doubtless it has done some things which might judiciously have been let alone, for all Congresses do that, but for what is stated above it deserves and will receive the thanks of all right-minded men."

An Editor and Poet at Sea.

From the New York Independent.

Mr. Tilton, who ran away from his brethren of the *Independent* office one day last week, and went in a yacht to sea, in order, as he said, to wash himself clean of the Philadelphia Convention, writes us privately as follows:

"Can't a hard working man have a few days' frolic once a year? I am now thirty miles out at sea, and have already caught so big a mackerel that I have no disposition immediately to return to my editorial duty. My companions on this glorious afternoon are Morton M'Michael, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Alfred D. Jessup, the prince of paper-makers. Don't you think, by the way, that when an editor and paper-maker sail in the same boat the millennium must be nigh? Ask Mr. Greeley's opinion on this point. Our vessel is the sloop North Star, of Newport, Captain Angel—a snow-white craft, as fleet as a sea gull. This morning we landed at the island of Cuttyhunk—a paradise of rocks where bass are caught, and of green pastures where sheep nibble. The island has a hundred inhabitants, who have no laws but of their own making, and have never yet had a lawsuit. Our party are dressed in fisherman's fashion—which, being interpreted, is oil cloth trousers, blue flannel jackets, and straw hats with brims as big as hoop skirts. Nevertheless, the waves have wet us to the skin, and the sunburn at this moment stings my cheeks like the picking of needles. The great buoy world seems so far off—so much of an impossibility—that I hardly believe that it exists at all. I would rather unhook such a bass as Mr. Jessup caught an hour ago than to shake the hand of Andrew Johnson. I think the ocean has been as grand to-day as on any day since the creation of the world. The bass and mackerel are reluctant to leave it. So am I."

How to Cook a Beefsteak.

The following method of cooking is commanded by Mrs. Hutton:

"The frying-pan being wiped very dry, place it upon the stove, and let it become hot—very hot. In the meantime, mangle the steak—if it chance to be a sirloin, so much the better—pepper and salt it, then lay it on the hot, dry frying-pan, which instantly cover as tightly as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan, of course it scethes and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy. Every half minute turn the steak, but be careful to keep it as much as possible under the cover. When nearly done lay a small piece of butter upon it; and if you want much gravy, add a teaspoonful of strong good coffee. In three minutes from the time the steak first goes into the pan it is ready for the table. This method of cooking makes the most delicious, delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining the healthy beefy flavor that any John Bull could require.

The same method may be applied to mutton chops, only they require a little longer cooking to prevent their being rare. An excellent gravy may be made for them by adding a little cream thickened with a pinch of flour, into which, when off the fire and partly cool, stir in the yolk of an egg well beaten."

Departmental Changes at Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—At three o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Harlan retired from the charge of the Department of the Interior. The heads of bureaus and the clerks in the Department, united in presenting to him a valuable service of silver accompanied by an appropriate address. Mr. Harlan appeared much affected by this manifestation of respect, and in a short speech returned his thanks, paying a tribute of gratitude to his subordinates for their faithfulness and devotion to business during his administration of the affairs of the Department. Subsequently the clerks presented to him an autograph album, containing signatures of nearly all the persons in the Department.

A few minutes after the conclusion of these ceremonies, the clerks of the general land office presented to Judge Edmunds, whose official connection with the land office ends to-day, a silver ice pitcher and four silver goblets, together with a full set of the American Cyclopedia, handsomely bound. Addresses were brief, but appropriate and expressive.

To-morrow, September 1st, Mr. Browning will assume the duties of Secretary of the Interior.

Judge Edmunds, who to-day retired from the office of commissioner of the general land office, will immediately assume the duties of Postmaster of the United States Senate, to which he has been appointed.

AN ENTERPRISING CITY.

The Mobile *Advertiser* regards Atlanta, Ga., as perhaps the most enterprising city in the Southern States. It says: "Just now she has three great enterprises on hand, all of which she will carry through or break her neck in the attempt. She has an agent at Nashville soliciting aid for her starving poor; she is about to commence the building of one or more street railroads; and she has already begun the work of her seventy thousand dollar opera house. The poor can go on with their starving, and she could, by a strong effort, do without street railroads for awhile longer, but she is really suffering for an opera house."

—The New York *Herald's* Richmond correspondent states positively that the body of Col. Dahlgren, of Gen. Kilpatrick's staff, who was killed in a raid on Richmond in March, 1864, was never recovered, but that the body given his friends was a detitions one, palmed off for some purposes unknown.

Napoleon and Bismark.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A story was told some years ago of a political interview between Count Cavour and the Emperor Napoleon III., in the south of France, shortly before, or after, the Italian war of 1859, when Napoleon remarked to his visitor that there were at that moment three master minds in Europe, "and two of them," he added, "are in this room." "Who is the third?" was often asked at the time by those who read the anecdote. Nicholas of Russia was dead. Garibaldi, even at the zenith of his fame, would hardly answer to the Napoleonic conception of a master spirit. May not recent events supply an answer? Bismark was known to Napoleon as a diplomatist before 1859. He had already intimated his far-sighted policy of establishing Prussian supremacy over the states of Germany with the help of France, when he was officiating as Prussian envoy to the diet at Frankfort, and had prosecuted it since at St. Petersburg. This policy, not favored at the time by the court of Berlin, he had an opportunity of discussing with Walewski on a non-official visit he made to Paris after the peace at Villafranca; and it was his skill in planning it, and his persistence in keeping it in view which made Napoleon desirous of having him appointed ambassador to the Tuileries, to which post he was, in fact, accredited soon after the accession of William I., in 1861.

Mexican Priests Coming to Grief.

About the 1st of August two Mexican priests arrived in New York and stopped at the European Hotel. One of them deposited his money, $500 in gold, with the bookkeeper for safety. The other left his money, $1600, in a trunk in his chamber. After being in the city awhile, a Spaniard made their acquaintance, and proposed to introduce them to some Catholic priests at the Spanish Chapel near the Washington Parade Ground. While on the way there they were accosted by a second party, who suggested a game of *monte* in the Park. After conferring with the priests the Spaniard consented to play, but lost money. He assured one of the priests, however, that by backing him he would win a large amount from the other man. Believing the statement, the priest returned to the hotel and got the $500 he left with the bookkeeper. This he placed in the hands of the Spaniard, who soon managed to lose the whole. The parties then separated, but agreed to meet in the same place the next day. Meantime the priest applied to the police, who were at the Parade Ground at the appointed hour, and arrested the Spaniard, the other party not making his appearance. Previous to this affair, the room of the other priest had been broken into and his $1600 stolen.

—They propose to organize a militia company at Helena, Ark., with officers equally divided between the representatives of the Union and rebel army.

—A prominent citizen of North Carolina writes: "Our condition is almost hopeless. We are adrift until Congress meets and does something for us."

—Lieutenant General Sherman telegraphs from Fort Laramie to Gen. Grant's headquarters, that the reports of Indian troubles are greatly exaggerated. The telegraph lines remain uninjured, the mails travel regularly, and no properly organized parties have yet sustained any loss.

—A Washington despatch says that Gen. Tilson has been ordered to resume his position as Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner at Augusta, Ga., which indicates that there is no truth in the report that he was to succeed Gen. Howard in charge of the Bureau at Washington.

—On Wednesday night, the mail coach between Jefferson and Dennison, Iowa, was attacked by highway robbers. Two of the horses were killed, and the remainder ran away, taking the stage and passengers safely to the next station. The driver, however, was thrown from the box and robbed of seventy-five dollars.

Special Notices.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the MRS. WINSLOW OF THE SOOTHING SYRUP IS NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY OTHER ARTICLE. jel-d&wlm

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N. B.—$1 and stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing fifty Pills, by return mail. oct12-dawly

AGENTS WANTED—Male & Female, to sell an article that *all need and* will pay 100 per cent profit. Address *HOUSEKEEPERS' BEST FRIEND*, New York. For ABLE BUSINESS. Honeymaking at home, daily profit $10. Send red stamp for papers. S. Devereaux & Co., Drawer 6112, Chicago, Ill jel0-3m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by lascivi and vicious habits. Great numbers have been fully cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send a recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City.
jy25-3m

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced nurse and female physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and *relief and health to your infants.* We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know of an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years' experience; AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the world.

Price Only 25 Cents per Bottle.

my3-d&wlm

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c., printed in the best style at the Daily Press Steam Job Printing Office.

Dry Goods.

SELLING DRY GOODS BY WEIGHT.

We have just Received a large lot of REMNANTS of PRINTS, which we shall sell by the Pound. Every family can use some of them to advantage. They are very Cheap, and all who want them must call immediately as they will be closed out in a few days, at

JOHN H. CAMP'S,
142 Third street.

sept

IMPORTANT NOTICE

At 132!

We have just received a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Among which will be found the latest and

Most Fashionable Styles

OF

DRESS GOODS,

IN

SILKS, WOOLS & WORSTED

We will from this date sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

A few of which we will enumerate, viz:

The best Prints 20 Cents and Under.

Delaines 20 to 25 Cents.

Domestic Ginghams 25 to 30 Cents.

Heavy Brown Sheetings 15 to 25 Cents.

Bleached Shirtings from 15 to 40 Cents.

AT OUR OLD STAND,

132 Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

CATHCART & CO.

August 20, 1866. aug21

J.L. FOREPAUGH & CO.

138 Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN MINNESOTA.

apr20

Dry Goods.

COST! COST!!

COST!!

L. C. BURT

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

SILK SACQUES

AND

BASQUES

AT ACTUAL COST.

This is no humbug. We mean just what we say.

L. C. BURT,

148 Third street.

jy18

NEW FIRM!

We have this day sold our entire stock of ST

City Advertisements.

POUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Public Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at Public Vendue, to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up in said city, viz: A colt four years old, three white feet, a star in her face.

EDWARD SHIELDS, Poundmaster.
sept4td

NOTICE.—Whereas by an amendment to section 5, of chapter 2, City ordinances, approved May 8th, 1866, it is made the duty of each physician practicing permanently or transiently within the limits of the city of St. Paul to report to the City Physician monthly the deaths occurring, as follows:

Deaths. | Nativity of. | Age. | Males. | Females.

The attention of physicians practising in this city is called to the above amendment, and they are hereby required to make proper returns to the Health Officer, commencing at the date of the passage of said amendment up to September 1st, 1866.

THOS. R. POTTS,
City Physician and Health Officer.
sept4 1m

POUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at Public Vendue to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up in said city, viz: One Bay Horse, with two blind feet white, and in the fore feet, 10 years.

EDWARD SHIELDS,
Poundmaster.
sept2 td

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO VACATE AN ALLEN IN BASS' ADDITION TO THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.—Notice is hereby given that the petition of Theodore Bursy and E. S. Champlin has been filed with the City Clerk, by order of the Common Council, to vacate the alley marked on the plat of Bass' Addition, as stated in said petition, as a public alley, running from Monroe street to the centre of block one, and cut by number fifteen to said Addition, as stated in said petition; and that the Common Council has appointed Tuesday, the second day of October, at four o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, to hear and determine the matter, and whos all interested can attend and be heard. By order of the Common Council.

E. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, August 23d, 1866. aug24 1w

$500 REWARD.—The city of St. Paul will give a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the Jefferson School House in the Fourth Ward.

JOHN S. PRINCE, Mayor.
St. Paul, July 30th, 1866. jy31f

NOTICE OF PROPOSALS.—Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received by the City Clerk at his office for the sale to the city of ten acres of land, more or less, to be used as a burying place of dead animals, and to bury such offal as it may be found necessary to remove from the city. The location must be at least one mile outside of, and within four miles of the city limits. The propositions to state the number of acres, the price per acre and location of land, for the action of the Common Council.

E. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, June 21, 1866 jy23-tf

NOTICE.—Persons knowing of any nuisance to exist within the city will, by communicating the facts to the City Clerk at his office, have the same attended to at once. A register is kept in the Clerk's office for the purpose of entering nuisances and such other matters as require the attention of the Health Inspector, examined daily by myself.

T. C. WILHOIT, Health Inspector.
St. Paul, June 13th, 1866. jel4tf

Railroads.

OPENING OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY FROM Minneapolis to Owatonna.

1866. 1866. 1866.

On and after SATURDAY, August 25th, 1866, Trains will run in accordance with the following

TIME CARD:

Leave Minneapolis	8:30 A. M.	2:40 P. M.
Arrive Minneapolis	12:15 P. M.	6:20 P. M.
Leave Faribault	7:05 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Arrive Faribault	12:45 A. M.	7:55 P. M.
Leave Owatonna	1:15 P. M.	
Arrive Owatonna	1:50 P. M.	

Connecting with Trains of the WINONA & ST. PETER RAILROAD at Owatonna for Southern and Eastern points, and at Mendota with trains of the Minnesota Valley Railroad for St. Paul.

Trains going north will not stop at Fort Snelling.

The Morning Train going South and the Evening Train going North, will stop at Wescott or Carlie Rock. All other Trains will stop at Minneiahla, Fort Snelling, Wescott and Castle Rock on signal.

D. C. SHEPARD,
General Superintendent.
Minneapolis, August 23d, 1866. aug24

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH. VIA Winona & St. Peter R. R. Connecting with the Minn. Stage Co.'s Line for La Crosse.

Passengers leaving St. Paul in the morning reach Wisconsin the same day.

Going East leaves Kasson at 6 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Going West leaves Winona at 5:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's office.

H. C. ATKINS,
Superintendent.
March 1, 1866. mch2

FIRST DIVISION St. Paul and Pacific RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 28th, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leaves St. Paul	8:00 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
" St. Anthony	8:45 "	4:20 "
" Minneola	9:10 "	4:45 "
" Anoka	9:45 "	5:25 "
" Itasca	10:05 "	5:45 "
" Elk River	10:30 "	6:10 "
Arrive at Big Lake	11:00 "	6:45 "

GOING EAST.

Leaves Big Lake	7:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
" Elk River	7:45 "	3:30 "
" Itasca	8:05 "	3:45 "
" Anoka	8:30 "	4:10 "
" Minneola	9:10 "	4:45 "
" St. Anthony	9:45 "	5:15 "
Arrive at St. Paul	10:30 "	5:55 "

Purchase tickets at the Stations before entering the cars at a discount from the regular train rates.

Passenger Trains meet at Minneola. Persons wishing to make a short pleasure trip can take the 8 A. M. or 3:30 P. M. train from St. Paul to Minneola, 16 miles, and return to St. Paul at 10:30 A. M. or 5:55 P. M., without change of cars. Gone from St. Paul six hours, morning or evening.

Passengers must get their Baggage checked before it is left to be carried over the road, and on the arrival of the train at place of destination must present the check and take possession of their baggage, as the company will not be responsible for the safety of any baggage after its arrival at station for which it is checked—it being no part of the business of this company to receive and store baggage unless a special contract is made to that effect.

F. E. SHELAD, Supt.
my27

DEPEW & POTTER, BANKERS, No. 11 Broad Street, NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)
apr2eod1ym

MEDICINAL Wines and Liquors

By the Hogshead or in Draft, for sale by

W. SMITH. FAMILY GROCER,

Cor. 5th & Jackson sts., St. Paul,

Who refers by permission, as a guarantee for their purity, to Doctors Willey and Hand—the same having been tested and approved by them.
aug11

Dry Goods.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

372 & 374 East Water-st., MILWAUKEE.

Offer at all times full lines of STANDARD DOMESTICS at the *lowest Eastern quotations*. Also constantly receiving Jobs in

Dress Goods and Woolens,

Which can be sold under value. We are importing

Black Cloths, Doeskins, AND Fine Cassimeres,

For Tailors Trade, on which we can compete with any House in the country.

Our facilities in Eastern and Foreign Markets are such as will enable us to compete with any House in the west, and we want every Minnesota and Iowa buyer to give us a call. Special advantages offered to all *cash men*. We offer large lines of Coaks, of our own Manufacture, a lowest possible prices.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
372 and 374 East Water street,
Milwaukee.
apr25 d&w1y

Chicago Advertisements.

1866. 1866.
Cash Wholesale Clothing House.

WHITE BROTHERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHING AND Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Chambers, 48 and 50 Wabash Av., Between *Lake* and *Randolph streets, Chicago.*

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
jan30-1y

KETCHUM & REDFIELD, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Crockery & Glassware

40 Randolph-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

Assorted packages of Crockery for the country trade. All orders promptly attended to.

D. M. KETCHUM,
W. F. REDFIELD.
my19-1y

A. E. & G. H. MILLER, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, NAILS, Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS,

55 State-st., Chicago

Sole Agents for the celebrated AMERICAN FILE CO.'S FILES, guaranteed equal to the best English brands; every file warranted.
apr10-6m

Torrence, Manning & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN NOTIONS AND Fancy Dry Goods,

35 Lake & 30 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

New York office 118 Duane street.

GEO. A. TORRENCE, JAMES WEST,
W. J. MANNING, N. S. WALKER,
apl1-6m

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND Trunk Manufactory.

Also a full supply of Saddlery Hardware Whips, Collars, Horse Covers, &c.

C. PROAL,
Corner Third and Robert streets, St. Paul.
jy27 3m

Winona Carriage Works,

The largest and most extensive CARRIAGE FACTORY in the West. We manufacture to order and keep constantly on hand all kinds of

Carriages, Buggies, *SLEIGHS AND SULKIES,*

We use the best material and warrant our work. Being extensive dealers in all kinds of carriage and Wagon material purchased from first hands, enables us to sell less than Chicago prices.

WOODS & GRANT,
Winona, Minnesota.
aug11

JAMES J. HILL, General Transportation Agent, THROUGH CONTRACTS

Given on Freight to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, And all principal points East.

Time Guaranteed if Desired.

Freight Agent for the Lower Division NORTHWESTERN UNION PACKET CO.

☞ Office and Warehouse on the Levee, St. Paul.
aug8

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

STEES & NASH, At their new Livery and Sale Stable, CORNER FIFTH AND JACKSON STREETS,

Are prepared to supply the FINEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY, On moderate terms.

☞ Their Horses are fine, Carriages and Harnesses all new and of the latest style.
au13-3m

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, &c. Bound in any style desired at the Press Bindery. Apply at the Counting Room

St. Louis Advertisements.

THOMAS RHODUS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

Special attention given to the sale of all kinds of Produce, Consignments of Cotton, Hemp, Tobacco and Grain Solicited. PLANTATION SUPPLIES PURCHASED ON ORDERS.
sp24-6m

SAMUEL VIRDEN, Commission Merchant, FOR THE SALE OF Tobacco, Hemp, Cotton, Wool, LEAD, GRAINS, FLOUR,

And Western and Southern produce generally.

No. 62 Commercial street, Between Olive and Locust-sts., ST. LOUIS.

Prompt attention given to filling all orders intrusted to my care.
mch6-1y

BUSSEY & Co, St. Louis. | JONES, M'DOWELL & Co., Little Rock, Ark. | J. B. SHAW & Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.

BUSSEY & CO., General Commission Merchants, AND PURCHASING AGENTS, No. 63 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Particular attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Provisions. Orders for all kinds of Merchandise promptly filled at lowest rates. One of our firm devotes his exclusive attention to the purchase of Goods.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

Parker Paine, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.
Pascal Smith, Esq., Red Wing, Minn.
Thos. Simpson, Esq., Winona, Minn.
State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Principal National Bank of Iowa.
mch25-1y

ANDREWS, HARRIS & CO., Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS, No. 23 South Commercial street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE—Third National Bank, Mechanics Bank, St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

Particular attention paid to filling all kinds of orders for country merchants.
jy7-wtm

R. L. WHARTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS AND LIGHT WAGONS, JACKSON ST., NEXT DOOR TO CORNER OF SIXTH ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to and all work warranted.

Nothing but the best selected Eastern timber used.
mch21-1y

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS, AT THE GALENIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, IN CONCERT HALL BLOCK, NEAR THE POST OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

DR. J. BIGELOW, Physician and Surgeon, is the head of the above Institute, and is the only Physician in the State who is a regular Surgeon, a graduate of the Medical University of Virginia, and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE treated by letter as well as if present. Medicines sent by mail or express to all parts of the country. On receipt of twenty-five cents in postage stamps, and a statement of the symptoms of any case, we will give a full list of such questions as we would ask on a personal interview. All letters strictly confidential. Medicines sent with full directions. Address as above.

DR. BIGELOW, Physician and Surgeon, Late Surgeon of Massachusetts Regiment in the Rebellion, and Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Graduate of Medical University of Virginia, Author of the following celebrated Female Medical Works, which are standard authority, and should be in the hands of every lady in the land: Secrets of Sex, Diseases of Females, Diseases of Males, Diseases of the Blood, Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Bladder, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Diseases of the Throat, Diseases of the Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Stomach, Diseases of the Bowels, Diseases of the Nerves, Diseases of the Head, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of the Ear, Diseases of the Nose, Diseases of the Face, Diseases of the Hair, Diseases of the Teeth, Diseases of the Gums, Diseases of the Throat, Diseases of the Chest, Diseases of the Back, Diseases of the Limbs, Diseases of the Joints, Diseases of the Feet, Diseases of the Hands, Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Bladder, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Diseases of the Throat, Diseases of the Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Stomach, Diseases of the Bowels, Diseases of the Nerves, Diseases of the Head, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of the Ear, Diseases of the Nose, Diseases of the Face, Diseases of the Hair, Diseases of the Teeth, Diseases of the Gums, Diseases of the Throat, Diseases of the Chest, Diseases of the Back, Diseases of the Limbs, Diseases of the Joints, Diseases of the Feet, Diseases of the Hands.

LEFFEL'S AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL,

Guaranteed to give more power with same quantity of water than any other Wheel known.

MANUFACTURED BY MILES GREENWOOD CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Send for Descriptive Circular. jy6 3m

J. F. DILLEY, THEO. E. PARKER, DILLEY & PARKER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 162 Third street, (Over Neihaus' Store,) ST. PAUL, - - MINN.

Particular attention given to procuring and prosecuting with promptness and dispatch all claims for soldiers or officers under the late acts of Congress, or any other business arising out of the late wars, either Indian or Rebellion, not yet finally and satisfactorily settled. My Washington correspondents are Messrs. Sanborn & Kieg, Attorneys at Law.
aug2-1y

CHARLES E. MAYO, WHOLESALE DEALER IN HARDWARE, AGENT FOR Fairbank's Scales.

jy1

WINES AND LIQUORS SUITABLE FOR MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
OLD QUEENS PORT WINE
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE,
MISSOURI CABINET,
STILL AND SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES,
CALIFORNIA WINES, MUSCAT, ANGELICA AND PORT,
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

WALTER W. WEBB & CO.
nov19-1y

SADDLERY! Saddlery Hardware, TRUNK MANUFACTORY, SCRIM HORSE COVERS,

For Driving in Fly Time.

Fly Nets and Linen Sheets, *Whips, Collars, Carriage & Buggy Harness*, AT C. PROAL'S,
je27 d&w Corner Third and Robert sts

PIANOS!

One Good Second Hand Piano, Price, $200.

One not so Good, Price $150.

Three Second Hand Melodeons, VARIOUS PRICES.

And an endless quantity of Instruments of all descriptions, at low figures, at

MUNGER BROS.,
122 Third street, St. Paul, Minn.
jy29

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT For the benefit of THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME FUND,

At Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C., positively and finally Thursday evening, Oct. 11th, 1866.

200,000 Tickets, at 5 cents, 75,000 Presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, &c.

A Cash —A large number of the tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until Thursday, the 11th of October, in order that time it will positively occur.

The many unfolding occurrences that have been presented to the public during the last few months somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Postmasters, Booksellers, &c., are requested to act as Agents, and tickets will be supplied on application; but no commission will be allowed.

Major H. A. Hall, President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union; Col. Charles Gayhart, Major M. H. Alberger, William S. Morse, Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, June 27, 1866.*—Whereas, H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 24 of August next, have made due application to L. Clephane, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, free from all charge whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps enclosed, to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary, Lock Box 35,
Washington, D. C.

WRITTEN, BY PERMISSION, TO

Major General Winfield S Hancock, U S A; General Robert C Schenck, M C, Ohio; General Hubert E Paine, M C, Wis; General John H Kitchen, M C, N Y; General James G Blunt, Kan; General A Hitchcock, Iowa; General D C McCallum, D C; General O V Dayton, N Y; Hon Thos W Ferry, M C, Mich; Hon George Lawrence, M C, Penn; D C Fenner, Esq, D C; Major J E Doughty, N Y; Hon Henry C Deming, M C, Conn; Hon Elon C Ingersoll, M C, Ill; Hon Samuel J Randall, M C, Penn; Hon T G Bergen, M C, N Y; Hon Henry Wilson, U S S; Hon Ira Harris, U S S; Hon B F Sade, U S S; Hon Kellan V Wesley, M C, West Va; Hon William D Kelley, M C, Penn; Hon A H Laflin, M C, N Y; Hon John Myers, M C, Penn; Hon William A Newell, M C, N J; Hon George W Julian, M C, Ind; Hon Stephen F Wilson, M C, Penn; Hon J B Grinnel, M C, Iowa; Major G M Van Buren, N Y; Gen R B Hayes, M C, Ohio; Hon S Tilden, M C, N Y; Hon H D Latham, M C, West Va; Hon James A Marvin, M C, N Y; Hon Thomas T Davis, M C, N Y.
aug29-1t6eod

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16th, 1866.

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Lieut. Col. Anthony Hayger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expense of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.

BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. A.
aug16eodtuth2t

E. B KIMBALL & CO., General Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

sep10-eod 4m

B. KIMBALL & CO., Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Saint Paul, August 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS IN THE CITY OF ST. ANTHONY:

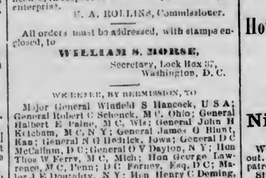
Persons owning property in blocks 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10 to 23 both inclusive, 40, 43 and 50, in the original town of Saint Anthony; in blocks 1 to 5 in Saint Anthony Park; in blocks 17, 18, 19, 51 to 61, both inclusive, in Cummings & Bro's Addition to Saint Anthony, also, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Brott's Addition; also, in blocks 1 to 16 both inclusive, in Marshall's Addition; also, in blocks 21, 22, 23, in Steele & Russell's Addition; in blocks 1 to 32, both inclusive, in Bassett's Addition, also, in blocks 2, 3, 9, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 55, in Saint Anthony Falls —are hereby notified that certain lots in those blocks were forfeited to the State prior to June, 1865, for the non-payment of forfeited and State taxes, assessed by the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, and therefore are now the absolute property of the State, subject to sale at private sale; that lists of said lots with blanks for conveying the same are now in the hands of the Auditor of Hennepin County, with instructions to limit the sale thereof for a period of ten days to former owners and parties in interest, and thereafter to dispose of the remaining lots to parties making the best offer.

Therefore, all persons concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Reasonable abatement will be allowed to those purchasing within the stipulated time.

CHARLES McILRATH,
Auditor of State.
aug29-deod3t

RICHARD'S IRON WORKS, 190 and 192 Washington-st., CHICAGO



Portable and Stationary ENGINES, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Shingle Mills. Richard's Power Corn Shellers,

For Warehouses, Distilleries, Mills and Farms, Shafting, Pulleys, and Elevator Machinery built to order.
aug8eod1m&tw

EMERSON'S NEW BOOK, THE JUBILATE,

Excels, in many important particulars, his celebrated Collection, "THE HARP OF JUDAH," All who have seen it, decide that it is

The Best Book for Choirs.
The Best Book for Schools.
The Best Book for Societies.
The Best Book for Conventions.
The Best Book for Practice.
The Best Book for Social Singing.
The Best Book for Families.
The Best Book for all Singers.

In its Singing School Exercises.
In its Glees, Part-Songs, &c.
In its Anthems and Sentences.
In its Chants and Selections.
In its Variety and Hymn Tunes.

Price $1.38. Sent by mail, post-paid. Wholesale price, $12 per dozen.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.
sept1

HARVEY OFFICER, Attorney at Law. Office over, Parker Paine's Bank, Third street, St. Paul, Minn.
nov4

DOWN GOES GOLD

Down Go Prices! (SOMETIMES.)

VAWTER, ROSE & ETTER, Wholesale Druggists, AND DEALERS IN TAR, RESIN, PITCH Turpentine, Window Glass, OILS, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, Painters' Stock Complete, White Wash and other Brushes, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, Perfumes, Pomades, And all other TOILET ARTICLES

In great variety.

Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors, at Chicago Prices.

A full line of the famous and reliable Nichols' Preparations,

With a complete and thorough stock throughout. The attention of the trade invited and patronage solicited.

St. Paul, July 20, 1866. jy21

COMINGS, WOOD & CO., (Successors to WATSON, DENSMORE & CO.,) MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS, AND CONFECTIONERY.

We are prepared to furnish every description of the above articles in any desired quantity. Every description of Bakery done to order. We warrant all goods a No. 1 article. Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled at the lowest cash price.

Cash paid for BUTTER, LARD, and EGGS. Call at the

Northwestern Steam Bakery, Corner Robert street and Levee.
-1jan16

NEW STORE. BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE ONLY,

No. 2 Jackson street.

Call and Examine our Stock BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

JOHNSON & MASON.
jel4-d&w

MT. AUBURN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE

This School has just completed its tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the average daily attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A NEW BUILDING

Is now under contract, to be open for occupancy at the commencement of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory Department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogues, address

E. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
aug14-6w

BLAKEMAN & BROWN Have received their large and splendid assortment of JEWELRY,

Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, Fancy Goods, in fact everything generally found in a first-class Establishment.

Having purchased our goods mostly since the decline in gold, we are prepared to offer them at the lowest possible rates. Please call and examine our stock.

☞ Particular attention given to Fine Watch Repairing and Jobbing.

A continuation of favors from our old customers is solicited for the new firm.

BLAKEMAN & BROWN,
126 Third street, one door below Shaw's Hat Store St. Paul Minn.
le3-6m

LINCOLN MILLS LUMBER YARD, *Corner Wabashaw and 5th street, opposite Minnesota House, St. Paul.*

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PINE LUMBER, Including Fencing, Flooring, Dimensions, Boards, Clear Lumber, Siding, Shingles and Lath,

Constantly on hand and for sale.

W. D. WASHBURN.
H. J. TAYLOR, Agent.
St. Paul, June 1, 1866. je26

SAFES FOR SALE.

One large Burglar Proof Safe; also one large size Fire Proof, in perfect order. Inquire of the undersigned or of Theodore Borup.

CHAS. H. OAKES.
St. Paul, May 1st, 1866. myl-tf

Groceries.

A. H. WILDER. CHANNING SEABURY.

A. H. WILDER & CO., Successors to J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND General Commission Merchants,

Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley-sts., SAINT PAUL, - - MINN.

We collect the attention of the trade to our stock of Groceries, which have been carefully selected to meet the wants of this market, and which we shall aim to sell as low as any.

We are sole Agents in Minnesota for

Fairbank's Standard Scales,

And shall always have a supply on hand for immediate delivery. We are also agents for the

MANNY MOWERS & REAPERS, Both Hand and Self Rakes.

With a full supply of Repairs. Also for the Case "Sweepstakes" Threshers, With Repairs. We shall have for sale

LUMBER WAGONS,

Of Eastern manufacture, with Neck Yokes, Whiffletrees, Wagon Covers and Chains, together with

Single and Double Carriages,

From the extensive manufactory of HARVEY & WALLACE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Appreciating the liberal patronage bestowed on the old House, we shall endeavor to maintain the favorable reputation established by them, through careful attention to the interests of all who may favor us with their business.
apr18-tf

NEW FIRM.

S. K. PUTNAM, ADOLPH PAAE.

Wholesale and Retail GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers of SMOKERS ARTICLES AND European Produce,

Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, and in all kinds of Tobacco & Segars,

Cor. Third & Market Sts., St. Paul.
October 2, 1865. oct5-tf

NORTHWESTERN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, OF Madison, Wis.

Capital, $300,000!

Insures Against Loss of Life or Personal Injury by any Accident.

President—SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.
Vice-President—THOMAS S. ALLEN.
Treasurer—D. K. TENNEY.
General Agent—A. G. DARWIN.

DIRECTORS.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of Wis., Madison.
THOS. S. ALLEN, Sec. State, Mineral Point.
W. F. SMITH, State Treasurer, Fox Lake.
LESTER SEXTON Sexton, Bro. & Co., Milwaukee
JOHN A. DUTCHER, Dutcher, Hall & Goodrich, Milwaukee.
S. S. MERRILL, Gen. Man. W. & St. P. R.R., Mil.
HARVEY T. RUMSEY, Steamboat Capt., Madison.
A. E. ELMORE, Doneman & Elmore, Green Bay.
C. C. SIDDLES, Supt. Wis. Tel. Co., Kenosha.
SAM'L D. HASTINGS, late State Treas., Madison.
SIMON MILLS, Pres. Bank Madison, Madison.
N. B. VAN SLYKE, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Madison
D. K. TENNEY, H. W. & D. K. Tenney, Madison
S. C. BEAN, Gen. Agt. M. Mut. Ins. Co., Madison
A. G. DARWIN of W. P. Fuller & Co., Madison.
E. W. KEYES, Mayor of city of Madison.
B. F. HOPKINS, Vice Pres. Madison Mut. Ins. Co., Madison.

AUG. GAYLORD, Secretary.

This Company issues policies of insurance against

Loss of Life or Personal Injury, caused by any accident, at as low rates of premium as are offered by other first-class companies, its capital is ample and it is presented to your favorable

Northwestern Company.

Embracing among its stockholders many of the most prominent Capitalists and business men of the Northwest.

AGENTS WANTED.

Active and energetic Agents wanted in St. Paul and throughout the State. GOOD TERMS WILL BE GIVEN. Address or apply to

D. S. B. JOHNSTON, State Ag't.

Office on Eighth street, opposite residence of Mayor Prince, St. Paul, Minn.
aug2-1awsm

LUMBER WAGONS, OF EASTERN MAKE, warranted the best in Market, just received and for sale by

A. H. WILDER & CO.
St. Paul, May 11, 1866. myl1

THE LANE & BODLEY, Portable Circular Saw Mills, Portable Steam Engines, Shingle Machines, CORN MILLS AND SHAFTING WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

LANE & BODLEY,
Cor. John and Water streets, Cincinnati.

☞ Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the machinery they need.
je10-1y

PARK PLACE HOTEL.

This House is now open for the reception of Guests. Is now out and out; is situated on

SUMMIT AVENUE, St. Peter, Rice and Eleventh streets, *OVERLOOKING THE CITY,* Country and River.

Convenient to all points, with several acres of ground attached, finely shaded, and is one of the most delightful situations in the city.
au25

Wimbish's Express,

Carries Passengers, Baggage and every description of Light Freight anywhere and everywhere in the city, at the lowest rates.

Offices at Merrill's Book store, 190 Third street, and Sink's Grocery store, Jackson street.

FOR SALE.

Shingle, Stave and Barrel Machinery, comprising Shingle Mills, Heading Mills, Heading Rounders and Planers, Headlog Jointers, Equalizing and Cut Off Saws, Shingle and Stave Jointers, &c., &c. All new. Of our own make and warranted.

FULLER & FORD,
282 and 284 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
aug5 d&wlm

F. V. HEYDERSTADT Has received another supply of the Celebrated Mankato and Dayton FLOUR,

Which he offers for sale to the trade.

Also on hand a quantity of BUTTER.
aug7

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

AN ANATOMICAL BALL AND SOCKET JOINTED LEG with side motion at Ankle. Also the U. S. Army and Navy Leg. The latter is furnished to soldiers by the U. S. Government without charge by applying to DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., No. 73 Pine street, St. Louis, and No. 42 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. Send for a pamphlet containing description and instructions.
my26-1y

Groceries.

BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, No. 3, JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN. Second Door Below Merchants' Hotel.

We have in Store one of the LARGEST STOCKS in this market of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, Tobaccos and Cigars.

St. Paul, January 11, 1865.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, Cor. 5th and Wabashaw-sts.

Just received a stock of first-class Carriages & Buggies.

Buggies & Harness for Rent,

jel3-6m T. ASHTON.

WANTED---AGENTS, In every county in Minnesota, to sell the Genuine Improved New England FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

The only small Machine that gives general satisfaction. Retail price $18.00.

All Fixtures included, except

Barnum's Self Sewer Extra.

And for sale with a good supply of Needles, from Nos. 1 to 5; also the best quality of machine oil, at my rooms, 103 Third street, St. Paul, opposite Munger Bros. Music Store, UP STAIRS. Tables with Treadles extra, $10.

J. B. MITCHELL, General Agent.
jel3-3m

INTERNATIONAL DRUG STORE!

Remodeled, Refitted & Restocked,

A splendid stock of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c. Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, AND TOILET ARTICLES,

In great quantity and variety.

Particular attention paid to Compounding PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

Agents for the celebrated EUREKA HAIR INVIGORATOR. A full assortment of Views of Minnesota Scenery, Always on hand.

ALLEN & CHAMPLIN, Proprietors, International Hotel Building, Cor. Jackson and Seventh streets.
y8 2m

E. S. BROCKWAY Corner Fifth and Robert Streets, St. Paul, Minnesota, MANUFACTURER OF COACHES, HACKS, Carriages and Sleighs.

Also, CARRIAGE, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, CARRIAGE TRIMMING, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
mch14-1y

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba. Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$360,000 IN GOLD DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed and information furnished; the highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver; also for all government Securities.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.
feb2-1y

PROBATE BLANKS

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,

To supply a deficiency long existing, have printed and ready for sale the following Blanks for use in Probate Court:

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP,
COMMISSIONERS' WARRANTS, (with oaths,
REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS,
APPRAISERS' APPOINTMENT, (with oaths,)
INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT,
SEPARATE INVENTORY BY WIDOW,
ADMINISTRATOR'S BONDS,
COMMISSION TO SETTLE CLAIMS,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
WARRANT TO APPRAISERS,
GUARDIAN'S BONDS
SALE BONDS,
EXECUTOR'S BONDS,
LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.

For sale by the quire or single sheet. Address

PRESS PRINTING CO.

COPARTNERSHIP!

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of

A. H. Wilder & Co., for the transaction at St. Paul of a WHOLESALE GROCERY AND General Commission Business,

At the stand lately occupied by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK CO.,

Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley streets.

THE CITY.

MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.

Reduction of Tolls upon the St. Paul Bridge.

Reports of the Health Officer up on Quarantine Matters.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon.

ST. PAUL BRIDGE.

A communication was received from Gov. Marshall, on behalf of the Directors and Stockholders of the St. Paul Bridge, making a proposition to surrender the stock of said bridge company, upon securing in city bonds, to run twenty years, and bearing interest at seven per cent per annum, *fifty per cent. or one half of the par value of said stock.*

The committee to whom the same subject was referred, made a report recommending the payment of thirty-three and a third cents upon the dollar of the par value of the stock, and the issue of twenty year bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest.

This report, upon motion of Alderman Moore, was referred back to the same committee, to be re-considered in connection with the proposition of Governor Marshall.

A communication was also received from twenty-six business men and firms recommending the acceptance of the proposition made by Gov. Marshall, on behalf of the stockholders of the Bridge. Referred to special committee.

REPORTS.

The receipts from the St. Paul Bridge were reported at $841 95; the number of arrests during the month was reported by the Chief of Police at 105; the City Justice reported the collection of $196 in fines and costs; the Market Master collected $75.80; and the Pound Master $36 50.

WHARFAGE DUES.

The Wharfmaster reported that the steamer G. H. Gray had never paid any wharfage, and concluded not to pay any. The Wharfmaster, therefore, asked for advice as to the course to be pursued by him. Referred to Committee on Levee.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

Gen. Sibley presented a brief historical sketch of the life and public services of Stephen A. Douglas, ending with an apology for not being able to attend the Douglas Monument celebration at Chicago. The paper was filed among the City archives.

REPORT OF CITY TREASURER.

The City Treasurer made the following report of his transactions for the month of August:

RECEIPTS.

Balance	$1,462 83
Liquor Licenses	75 00
Miscellaneous licenses	365 25
Team do	17 00
Bills payable	5,101 16
City Justice	766 60
Wharf Master	8 3 18
Market Master	73 60
Pound Master	127 20
County Treasurer	1,905 87
Pioneer Printing Co (for work on sidewalk)	22 20
Old lumber	2 50
Water Rent	10 00
Refunded on freight for steam fire engine	86 42
Bridge	841 95
	$14,668 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

City Orders	$8,961 40
City Bonds	777 00
Interests	861 25
Scrip redeemed	1,260 60
Bills payable	3,000 00
St. Paul Bridge	189 61
Revenue stamps	3 20
	$15,085 06
Cash overdrawn	$416 91

REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Potts, City Physician, reported that he had employed for the quarantine, one physician at a daily compensation of $10; one superintendent, $5 00; one male nurse and wife as cook at a monthly compensation of $60; one night watchman and laborer at a monthly compensation of $25. He says "it is absolutely necessary for the plan of quarantine that these persons should be employed and be always on hand in case cholera or other patients should be landed, although there may appear to be no immediate necessity for the employment of so many persons, yet we must be always prepared to receive patients and have the proper persons ready to attend to their wants. In my opinion it is necessary that they should be retained. I have done everything in the most economical manner possible, and hope what has been done will meet the approbation of the Council."

REDUCTION OF BRIDGE TOLLS.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the reduction of tolls on the St. Paul Bridge recommended the following schedule of prices to be paid by parties wishing to obtain a commutation of rates, the the term for which these rates are made to expire on May 1, 1867: For two horse trucks, omnibusses and baggage wagons, $20 00; one-horse dray, truck or wagon, $12; footmen, $5. A resolution was passed accordingly.

OPENING OF CANADA STREET.

A petition was presented by a large number of property holders in the First Ward for the opening of Canada street, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

FRANK DECK

Having failed to complete the St. Peter street sewer, his contract was annulled, and the City Clerk was authorized to receive proposals for the completion of the work.

THE FIFTH WARD HARD UP.

The Fifth Ward has been doing a heavy business in grading streets and digging sewers, and in consequence of these public improvements, her finances have become slightly impoverished. To remedy this deficiency, a resolution was offered allowing the Fifth Ward to overdraw its proportion of the improvement fund to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars, to be deducted from the Ward fund whenever it becomes due. It was carried.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The meetings of Council will hereafter be held on the first and third Tuesday's of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CLEARING ELEVENTH STREET.

The Chief of Police was ordered to have the shanties and stables cleared off of Eleventh street, between Jackson and Robert.

After further unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

Accident.—A German named Schmidt was injured yesterday on Fort street by the runaway of a lumber wagon. He was knocked down, run over and his injuries may be summed up in a broken jaw, a bruised head, the loss of several teeth, a contused body, and a general shaking of the whole system. He is doing well.

Personal.—Archdeacon McLean, the new President or Warden of St. John's College, Red River Settlement, reached this city yesterday with his family, *en route* for the Settlement. He held divine service and preached both morning and evening on Sunday, on board the river steamer.

—Chas. Nichols, Esq., has returned to the city after a summer tour Eastward.

—F. W. Ely & Co., are the successors to the firm of Root & Cady, in this city, in the Music and Musical Instrument line.

—Capt. F. H. Pratt, the extensive boot and shoe dealer, starts East this morning for a stock of new goods.

G. A. R.—Dress Parade this evening at half past seven o'clock, at Mozart Hall. Every man will fall in, as important orders may be expected.

New Hose Carriage.—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department is in receipt of a new hose carriage from Milwaukee.

If you want "Knobby" hats go to Southworth & Potts. They have the largest stock ever brought to this market. Look at their self-conformast Morton hat. It is a new style. No humbug.

DRS. KELLY & RAMSAY.—In visiting Minnesota, it was the intention of Dr. Kelly to remain only during the summer season; but having met with such flattering success, and being anxious to observe the peculiarities of the climate at different periods of the year, he has decided to spend the winter in St. Paul.

The numerous patients, therefore, who have already placed themselves under Dr. Kelly's charge, as well as those who may do so in future, will be able to avail themselves of *personal* consultations, when circumstances render it advisable.

CUNNINGHAM BROS', 109 Third street, is the place to buy School Books and Stationery, cheap. sep4-2t

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Latest editions at lowest prices, at Cunningham Bros', 109 Third street. sep4-2t

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

G. H. Gray, Prescott.
Julia, Prescott.
Chippewa, La Crosse.
Addie Johnston, La Crosse.

DEPARTED.

Mollie Mohler, Prescott.
Julia, Prescott.
Chippewa, La Crosse.
Addie Johnson, La Crosse.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Dunleith—Phil. Sheridan, 10 A.M.
For St. Louis—Muscatine, 10½ A. M.
For La Crosse—Annie Johnston, 6 P. M.

Local Notices.

THE New York *Express* says: "If you have a cough do not go to church to disturb the rest of the congregation."

We say, if you have a cough, *cure it*, by taking Piso's cure for consumption. A dose taken just at leaving home will prevent coughing through a sermon of reasonable length.

R. O. SWEENY, & CO.
aug31-1w Sole Agents, St. Paul.

JUST opened at R. O. Sweeny & Co.'s, 211 Third street, a new and selected assortment of Toilet and Fancy Articles, Painting Materials, Soaps, Perfumeries, Colognes, Bath Waters, Extracts, &c. Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo ditto; Puff Boxes, Powders, Cosmetiques, a la Francais, Emaill de Paris &c., &c.

TO TAX PAYERS.—The books of the City Assessor will be opened to the inspection of tax payers on Monday, the 3d of September, at the office of the County Auditor. The Board of Equlization will meet on Tuesday, the 4th, and continue its sessions until all can have an opportunity to examine their assessments, and make complaint of any errors or inequalities.

I give this special notice that tax payers may know that now is the time to have all errors corrected and to have their property assessed equally and on a par with their neighbors, if it is not so already.

To bring about as much perfection in this matter as the combined wisdom of all, complainants, the County Board, (and the Assessor,) can accomplish, I will attend the sessions of the Board to co-operate with them and the tax-payers in making everything as near right and equal as possible. All evidence of inequalities or errors will be respectfully considered.

J. W. McCLUNG,
Sept4-1w. City Assessor.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST

Will save Three Dollars in fare and 100 miles in distance by purchasing Tickets and going via the Grand Haven route. One of the steamships of this line leaves Milwaukee daily (Saturdays excepted) at 8.30 P. M., making direct connections at Grand Haven with Express Trains for all points East. Through tickets for sale by CHARLES THOMPSON, corner of Jackson street and Levee, St. Paul, and at all the principal agencies of the Northwestern Union Packet Company on the River. THOMAS BELL,
General Superintendent, Detroit,
W. W. WILSON,
my10-6m Passenger Agent, Milwaukee

NEW and beautiful styles of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine at the Wheeler & Wilson General Agency, No. 109 Third street.

C. M. WHEAT & CO., No. 159 Third street, are now receiving a very large line of New Goods, such as Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, &c., &c., and a superb lot of Dress Goods, including a full assortment of De Laines, Alpacaes, French Merinoes, Empress Cloths, French and Irish Poplins, Rep Corded and Glacé Silks, Rep Corded and Moire Antique Evening and Party Silks. All of our goods were bought for cash and will be sold at a small advance on New York cost. sep2d3.

MINNESOTA VIEWS.—For views of Minnesota Scenery, go to Martin's Art Gallery, and see the *finest and largest assortment in the city*, all sizes and all prices. Strangers should not buy before examining the collection at Martin's Art Gallery, 264 Third street. my8tf

MINNE-HA-HA and other views of Minnesota Scenery.

WHITNEY is the only publisher of these views in the city.

He has a large collection and is constantly adding new views. He supplies all other dealers. Buy of Whitney, selecting from a full assortment; the only one in the State, and get the best, which he always keeps for his retail trade—174—Third Street—174.

ALL styles and prices of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, at the wholesale and retail agency, 109 Third street.

FURS! Opening day, Thursday, Sept. 6th, at the Minnesota Fur Store, Concert Hall Block. Mr. Moore respectfully invites the Ladies of St. Paul and vicinity to call and examine his stock of Fine Furs, consisting of Hudson Bay Sable and Mink Capes, Collars, Muffs and Cuffs. sep1-1w

ASTONISHING.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North Sixth street, Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 13 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALF'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.

IVAWTER, ROSE & ETTER, Agents.
aug5-1m

FLYNN & LYNCH, boot and shoe dealers, 180 Third street, have constantly on hand large and good assortments of Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral Gaiters, &c. Work made to order, and repairing done on short notice.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the world, the largest collection in the State, at WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO AND FROM THE EAST—TEN HOURS SAVED—Via Minnesota Valley, Minnesota Central and Winona & St. Peter Railroads, and Northwestern Union Packet Company's steamers.

FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS TO LA CROSSE IN TWELVE HOURS.

On and after Monday, Sept. 3d, 1866, trains will leave Minnesota Central Depot at Minneapolis at 6:40 A. M., and Minnesota Valley Depot at West St. Paul at 6:45 A. M., connecting with the splendid side wheel steamer Keokuk at Winona, and the 7 P. M. evening train East from La Crosse.

Returning, the steamer Keokuk will leave La Crosse daily, on the arrival of the day express at 12 midnight. Passengers arrive at Winona in the morning, and at St. Paul at 4:05 P. M., and at Minneapolis at 4:15 P. M.

Passengers dine at Kasson going East, and at Owatonna going West.

CONNECTIONS WILL BE MADE ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE TIME.

Through tickets for sale at the offices of the Minnesota Central and Minnesota Valley Railways in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Fare from St. Paul to La Crosse $10 00; from Minneapolis to La Crosse $10 25.

The several railroads forming this line are in excellent condition, and well appointed in every respect for the transportation of passengers.

AT 109 Third street, all the sheet music of the day is kept. People seldom fail to obtain there whatever they desire in that line.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with safe means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. aug28.d&wbm

TURKISH Flesh Towels and Brushes. Clock's Hair Restorative. See advertisement. Flower Vases in sets, and all the novelties in Perfumery. Call and examine.

H. W. ROBINSON & CO., Rogers' Block.

JUST received a fresh supply of Carswell & Mack's preparations consisting of Lotus Balm, Elixer of Calaysaya Bark, Elixer of Bark and Iron, and other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine at Robinson & Co.'s Drug Store.

A FULL supply of all the church music books in present use to be always had at 109 Third street. Choristers please take notice.

GOODRICH'S LINE OF STEAMERS FOR CHICAGO—FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS—SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. MCHENRY; COMET, CAPT. J. MORRIS.—One of the above boats leave Goodrich's Steamboat Dock, foot of Main street, Milwaukee, every evening, except Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, touching at Racine and Kenosha, and making sure connections at Chicago with all the morning trains for the East, South and Southwest. Through tickets can be purchased from the clerks of the boats to all points South and East. The rate of fare, (first-class state rooms and meals included,) are, Racine, first class, 75c, second-class, 50c; Kenosha, first-class, $1.00, second-class, 75c; Chicago, first class, $2.00, second class, $1.50. Railroad tickets are good on these boats. The steamers of this line are large, first-class, side wheel passenger steamers, with elegantly furnished single and double state rooms. Freight carried less than by rail. Office and Dock foot of Main street. G. BURSON, Agent.

MARK HENDRICKS,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.
jy20-3m

GO TO BRYANT, STRATTON & PIRKEY'S St. Paul Commercial College and get a Business Education. Send for "College Monthly," which gives full particulars. Address,

BRYANT, STRATTON & PIRKEY,
feb1-eod-dlw&wly St. Paul, Minn.

GO TO WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street, for Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Dressing Combs, Pocket Combs, Toilet Soap, Pomades, Toilet Powder, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Tooth Paste and Powder, Hair Oil, Dressing Combs, &c., &c., cheapest in the city.

ANOTHER invoice of *Emaill de Paris, Etui Mysterieaux, Savon Dulcifie, Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder*, just received at

R. O. SWEENY & CO'S.

W. DAWSON. ROB'T A. SMITH. L. E. REED.

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WANTED--AGENTS. $250 PER MONTH--EVERY WHERE to sell the **best work**, **best finished** and **only practical Family Sewing Machine in use.** Rosom's latest patent with Ketchum's improved patent looper movement. **EXPRICE REDUCED to $20.** We want to hire immediately **three first-class Canvassing Agents** by the month. Greatest inducements ever offered. For terms address

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aug16-1y

JOHN MATHEIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Concert Hall Block, Third street,

Below the Post Office, St. Paul.

☞New Goods just received. Upholstering done at the shortest notice. aug30-1y

WANTED—AGENTS—FRAZER KIRKLAND'S magnificent new Picture Historical Work, the most remarkable, thrilling, interesting, attractive and fast selling book of modern times. To clergymen, teachers, disabled soldiers, soldiers' widows and all other intelligent persons, we offer unequalled facilities for making money. Send stamp for particulars. J. A. NUDDARD & CO., 102 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Box 229. aug25 2m*

WANTED.

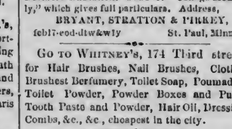
A Girl to do general housework for a small family. Apply immediately at the Counting Room of the Press Office. sep4-1t

WANTED.

A Nurse Girl—an elderly woman preferred. Apply to Mrs. M. G. WORLEY, corner Fourth and Wabasha streets. sep4-1t

FOUND.

A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. sep1-2t



jy7-3m-4thp

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Cor. Randolph and Wells sts.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BALDWIN & MERRITT, PROPRIETORS

sep4-1y

HORSE FOUND.

Picked up in St. Paul on Sunday night, a small Bay Mare, five years old, with four black feet, and white star in her forehead. Apply to Mr. P. Cummings, on St. Peter street, near the Market House. sep4-3t

HORSE FOUND.

A small pony mare, about three years old, of dark gray color, with a long white streak running down the forehead to the nose. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Apply to

SAMUEL G. MORGAN,
sep4-3t Livery Stable, Upper Town.

Do you want to make Money?

If so, you have now an opportunity by engaging in the sale of the Patent "ENGLISH"

NO-CHIMNEY BURNERS.

Everybody wants them. *Save the expense of chimneys; no smoke or smell.* Differ from all others, *and no draft will extinguish them.* Samples post-paid 35 cents; circulars illustrating this and other articles free. Address

EDDAR & CAVAN,
sept1-1m 95 Maiden Lane, New York

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Johnson Loses His Temper.

The Union, the Constitution and the Flag Everlastingly Scattered all Along the Route.

Dispatches from the Great Eastern Yesterday in Mid-Ocean.

Immense Attendance at the Philadelphia Loyal Convention.

A. JOHNSON ON HIS TRAVELS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND.

The journey of the Presidential party was resumed yesterday P. M., and enlivened by enthusiastic receptions at nearly every station between Buffalo and Cleveland. At Silver Creek, Dunkirk, and Erie the demonstrations were particularly enthusiastic, and drew from the President lengthy and animated speeches.

RADICALS IN THE CROWD.

The party arrived at Cleveland at 9 P. M., and were driven immediately to the Kennard House. About ten o'clock the President appeared on the balcony, and made a speech to the crowd below, during the delivery of which a remarkable scene took place. The crowd was evidently largely composed of radicals, who interrupted the President by hooting and shouting, and in one instance calling him a traitor. The friends of the President in the crowd replied to the numerous hisses with cheers and applause, and when he had finished his speech he was saluted with loud and continued plaudits.

EN ROUTE.

ELYRIA, Ohio, 10:45 A. M.—The President's party stopped here a few minutes where the President ascended a stand previously erected. He made no speech, but simply returned his thanks for the enthusiastic reception and here, as at other places heretofore passed, he left the Constitution, the Union and the flag in the hands of the people, where he was confident it would be safe. Calls were made for Secretary Seward who made a few remarks, concluding by proposing three cheers for the "Union in perpetuity." These were given, when a salute was fired and the train moved on.

OBERLIN, Ohio, 11:05 A. M.—The train passed this place followed by cheers. The President standing on the platform.

NORWALK, O., Sept. 4—11:45 A. M.

The train stopped here a few minutes. The President, Secretary Seward, Admiral Farragut, and others, appeared on the car platform. The anxiety here to see the party was intense. Cheers were given and a salute fired.

MR. JOHNSON TURNED DOCTOR.

The President made a brief speech, in which he said he wanted to heal the wounds inflicted upon the country, and desired no more shedding of blood.

PERTINENT QUERY.

A man in the crowd exclaimed, "Why don't you stop it at New Orleans," to which the President responded, he should like to see that man's face. Couldn't an American citizen express such a sentiment without being insulted? The cars at this moment began to move, leaving the man who had asked the question closely surrounded by his dissenting neighbors. Marshal Gooding, who was very sick for several days, has sufficiently recovered to resume his duties as an especial attendant on the President.

CLYDE, Ohio, 12:30 P. M.

The train halted for a few moments and distinguished members of the party were introduced.

FREMONT, Ohio, 1 P. M.

AN EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.

Here a stand had been erected and tastefully adorned, and on one side hung a large portrait of President Lincoln and on the other of Judge Douglas, with the mottoes in large letters, "New Orleans, Richmond, Atlanta, Vicksburg, Cedar Creek, and welcome to our President and the country's defenders, Farragut, Grant, Meade, Sheridan." A number of young girls dressed in white with crowns of flowers, represented the States of the Union. The firemen appeared in full dress. The President spoke a few words and complimented the young girls.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 4.—2 P. M.

We were here met by a large crowd and conducted to the Island House, but owing to imperfect arrangements on the part of the committee, and want of discipline on the part of the police, one half of the Presidential party was excluded from the platform, the door opening to it having been closed before they all could pass through.

A large transparency was prominent, with the words "Welcome to the President, Grant and Farragut."

A BREAD AND BUTTER SPEECH.

The President and others of the party having been introduced to the spectators, Judge Potter said he had been delegated by the authorities of the city to tender to him and the gentlemen accompanying him a cordial welcome to Toledo. This, he added, was a loyal people, and always had been. The State raised the first regiment which was organized therein to aid in putting down the rebellion. They went to the war because they loved the country and the Constitution, and when the conflict was over, there being no rebels to fight, they returned to their former vocations. It was for him and those associated with him now to put the machinery into operation. Congress had been in session eight months and done nothing, and now the people turned to the President. They remembered the resistance he made to secession, and the sacrifice he sustained, and they felt satisfied their hopes in him now to reunite the States would not be disappointed.

Cheers were given for the President, who said:

MORE JOHNSONIANA.

Fellow citizens, permit me here to-day to present my sincere thanks through your distinguished representative for this cordial welcome. I feel flattered in the speech just delivered. My heart is gratified by this demonstration. These demonstrations shows an uprising of sentiment that declares the war at an end [Cheers.] and that being the case, reunions of the States must be restored. My reliance has always been on the integrity, intelligence and the virtue of the people. In elevating me to the Presidential Chair allow me to say, you have sworn me to support the constitution made by your fathers, and purchased with their blood. If you will sustain me in upholding the constitution, it shall pass through the fiery ordeal intact and unimpaired. The constitution, liberty and the government are on trial, and now is the time for the government to return to the principles established by its framers.

THE C., U. AND G. F. AGAIN LEFT.

In parting, I leave in your hands the constitution, Union, and the glorious flag of your country, not with 25, but 36 stars. Take them, and I know in your hands they will not degenerate. I now bid you good bye, invoking the choicest blessings of Heaven upon you. [Applause.]

SECRETARY SEWARD

Was called for. He said: We were informed on approaching Toledo that the people would come forth without distinction of party. This is regarded by them as a great act of magnanimity. A Southern man and a Democrat met in me a Whig and Abolitionist, and then we surrendered party. This was six years ago. [Applause.] I am glad to see that you come up to this work to-day, and hope the people of Ohio and the Union will come up as fast as they have for the last six years, and then we will have one united, harmonious, indissoluble, good, blessed, God-preserved Union, henceforth and forever before the fourth of March next. [The excursion party dined at Toledo.

FROM EUROPE.

News by Atlantic Cable.

PRUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—In the chamber of deputies M. Bismark said that the views of the government and the deputies were not so much opposed as they appeared to be, even on the question of internal reform, but the most important task now was the foreign policy of Prussia.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—Seven thousand Circassians captured the town of Dukum Kalkulla, on the 27th of August. The Russians were relieved by reinforcements, retook the town, and repulsed several attempts to recapture it.

Later news state that the insurgents are willing to submit.

THE AMERICANS IN RUSSIA.

Moscow, Sept. 1.—The embassy have gone to Nova Gorvond. An invitation to visit the cities on the Caspian Sea was declined.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

JASSEY, Aug. 31.—The Hospodor has made a triumphant entry into Jassey. He was met on the way by large crowds of inhabitants.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

MORTUARY REPORT.

There were 5 new cases of cholera reported in the city yesterday; during the past two days, 13 deaths were reported.

The warm weather of the past few days was said to have caused the increase. The mortuary report showed 614 deaths as having occurred during the past week. The number of deaths from cholera, 47, of which only 24 occurred in the city. The weekly mortality report for Brooklyn shows a falling off in the number of deaths. The aggregate for the week being 255.

CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

Five cases of cholera are reported in Brooklyn, but no deaths.

FROM MID-OCEAN.

A Unique Telegraphic Feat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

The following dispatch was received to-day, and is believed to be the first instance in which any message has been sent from mid-ocean to Europe and thence to America in the same day.

ON BOARD GREAT EASTERN, }
ATLANTIC OCEAN, Sept. 4, 1866. }

To D. H. Craig, General Agent Associated Press, New York:

We have just received telegrams from London saying there is a serious outbreak in Canada. Please advise me accurately by cable, via Heart's Content and Valantia, in regard to it. We hope to arrive at Heart's Content on Saturday next. All going on well.

Signed, CYRUS W. FIELD.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.

GENERAL BUTLER'S POLITICAL PLATFORM.

Several hundred leading Republicans in the 5th District have presented a written request to General B. F. Butler, to accept a nomination for Congress. The General consents, and says: "The political opinions upon which I shall act have been very recently declared so that it can hardly be necessary to recapitulate them here. They may be summed up in a few words, 'To all men justice, equality of protection under the law.' That is the government of loyal men; wherever there to me axioms of political truth may lead, I shall follow."

THE LOYAL PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.

AN IMMENSE CROWD.

The Northern Delegations were to have met this morning in Horticultural Hall, but the accommodations proving too small, it was resolved to have an open air meeting in front of the League House.

On motion of Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, the convention adjourned to meet at the call of its chairman and in the meantime to attend the Southern convention and cheer on its members. Speeches were made from the portico of the League House by Senators Wilson of Massachusetts and Lane of Indiana, Gen. Garfield of Ohio, James M. Scovell of New Jersey, and others. The New York delegation ——

[Owing to the pre-occupation of the only available wire last evening by the railroad men, the Philadelphia dispatch was broken off as above.]

Michigan Politics.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.

The Hon. F. C. Beaman was renominated by the Republicans of the First Congressional district. The National Union State Contention held here to day put a ticket in the field headed by General A. S. Williams for Governor.

Adullam.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

They have in England a party known as the Adullamites. They are the fag ends, the scraps, the dregs and settlings of other parties; the people who try to be a little of both and not much of either. Mr. Bright, we believe, wittily called them the Adullamites, and the name stuck. For, 1st St. Samuel, the second chapter, it is written:

David theretore departed thence, and escaped to the cave Adullam. * * And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them; and there were with him about four hundred men.

Now we have a cave Adullam in this country. It is the wigwam at Philadelphia, whither gathered quite recently "every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented," to the number of about four hundred. And their new party can hardly have a more appropriate name, or their gathering of beaten and politically bankrupt individuals a more complete description than is furnished by Scripture as expounded by John Bright.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT IN RICHMOND.—An interesting suit is pending in Richmond, Va., growing out of the alleged purchase, before the war, of twenty-three hundred hogsheads of tobacco for the Messrs. Rothchild, by their agent, August Belmont, of New York. The rebel authorities during the war took steps to sequestrate this tobacco because it was purchased by a northern man, but abandoned the claim when the plea was entered that it belonged to the French government. About two thousand hogsheads of the tobacco were burned on the fall of Richmond, and the rest was stored with Messrs. Dibrell and Weisiger. Colonel Loomis claims the tobacco—which is valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—as abandoned property; but an injunction has been issued at the suit of the Rothschilds by the Hustings Court, restraining him from removing it. The tobacco has been taken possession of by the City Sergeant.

DEATH OF AN AGED PRINTER.—Samuel Goss died at Montpelier, Vt., on the 19th, aged ninety years. He had been from his youth a printer. He served his apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the Worcester *Spy*, published by Isaiah Thomas. In 1798 he printed a paper in Peacham, Vt., and in 1807 established the Montpelier *Watchman*, which he published during the veteran's habit to visit the office twice a day during the war, to read the telegraphic despatches.

—A Justice of the Peace of Grant township, Indiana county, Indiana, recently issued a summons against a man who had just died. The constable of the township took the summons to the house, lifted the sheet that covered the corpse, and against the protest of the afflicted widow, actually read the summons as though the man were alive. He alleged that he must do so in order to comply with the law.

—The Boston *Journal* says: "Laplanders are emigrating to Minnesota, bringing their deers with them.

—At a meeting of the creditors of Culver, Penn & Co., and C. N. Culver, the grent oil operators, at Franklin Pennsylvania, it was stated that their liabilities were $1,891,169, and their assets of cost and expenditures $1,543,350. A proposition for settlement is under consideration by the creditors.

—A young lady named Mary Dougherty, residing in Charleston, South Carolina, was killed on Sunday, the 19th, in a very singular manner. She was employed in making up the bed of the proprietor of the house where she lived, when a loaded pistol, which had been left under the pillow, fell upon the floor, and the contents were discharged into her thigh and abdomen.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

New York Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Money easy and steady at 6@5 per cent.
Sterling somewhat unsettled at 109¾@109⅝.
Gold unsettled and firmer, opening at 145¾, advancing to 146⅛ and closing at 146⅜.
Government dull and drooping.
Freights to Liverpool dull.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Saint Paul Market.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ST. PAUL PRESS.]

OFFICE OF ST. PAUL PRESS,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Continued low water has prevented any large transactions in grain. Wheat is nominally held at $1.30, though small lots have been purchased at higher rates.

GRAIN—Wheat, $1.25; Barley, 40@45c; Oats, 45c; Corn, shelled, 55@60c.

FLOUR.—Superfine $7.25@7.75; Extra (choice) $8.50; Double extra, $9 75.

MEAT.—Live hog, 6@5c; hogs dressed, 10c; Hams, sugar cured, 22c; green do. 20c; Shoulder, 22@25c; Live beef, 4@5c; live sheep, $5.00 per hundred live weight; dried beef, none in market, 30c.

BUTTER—Best fresh roll, and print, 30@32c; Best firkin, 25c.

EGGS—25c. per dozen.

CHEESE.—W. R. and N. Y., 18@20c; Minnesota (Harvey's) 17@18c.

POTATOES.—New, 60@80c per bushel.

APPLES—Green, $5 50@5.75 per barrel.

LEATHER AND HIDES.

Trade in this line has revived, and a large demand exists for leather, which is supplied at the following figures:

LEATHER—Hemlock Slaughter Sole, 42@44c; Spanish Sole, 40@42c; Upper 28@33c; Harness, 45c; Kip, $1.20@1.50; calf, $1.65@1.75.

OAK—Sole, 45@54c; Harness, 41@44c; Kip, $1.20@1.50; Calf, $1.50@2.00; Upper, 35c; French Calf, $1.90@2.75.

Sheep skins—Per dozen, $4.00@12.00.

The following are buying rates for hides:

HIDES—Green, 6½c; Dry Salt, 10c; Green Salt, 7½c; Dry Flint, 12c; Green Calf, 18c; Dry Calf, 20@25c; Sheep Pelts, 25c@2.00.

DRUGS, OILS AND GLASS.

Linseed Oil, raw	$2 15	Epsom Salts	$ 6
" " boiled	2 20	Ext. Logwood	20
Benzoin	50	Tapioca	28
Red Lead	19	Licorice Paste	60
White, do. pure	17	Madder	12
Putty	10	Opium	12 00
Alum	7	Senna	40
Assafœtida	50	Quinine	3 00
Borax	45	Sulph. Morphine	8 75
Brimstone	9	Tartaric Acid	1 25
Camphor	1 50	Spts Turpentine	1 25
Castor Oil	3 50	Kerosene Oil, No 1	75
Copperas	6	" " 2	70
Oil Vitrol	10	Lamp Black	20
Hi Carb Soda	7½	Blue Vitrol	20
C Tartar, pure	60	Flor Sulphur	12
Carb. Ammonia	35	Alcohol	4 75

Window Glass—8x10, $5.50@5.80; 9x12, and 12 $5.90@6.20; 10x14, $6.25@6.55.

CROCKERY.

Crockery ware of all kinds continues in active demand, with a slight decrease in prices since our last quotations. St. Paul dealers have entered largely into the wholesale trade, and importing goods directly from manufacturers in Europe, they have facilities for jobbing equal to those of any market in the country. The following are the St. Paul prices:

W. G. Plates, 1 to 8 inch	$1.00@1 50 per doz.
" " Teas, unhand ed	8.00@9 00 pr gross.
" " Coffees	10 00@13.00 "
" " Tea Sets 12 pieces	1.75@1 90 per set.
" " Pitchers (5 sizes)	3.50@12.00 " doz
" " Bowls, and	1.00@2.75 " "
" " Ewers and Basin	21.00@24.00 " "
C. C. Teas	3.50@ 4.50 " gr's
" " Plates	60c@1.25 " "

The following are the Chicago prices, the publication of which will enable those in the trade to make a comparison between the prices in St. Paul and Chicago:

White Granite from 4 to 8 inch plates	90@1 80
do tea, unhandled sets	75
do teas, handled do	90
do coffees, do do	1 00
do coffees, unh'ld'd do	90
do tea set, ten pot, sug'r & cr'm	1 75
do pitchers, 4 quart	3.50@12 00
do bowls do	2 00@ 2 50
do ewers and basins	3 75
do cov'd chambers, ½ doz	13.50@15 00
C. C. Ware, 4 to 8 inch plates, ½ doz	75@1 25
do teas, unhandled sets	30
do jugs, per doz	2.50@ 7.50
do ewers and basins, ½ pairs	1 00
do chambers, uncovered	5 00@ 9 00

CHURNS—	
No 1 churns	$14.50
No 2 do	13.50
No 3 do	12.50

WHITE CEDAR WARE	
2 hoop pails, var.	$4.00
3 do do do	4.40
2 do brass bound	5.00
3 do do	10 00
Tubs, 3 in nest	4.50

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Unwonted activity prevails in the Dry Goods trade, and large orders are being filled for country dealers. The following table will show merchants throughout the State, that prices of staple articles can be purchased in St. Paul as cheap, and in some instances *cheaper* than they can be purchased in Chicago. The Chicago prices are taken from a late trade circular of Field, Palmer & Leiter.

	St. Paul.	Chicago.
Wamsutta Prints	15 c.	15c.
Amoskeag "	17½c	17½c
Allen & Dunnell Prints	19c	19c
American "	19c	19c
Merrimack "	20c	20c
Mark A. Sheeting	22c	22c
Medford "	22c	22c
Pepperell R "	22c	22½c
Amoskeag Denims	35c	35½c
Farmers' & M Cassimeres	57½c	57½c
Delaines	37½c	37½c
Mansonville Stripes	24c	20½c
American	24c	25c

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Fall trade of Boots and Shoes can hardly be said to have commenced, though for the season, sales have been in advance of former years.

As the wholesale trade of the city is rapidly increasing, our dealers have purchased in East

The St. Paul Daily Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

BEECHER.

About a year ago Henry Ward Beecher having exhausted his stock of Radical sensations, or turned them over to Theodore Tilton—suddenly took it into his head to adopt a new and more distinctive role—and in pursuance of this idea the eccentric parson startled the country out of its five senses by announcing a miraculous conversion to "My Policy," and appearing upon the stage in the imposing character of a conservative politician of the elegant and aristocratic school of Fernando Wood and Alex. H. Stephens. From being a zealous and often truculent champion of the rights of the enslaved and oppressed of the land, he all at once dashed into the ring as an enthusiastic defender of the special privileges of the oppressors. He was for admitting the rebels at once to full communion around the national altar, and for letting the unionists and freedmen "take their chances" outside the pale; for restoring to rebels all their ancient rights and privileges without exacting any other guarantee for the rights of loyal whites or freedmen but the generosity of the rebel majority and the laws of social development.

The announcement of these extraordinary views at once canonized Beecher in the hearts of all the copperhead and rebel fraternity. The magnanimity, the greatness, and the piety of the man they had just been denouncing as a monster of bloodthirsty fanaticism, at once became the themes of copperhead laudation from one end of the land to the other. Fifth Avenue patted him on the back, the White House adopted him, and men in high places made much of him. He was complimented by merchant princes for the broadness of his views, and distinguished Southerners came to pay their homage to this unexpected champion of their cause.

As a special recognition of his new character he was recently invited to officiate as Chaplain of the Cleveland Convention. He responds to this invitation in a letter which we elsewhere publish, in which he reiterates the views advanced by him some twelve months ago. It is interesting chiefly as a psychological phenomenon. How Beecher, starting from Abolition premises, could reach such astounding conclusions as he here puts forth by any process of reasoning, is inexplicable to plain people. But, in fact, there was no process of reasoning in the case. It is the mettlesome Pegasus of a noble sentiment, not the dull and lean Rosinante of common sense, which has run away with this adventurous parson.

When Richmond fell and Lee and Johnson surrendered their swords to Grant and Sherman, Beecher, whose poetical temperament exaggerates everything, was firmly persuaded that the millenium had come. The humiliation of the rebel arms touched the sentimental generosity of his nature. He saw them, or fancied he saw them humbled, repentant, anxious to be received back into the Union, and such a passion of benevolent sympathy took possession of him for these downcast and stricken innocents that he almost began to regard their subjugation as a cruel wrong, and to be half inclined to beg their pardon for whipping them. His impulse was to take back the poor prodigals immediately and to kill the fatted calf and put the best robe on them and to grant them whatever they might require. To exact any guarantees against a future rebellion, any securities for the rights of those whom they had gone to war, for the privilege to oppress, seemed ungenerous. He would not insult his clients by distrusting them or vex them with unwelcome demands. He would give them all civil and political rights, and trust to their good nature to do as much at some future time for the loyal blacks.

In fact Beecher has cut loose from the common level of the worldly wise and gone up in a balloon, inflated with a fanatical enthusiasm of generosity, and, having thrown over all his ballast of practical common sense, is floating about among the celestial heights, quite out of sight of that vulgar, material world where men are obliged to seek security for common rights in general statutes and whose worldly prudence teaches them that they can't afford to be generous to rebels at the expense of justice to loyal men, or of security to the nation at large.

CITY ASSESSMENT BERT, TAXES, &C.

The city assessor, Mr. J. W. McClung, has completed his assessments for the current year. The result is a large increase in the valuation of real estate and personal property—as the following tables will show:

	1864.	1866.
Real Estate	3,018,366	4,491,214
Personal Property*	1,518,254	1,830,988
Total	4,536,620	6,325,102

*Exclusive of Banks, Insurance and Brokers.

Banks, Brokers and Insurance reach a valuation of $1,000,000 which, added to the above makes a total of $7,325,102 as the taxable basis of the present year against $4,536,620 the last two years. This great expansion of the taxable basis at once solves all the financial difficulties of our situation. It will enable us to fund our floating debt, which now amounts to some eighty or ninety thousand dollars, at a fair price for our bonds and to reduce our tax rate from 3¼ per cent to certainly not more than 1¼ per cent, and perhaps less. We learn that fair offers have been received for the new issue of bonds. We find that an erroneous impression exists as to the character of our city debt. Our funded debt is about $107,600, bearing a total interest of about $29,000. It is a prevalent impression that this interest is paid from the current tax receipts. This is a mistake. All the interest on our funded debt is provided for by revenues of the city outside of the general tax levy. These revenues are about as follows:

Licenses	$12,000
Levee	13,000
Justice's Court, fines, &c.	5,000
Bridge receipts, nett	5,000
Market, &c.	1,500
	$36,500
Interest on funded debt	29,000
Excess	$ 7,500

The heavy taxes have been occasioned by the floating debt. The funding of this debt will cut off two-thirds our present tax rate on the new valuation.

The increase in the valuation of property in this city is to be followed by a like increase in the other counties. Auditor McIlrath has apprised the county officers that the State Board of Equalization design to raise the standard of valuation throughout the State. This will obviate the apprehension that the increase here would result in our having to pay a disproportionate share of the State tax.

THOSE WHO THOUGHT THEY FOUGHT FOR SOMETHING.

A call was hastily circulated yesterday among soldiers who went to the war believing they were fighting for something, and who laid down their arms believing they had accomplished the salvation of their country, and had made an end of further troubles with rebels in their day and generation. Prominent men who were not here were reached by telegraph; and we have the pleasure this morning of publishing their call—which speaks for itself—as an offset to Sibley and Gorman's pretentious attempt to impress upon the public that *they* represent the sentiments of the soldiers of Minnesota.

There will be a grand time at Mozart Hall on the night of the 19th inst., and the men who will be there will be those who represent the true sentiment of the soldiers of our State. Sibley, and Gorman, and all such, had as well keep away. It will be no place for them.

This call we wish to re-produce in our columns previous to the time of the meeting. All army and navy men, in any part of the State, who subscribe to its sound doctrine, will please send in their names at once, so that they can appear attached to the future publication of the call.

A BUGLE BLAST FROM NEW YORK.

The Union convention of New York, which assembled at Syracuse yesterday, leaps into the arena with all its armor on, and throws its gauntlet down to the New Rebellion with a defiant, battle cry that makes things ring again. Gen. Van Wyck was elected President *pro tem.* Read his speech. It is glorious. It is a trumpet call to battle and to victory. His arraignment of Andrew Johnson is simply tremendous. Every sentence is a whip of scorpions for the back of that accursed apostate. If Van Wyck speaks, as he doubtless does, the spirit of the convention, New York will for once present a Union platform which the country can stand on. Raymond and Weed, the evil spirits of the Republican party, are not there to mar its work, and for once the voice of the Republican party of New York will be heard in its platform.

MR. J. MAINZER produces a certificate from Gen. Van Cleve denying that he "acted the part of a coward at the battle of Mill Spring." We are very glad to hear it, though we should have been still better pleased if Mr. Mainzer had furnished some explanation of his singular conduct after the battle of Mill Spring, upon which the imputation of "being scared" was founded. Not long after that battle, his first, and last, and only smell of gunpowder, he threw up his commission; abandoned his regiment before his resignation was accepted; was "absent without leave" when it was on the march to the battle of Perryville, and returned home, having, in the meantime, it is said, escaped the attentions of the Provost Marshal at Louisville by disguising himself in citizen's clothes. The natural and general inference from this remarkable conduct is, that he deemed "discretion the better part of valor;" though if Mr. Mainzer has any better explanation of it our columns are open to him to disabuse the public of any misapprehension it may have formed upon this subject.

GEN. WASHBURNE.—As will be seen by our telegraphic dispatch, Gen. C. C. Washburne has been nominated for Congress in the Sixth District of Wisconsin, in place of Hon. Walter D. McIndoe.

Hon. I. Donnelly at Wabashaw.

WABASHAW, Sept. 3, 1866.

Editors St. Paul Press:

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of presenting to you a brief account of the most enthusiastic political gathering ever held in our city, and with it a most flattering reception of our faithful servant, Hon. I. Donnelly, who without the least notice of his coming, appeared among us on Thursday morning last.

The flags were hastily unfurled, the bells were soon sounding their welcome, and the cannon aided with its patriotic voice the general expression of good will.

Hand bills were circulated announcing the place of gathering, and all the people came together to do honor to him who hath served them so well, the merchant leaving his store, the mechanic his shop, and the laborer his place of labor, and repaired to Wright's Hall, which was filled to overflowing, and this all the more remarkable on account of the unusual hour of the day, 11 o'clock, A. M. After a few words of welcome by the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Donnelly reviewed the acts of the late Congress, and their difference with the President, especially on the civil rights and freedmen's bureau bills, and the Constitutional Amendment, clearly showing that without the amendment the late vanquished traitors of the South could come back to the Legislative halls of the nation with more political power than when they went out, and the loyal portion relatively that much weaker—the number of Representatives being fixed, the Northern or loyal portion of the nation would have to surrender twenty three of her present representation in Congress and the South would gain that many—giving the South equal to forty six more votes than they had before. By the emancipation of slavery, as under slavery, every five slaves counted as three in the bases of representation; and now without this amendment they will be counted as five white men, but not entitled to any more voice than white men's *cattle* in the selection of these additional representatives.

Congress therefore wisely says—if these do not have the privilege of voting, (and we leave this matter to the choice of the South,) they shall not have the privilege of their residence there as a basis of this increase of representation.

This review of the political difference, was received with great applause, and the justice and moderation of the position of Congress acknowledged, and that of Andy Johnson denounced.

The applause was, however, interrupted by one of our leading Democrats rising to question him on Congress voting themselves an increase of salary, and their vote on the tariff bill, &c., hoping to put a damper on the enthusiasm of the meeting by appealing to the prejudices of the masses on taxation, and endeavoring to excite some few spirits to feel that though he had done well in other matters, he had not in these, but his answers to both were so satisfactory, that the questions put but raised the enthusiasm of the people in favor of Donnelly and Congress higher than before.

He answered the first question by saying he voted against the increase of salary on the 27th of July, and supposed the vote final and the question settled, and receiving a telegram that night that his children were sick, he was not present the next and last day, and the only one he was absent during the whole session. But while he did not vote for the increase, it was remarked that every Democrat present did.

In answer to the question on the tariff, he said:

1st. It was not now a political question as no party had taken sides upon it.

2nd. Personally he believed the tariff necessary, as if we had none, we would have to raise the expenses of the Government including the debt and interest, by internal revenue tax, which would be so enormous as to crush out the business of this country by our taxing our own industry—while at the same time throw open the door free and wide to the impoverished and ill paid working-men of Europe.

3d. That out of a billion bushels of grain raised annually in the United States, but 10 millions went to Europe, the balance being consumed by our own people who do *not* raise grain; it was therefore our interest to encourage the prosperity of those who consumed the nine hundred and sixty millions of bushels in the United States rather than those who consumed the 40 millions abroad.

4th. We must protect our *industrious classes*; they cannot work as cheap as the laborers of Europe by being degraded and impoverished and deprived of the thousand comforts they now enjoy, &c.

The meeting closed by adopting some very complimentary resolutions in favor of Donnelly and the loyal congress and denouncing the course of Andy Johnson; cheer after cheer going up in favor of our faithful representative. Never was there more enthusiasm and satisfaction manifested at a political meeting in any place.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION

All soldiers and sailors who participated in crushing the late stupendous rebellion—who believed, and still believe, that when the rebels of the South were compelled to succumb to the victorious armies of the Republic, that treason was an odious crime and should be punished—who believe that the fruits of the victory belong to the victors and not to vanquished traitors—who are opposed to rebels whose hands are yet red with the blood of our comrades being allowed to rule over us and control in future the destinies of the nation whose existence we have periled our lives to save—who are in favor of upholding and maintaining the integrity of the national credit, and opposed to taxation to liquidate an enormous debt contracted to overthrow the Government, are requested to meet at MOZART HALL, St. Paul, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 19th, 1866, to appoint delegates to the Pittsburgh National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held on the 27th inst.

H. P. VAN CLEVE, Major General.
J. B. SANBORN, Brig. Gen.
STEPHEN MILLER, Brig. General.
L. F. HUBBARD, Bvt. Brig. General.
W. R. MARSHALL, Bvt. Brig. Gen.
T. H. BARRETT, Bvt. Brig. Gen.
S. P. JENNISON, Bvt. Brig. General.
W. G. LeDUC, Bvt. Brig. General.
H. C. ROGERS, Lieutenant Colonel.
E. E. HUGHSON, Lieutenant.
C. H. PRATT, Captain.
MONROE NICHOLS, Lieut. Colonel.
L. P. PLUMMER, Brevet Major.
J. P. ALLEN, Capt. 1st Heavy Artly.
H. P. GRANT, Lieutenant Colonel.
J. H. MURPHY, Major and Surgeon.
JOHN KENNEDY, Captain.
THOS. FOSTER, Capt. and C. S.
J. P. OWENS, Captain and A. Q. M.
A. P. CONNOLLY, Adj. Sixth Minn.
SETH FIELDING, Sergt Sixth Minn.
JOHN MOULTON, Major 2d Minn.
M. SHERMAN, First Minnesota.
E. RICHARDS, Sergt. Eighth Minn.
JOS. A. LEONARD, Capt. and C. S.
H. D. TENNEY, Q. M. Sergeant.
G. LEUE, Brackett's Battalion.
J. T. HALSTED, First Minnesota.

SEWARD AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Relative Value of a Living and a Dead President.

A Few Slightly Egotistical Remarks.

At the reception of the President and suite at Niagara Falls, after Mr. Johnson had finished the highly interesting ceremony of depositing the Constitution, the Union and the glorious flag with the people who live within the sound of that wonderful cataract, Mr. Seward, on being called upon, made the following speech. We copy from the telegraphic report of the Chicago *Republican*:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Although we are on the verge of the State of New York, I am sure that even here I can call you neighbors. You do not want a speech from me. ["Yes, yes."] If you do, it is only to get up a quarrel between the President of the United States and myself, for I shall have to tell you that, after the clear and lucid exposition of the policy of the government, which may be called his policy, or "our policy," since Abraham Lincoln commenced it, and it has been carried out since the inauguration of Andrew Johnson—after the exposition he himself has given of it, I want to know, in God's name, what use he has for a Secretary at all? [A voice, "Do you indorse it?"] I will say very frankly that I always indorse what is right, and when you find my signature to a paper I will not disavow it. When I put my pen to paper I stand ready to pay all the costs.

Fellow-citizens, you heard the President of the United States traduced. I heard Abraham Lincoln denounced within three month of his death by the bullet of an assassin, worse, and through a larger portion of the United States, than Andrew Johnson is now denounced, for treason to the Constitution and the Government; and let me ask you this: If, instead of bringing him here in saftey today, to stand before you and to vindicate virtually in the presence of the whole American people, his life, his character, and his policy, past, present, and future, he had fallen on the way as Abraham Lincoln did, do you think there is one of you who has reviled him who would not join in his praise, and be as ready to immortalize his fame and glory as you have been to celebrate the virtues of Lincoln? [Cheers.] This is it. The only trouble with a living President is that he lives. The virtue of a dead one is that is he gone, and can be praised with safety by those who were incapable of appreciating his virtues while he lived.

The President has spoken to you on a topic I have never opened, and I did think that I would never refer to it, and that is, that he is charged, and the members of his Cabinet and political supporters are charged, with deserting their party. The charge is that we have deserted our party, and he has told you that it is better in every case to let parties go down the falls than to let the country go to destruction. So it would not be a very serious offense if it had been committed. But he also told you the truth when he said that it is not possible to find a word in the record upon which he was nominated that has been falsified by the record of his executive acts. Did not they declare at Baltimore that the war must be continued until its cause was removed, and the Government find there a speech I made to you, triumphant in the restoration of the States? And is not the war ended? Have not the States been restored? And where on earth is the cause of the war? It has gone into the sepulcher of the record of past ages. [Cheers.] But have I deserted my party? Let me call your attention to my record on that subject. If you will look back to the month of October, 1865, you will spirits of the grand army of patriot martyrs, of Lyon, Kearney, Reynolds, Sedgwick and McPherson, and last but not least, our own beloved Wadsworth. Cherished in life, his memory will be green forever. The thousands who fell into honored though unknown graves in the swamps of the Peninsula, the thickets of the Wilderness, on the field of Gettysburg, among the clouds of Lookout mountain, at Vicksburg and Fort Hudson. The brave sailors who fired the last shot defiantly from out the waters that were swallowing up the gallant crew of the Cumberland, with the flag of their country flying above their opening graves. That gallant spirit band which went out from the tortured, starved and murdered flesh at Belle Isle, Libby, Salisbury and Andersonville. The spirit too of that great christian patriot whose maligners, while living, were the friends of the assassins, the villifiers of whose memory, when dead, are now the boon companions around the festive board and rejoicing in the patronage of a man who has betrayed the trust of a confiding people. How can the dead body of Rebellion prevail against the single issue made up by the President of the United States before the people? Shall the States lately in rebellion be immediately restored to those rights forfeited by treason, or shall they wait until the results achieved by blood in the field shall be firmly secured by constitutional acknowledgement? Johnson may call us constitution tinkers; does he not remember that every act of the great Lincoln for suppressing the rebellion, the tinkling of the little bell by Seward, which consigned to Fort Lafayette Northern traitors without trial by jury or benefit of clergy—every act of Congress to raise revenue or an army was denounced as unconstitutional. James Buchanan pronounced not only secession, but its coercion or suppression, unconstitutional. Let us run no such hazard again, but engrave solemnly on the foundation of the Republic the lessons of this war, that bad men in the future can read and understand them. President Johnson, in his pilgrimage ostensibly to lay the corner stone of a monument to one of the statesmen of the Republic, greeted and entertained by men of all parties, taking the great heroes of the army and navy to create enthusiasm, playing the demagogue by pretending to be one of the tribunes of the people, yet ignoring their representatives, even thankless by withdrawing from their control the settlement of the great issue before the country, is giving the only choice ever yielded by tarants, that of willing obedience. In New Orleans he allowed the creatures of the rebellion to suppress an assembly of Union men, while the bitter malignity of his every speech, clearly indicates the purpose to attempt the suppression of the American Congress as an usurpation, if the loyal men dare elect one in opposition to his policy. It is well we should know the dangers around us, that we be prepared to meet the emergency, and let the ballot-box give forth no uncertain sound. He brands an independent press as corrupt, mercenary and subsidized, because it does not flatter his egotism, and sing praises to his infamous policy. Who but he in the land has power to subsidize the press, and who before has used it so basely and unscrupulously?

While denouncing Congress as hanging on the verge of the government, he forgot that the same vote alone made him Vice President. Congress and their advocates to-day are demanding all that Johnson said at one time should be enacted from rebels. He professes still devotion to the Baltimore platform of 1864, which pledges assistance to the government in bringing to punishment the rebels and traitors who are arrayed against it. In accepting that platform we did not consider the States in rebellion entitled to immediate restoration, but in calling a convention to restore the States, who shall restore and re-establish it? "Shall the men who gave their influence and means to destroy the Government—are they to participate in the great work of organization? Shall they who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all the precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers will have been wantonly spilled; all the glorious victories won by our noble armies go for naught, and all the battle fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion, will have been made memorable in vain. Therefore I say, a traitor should take a back seat in the work of reconstruction. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy the Government. Traitors must be punished and impoverished; their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men; loyal men, whether white or black, should alone control her destinies." Thus Andrew Johnson echoed the sentiments of the American people. Such sentiments are now as deep and strong in the loyal heart as when he gave it utterance. Congress is an usurpation; the people are traitors and rebels; the press is mercenary, courrupt and subsidized, because they now believe he spoke the truth in 1861. Seven times in 1865 he proclaimed, through the Secretory of State, as he did to South Carolina, "The President considers the acceptance of the amendment by South Carolina as indispensible to the restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union," In his first message to Congress he said it was not too much to ask that each rebel State should, before it resumed its place in the family of the union, give evidence and pledges of loyalty. Did he consider all political rights restored to the States when the rebel armies surrendered? Each had a Governor and other officers, yet he sets them all aside—for when I speak at Auburn I mean to speak to the people of the whole State of New York—and in that speech I told our whole people that the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, and I with him, proposed to accept certain conditions and restore the States to their rights as equals in the Union if they would do these things: First, abolish the rebel debt; second, repeal their ordinances of secession; and third, accept the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery henceforth and forever. When that was done the Union was to be restored, and every man of you who voted last year to sustain the party which charges me with having deserted it, voted upon that very platform, and approved every pledge I then gave, and every word I uttered. [Cheers.] What did I tell you in the month of May at Auburn, when I saw the party was getting into a contest, and in the month of February, in New York city, at Cooper Institute? I told you precisely the same, that these were our three conditions; and though heaven and earth shall pass away, yet the word of Andrew Johnson, that the States should be restored upon those conditions, having been pledged, should be fulfilled. [Cheers.] Your members of Congress were asked to vote for it. I tried to save that party from destruction. I showed them the way. It was plain and direct. I was going to use the illustration—perhaps I ought not to—of the traveler who got bewildered on his journey and was shown two roads, one of which led to his destination and the other in the opposite direction, and his decision finally was that he had not good sense enough to take either road, and so it is with Congress. They take neither road. There they are. [Laughter and cheers.] Where are they? They say we should adhere to party. I have been a party man. I have belonged to three or four parties, and I have been generally considered a very consistant party man, and the enemies of those parties have generally thought me a tolerably effective one. I was never accused of instability. I know, as a party man, that the course of wisdom is to follow the head of the party. But there are many who differ from me; and if they think that, instead of following the nominated chosen head of their party, the way to make that party successful is by following the tail, if they are such fools, they must take the consequences. [Cheers.] I will not follow the tail of a party. I am no such fellow. Who is the head of their party in the State of New York? [A voice—"Thad. Stevens." Laughter and cheers.] Ask who is their head in the State of New York? [A voice—"Horace Greeley." Renewed laughter and cheers.] Very well. If I mean to do a party any good I want to make it successful. Now, I invite them to put their head man in nomination—and I do not agree with you in your opinion of Mr. Greeley by any means. [Laughter and cheers.] I want them to nominate the man they intend to nominate for Governor of the State of New York to test their principles, and in the election now some six weeks off, if he is not defeated by a majority of forty thousand, do not call me a prophet. [Laughter and cheers.]

Must I desert my course, my government, and my country, to follow a party divided, distracted, weak, imbecil, e vacilating, and absurd, seeking its own destruction? I have done a very different thing. We set the railway train on the track. The cars were all empty. It was under the guidance of the conductor, Andrew Johnson. All the privileged seats were offered to this party that complains of "desertion." They were the very first invited to enter, but no, they would not enter. And now, when they see that it is fast filling up with outsiders, and is passing by them, they say they have been deserted by the conductor. [Laughter and cheers.] Now I want to know who the leader of their party is in the United States? There is no party that can exist, stand, and live in the United States that does not exist in every part of it, in a state of peace, and not in a revolutionary condition. Who is their leader? [A voice, "Thad. Stevens."] No, they will not accept him as their leader. They offer you no individual name. Their name is "the Congress of the United States," and Congress is a force that exists only until the 4th of March next. Then the party is to have no head whatever, because that Congress, so constituted, is gone, and the next lot will, in all probability, be in direct opposition to it; and I suppose in that event the party will be gone too. [Laughter and cheers.] That is the wisdom of their partisanship.

Why, fellow-citizens, I have known something about what it costs to create a party in the United States of America that shall take the control of the Government of the United States. Let me tell you that you are seeing to-day the other and most unpleasant experiment, that of a great party that has controlled the destiny and powers of the country and saved it, lying down and destroying itself. That is what they propose to do. I propose to have no lot nor share in that thing, not because it is not personally unwise, but because the country requires your services and mine upon higher principles than the success or durability of any party. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, in thus addressing you I have yielded against my judgment to your wish to hear it. I think the President satisfied your ear, and that it is now your eye, filled with the light of joy springing from all your grateful emotions to the army and navy, and their illustrious representatives, that is waiting to be gratified. You want to see Gen. Grant, [cheers,] and Admiral Farragut, [cheers,] and Gen. Custer, and the rest of them, and you are the best behaved people I have seen this excursion, for you have kindly and partially listened to me before seeing them. [Laughter and cheers.] If you are not satisfied with looking at them, just ask Gen. Grant for a speech and he will give you an eloquent one. [Cheers.]

New Advertisements.

N. B. HARWOOD,

No. 187 Third street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.,

WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE,

1,000 Stoves.
600 Bundles Common Sheet Iron.
100 Bundles Russian and American Russian Sheet Iron.
10,000 lbs. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead
3,000 lbs. Pig Tin.
3,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms,
2,000 lbs. Metallic Bottoms,
200 Pumps.
300 Bundles Wire,
5,000 lbs. Sheet Zinc.
500 Boxes Tin Plate,
2,000 lbs. Brass Kettles,

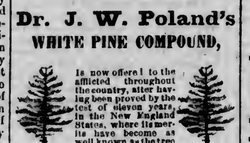
Together with a large variety of

TINNERS' STOCK AND House Furnishing Goods.

☞Dealers are requested to call and examine stock and prices. aug30-3m-1ep

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.

Dr. J. W. Poland's WHITE PINE COMPOUND,



Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The White Pine Compound Cures

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

The White Pine Compound.

"It was early in the spring of 1865 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I found for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in diseases of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in the case alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided a and speedy cure was effected. Soon after this I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, New Hampshire, who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucous streaked with blood. She soon found relief and sent for more. She took about three bottles and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., Editor of the Manchester Daily Mirror, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a sister and was cured immediately. He was so highly pleased with the results, and so many others exceeding its sales, if placed before the public, that he finally persuaded me to give it a name, and send it abroad to benefit the suffering. In November, 1855, I first advertised it under the name of White Pine Compound. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone *one hundred dollars worth*, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reasons for all this; it is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap.

"As a remedy for kidney complaints the White Pine Compound stands unrivalled. It was not originated for that purpose, but a person using it for a cough, was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years standing. Since that accidental discovery, many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1860. Since then, as in Manchester, the White Pine Compound has taken the lead of all cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of kidney difficulties, in every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the New England States.

At wholesale in St. Paul by Vawter, Rose & Eitel, Dyer, Nichols & Co., Sweney & Co., H. W. Robinson & Co., E. H. Bigg, Paul Rieger, and by dealers in Drugs and Medicines generally. sep6-d4weowly

Union Republican Convention.

The Union Republican Fourth Senatorial and Representative District Convention will be held at Kimball's Hall in Anoka, on Friday, the 21st day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senator and Representatives, to be supported at the next general election, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The counties comprising said District will be entitled to send delegates as follows:

Anoka	6	Ivanti	2
Benton	2	Mille Lac	1
Hennepin East	14	Sherburne	4

J. R. GILFILLEN,
Chairman District Committee.

sep6-1w*

To War Claim Agents.

New Advertisements.

MORE BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED AT

D. D. Merrill, Randall & Co.'s.

The Hidden Sin,
Phemie Keller,
North and South,
Land at Last,
The Second Mrs. Tillotson,
St. Martin's Eve,
Battle Pieces,
Letters of Eugene De Guevin,
Sherbrooke,
Lena Rivers,
Marian Gray,
Meadow Brook,
Our Neighbors or the Corner House,
Six Months at the White House,
Mervale's Conversion of the Roman Empire,
Who Goes There,
Stormcliffe,
Kate Marmone,
Langstroth on the Honey Bee,
Stories Told to a Child,
Pictures of Country Life,
The House by the Churchyard, &c. 6 31

LOST.

A LADY'S GOLD ENAMELED WATCH, Diamond set; supposed lost on Fort street, in the vicinity of the Brewery. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will leave it at WM. LEE'S Store, Third street. sep6

FOR RENT.

A House containing six rooms for rent, and Furniture for sale. For particulars inquire of ALVAH SMITH, Third street, Upper Town. sep6-3t*

AUCTION SALE OF MILLINERY STOCK.

On Friday, September 7, AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

Fairchild & Co., Auctioneers,

Will sell a stock of Millinery, embracing Bonnets, Trimmings, Hats, Forms, Wires, Laces, Plumes, Flowers, Velvet, Cuishion, Frosting, Edging, Blonde, &c. Also one Pressing Machine. Sale at our new rooms, Third street, near Wabashaw, next door to Warner's Auction Rooms.

FAIRCHILD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

sep6-2t

J. B. BRADEN & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Iron, Nails, Steel, AND **HARDWARE,**

Are receiving large additions to their already

Extensive Stock of Goods,

To which they would invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

☞Warehouse No. 154 Third street, St. Paul. sep6

New Advertisements.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The new Blanks for the collection of

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY,

AND

Voucher (Receipt) Form No. 5.

Under the law of July 28, 1866, is

NOW READY!

Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the price, $1.00 per quire.

PRESS PRINTING CO.,
aug16 St. Paul, Minn.

MISS GILL'S SCHOOL FOR

Young ladies will open under her own care, on Monday, the 10th of September.

The school for younger children will open at her residence on Monday, August 20th. aug17-3m

BELLE PLAINE

Real Estate Agency.

ROBERT H. ROSE will attend to all business appertaining to real estate and to the prosecution of War Claims. Respectfully refers to Gov. W. R. Marshall, Gen. H. H. Sibley, D. W. Ingersoll, Esq., Fred. Driscoll, Esq., Col. J. L. Merriam, Col. J. J. Shaw, St. Paul; Hon. A. G. Chatfield and Stone & Metzner, Belle Plaine, Minn. my3-1st%tf

LONGWORTH'S WINE HOUSE CINCINNATI,

Now conducted by the heirs of Nicholas Longworth,

Golden Wedding, Sparkling Catawba *DRY CATAWBA, ISABELLA,* **Delaware and Virginia Seedling,**

These celebrated Wines for sale by

WALTER W. WEBB & CO.,
sep5-6m1stp St. Paul, Minnesota.

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS. Also a good Family Horse.

Inquire of O. CURTIS.
sep5 1stpif

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two first-class Tailors, at J. G. GLUCK'S, ower Bridge street, Minneapolis. sep5-2t*

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT

To the Traveling Public.

On and after this date the

Light Draft Passenger Steamer

CHIPPEWA,

CAPTAIN HERMAN,

Will leave St. Paul for La Crosse and intermediate points on

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday,

AT 9 A. M.

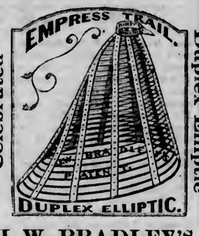
The Quickest Steamer on the Waters of the Upper Mississippi.

☞PASSENGERS GOING BY THE CHIPPEWA WILL SAVE NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT, as we have made no advance on account of low water.

For Freight or Passage apply on board. aug17.1stptf

FASHIONS 1866

DEMAND



J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

Or Double Spring

SKIRTS!

They will not BEND or BREAK, like the single spring, but will ALWAYS PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, CHURCHES, THEATRES, RAILROAD CARS, and for PROMENADE or HOUSE DRESS—each hoop being composed of two finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, forming one hoop, and making the STRONGEST and MOST FLEXIBLE, as well as the MOST DURABLE and STYLISH SKIRT EVER MADE. In fact they are SUPERIOR to all others, combining Comfort, Economy, Lightness, Elegance and Durability.

Inquire for BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. For sale everywhere.

Manufactured exclusively by sole owner of patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
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Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

For Eleagance, Durability and Economy, superior to all others.

For sale at WHOLESALE ONLY, by

J. L. FOREPAUGH & CO.,
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Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

The most Popular, Stylish and Graceful Skirt worn, for sale by

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The Lightest, most Agreeable and Perfect Skirt made, for sale by

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FUR AND **MILLINERY GOODS!**

199 Third street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

MEN'S FUR HATS,

From $21 to $60 per dozen.

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From Nine to Thirty Dollars per doz.

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From $18 to $30 per Dozen.

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From $21 to $42 per Dozen.

Men's & Boys' Fur & Cloth Caps

From $6 to $90 per Dozen.

Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Flowers, FEATHERS AND LACES.

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JACKSON WAGONS!

We are General Agents for the

Jackson, Michigan, WAGONS,

And warrant them far superior to any in the Western States.

BIGELOW, MURDOCK & CO.

sep1-1stp

New Advertisements.

NEW ARRIVAL

CAMPBELL

Will open this morning a Fresh stock of

Men's, Boys', Youths, AND **CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.**

He keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

CASSIMERES,

HATS, CAPS AND **MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.**

NEAT & KNOBBY SUITS

MADE TO ORDER.

158 Third Street,

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PRATT & HUGHSON,

AT

No. 221 Third street,

(ROGER'S BLOCK.)

Have just received by Express, direct from the celebrated manufactory of

E. C. Burt, New York,

A full assortment of

SUMMER STYLES OF SHOES,

FOR

Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Wear.

We make to Order any kind of BOOTS AND SHOES that is worn. Call and examine our stock. jel4-1st%

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Chemists & Druggists,

Pure Unadulterated Drugs,

FINE CHEMICALS,

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Toilet Articles in Sets,

And all articles appertaining to the Drug Business at the

New Drug Store,

IN ROGERS' BLOCK,

227 Third Street,

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NEW THING IN LIFE INSURANCE!

{DIVIDENDS IN ADVANCE.} {NO NOTES! NO INTEREST!}

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York City.

Cash Capital paid in, besides accumulations. $200,000.

Stockholders not allowed to draw dividends or interest on investments, by the provisions of their charter, until the accumulations have reached two millions dollars.

All descriptions of Insurance granted on first-class healthy lives only. Losses paid in thirty days after due notice and proof of death.

The rates adopted by

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

For the Press.

JOHNSONIAN PAPERS—NO. 1.

A Johnsonian oration, in which is Given a Kaleidoscopic View of My Policy.

At length the mental hour has come
That Andy's blown himself quite dumb.
Then now we would be philanthropic
To help him in his favorite topic.
And, as European custom teaches
That tributes may make royal speeches,
So, less his prestige should be dying,
Assist him through his speechifying.
Then then the infidel cannot frown
In cuddling hopes and murmuring woes.

Standing on the centre of the Stage.

Ye planets now unsteadier reeled!
Let comet trees with interest glisten!
Ye gods and jackasses! attend,
And genuine condolence lend.
"A God might well grow melancholy
To see a land so drunk with folly,
That she, in spite of plea and warning,
My policy is steadily spurning.
That the whole machine is creaking,
And every single wheel is breaking.
But, though to wreck the prowling thunder
Should cleave the rock-black clouds in sunder,
And lightnings, seizing hefted mountains,
Hurl them like drops from spouting fountains,
Though Etna and Vesuvius vomit,
The sky set loose a flaming comet,
And ocean leave her urns-drap'd caverns,
Like drunkard reeling forth from taverns,
Wavelets, and waves, and mountain billows
Provide the clouds with feather pillows—
Though all the universe attending,
And millions more their influence lending—
Not these, though all at once assail me,
For once should make my courage fail me;
Not once shall Andrew Johnson falter,
One tittle of his projects alter.
My government shall stand unshaken;
My policy, so much mistaken,
Like pills to be by the country taken,
Until she gets so good a purging
As to obey me without urging.
'Tis time to act; tell well I know it.
But here's the trouble—*how to do it.*
I'd give one half my reputation
(Stupendous gift!) To curb this nation.
Well, there is nothing like persistence;
With that I need not much assistance;
For if I keep my lungs efficient
And talk sufficient, the—sufficient.
Yea, e'en the dullest comprehension
Knows enough's enough without contention;
And if enough, no more is needed.
Then the persistence has succeeded.
Adieu, my compeers so celestial;
I must address the more terrestrial.

(Front of the stage.)

"My color'd brethren, kind attention.
My love for you I scarce need mention.
When has a martyr's life been offer'd
Who for mankind so much has suffer'd?
Who could earth's noblest sons outdo
What I have freely done for you?
My dearest rights were wrench'd from me
And wrongs in personals heap'd on me,
Until my life, at every breath,
Appeal'd to be a deathless death;
As the knife's eye on which man's hate
Was wont its dire to concentrate.
And why? Because my heart was such
It lov'd you truly, lov'd you much.
And even at this very day
Your foes would seize me as their prey,
Sweep like an avalanche from a hill,
Because I dare to love you still."

A Voice.—We wants less love an' better treatin'.
Your love don't make us like your beatin'.

"I lost my character for you—
Lost it because I stood so true."

A Voice.—An' 'twas so little you ne'er find it.

Others.—An' worth so little he needn't mind it.

"You yet shall see that I'm your Moses
As palsily as you see your noses.
I'll take you through the broad red sea
Safe to the land of liberty,
Where Freedom's milk and honey flow,
And mushood's grapes in plenty grow."

A Voice.—Yes, Massa Moses, red wi' blood,
An' one own veins supply de flood.

Others.—Den through de howling wilderness
O' fire an' lash an' *free distress.*

"Your foes are mine and mine are yours;
Then turn their counsel out of doors,
Or else they may be round be,
Yea, e'en the dullest comprehension
Knows enough's enough without contention;
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"Your foes are mine and mine are yours;
Then turn their counsel out of doors,
Or else they may be round be,
First of yourselves, and then of me.
You know me as your steadiest friend,
And on my word may well depend."

The crowd.—We know you neber to forget;
We smell your trosch'ry stinking yet.

"What! can it be that you intend
Thus to insult your kindest friend?
By heav'n! as sure as bed bugs bite,
And fleas can jump, and tom-cats fight,
You yet shall live to rue the day
That saw your Moses turn away.
I swear it, by yonder stars on high,
That punctuate the glowing sky,
That they shall all like nuts be crack'd
Before your retribution's sluck'd.
Sure as in heav'n the day-orb glows,
A thankless heart breeds countless woes
That feed on men like hungry maggots,
Or blaze within like burning faggots.
So shall you prove beneath heav'n's ban."

A Voice.—When the moon's kitten'd an' you're a man!

"You yet shall long to clasp my hand,
To lead you to the promis'd land."

A Voice.—This is the land o' promise—the—
Where nothing grows but promises.

"But then I'll let you wear the yoke,
Or sink to hell at one fell stroke."

The Crowd.—But, since yez hates us so much here,
Yez mightn't like our presence dere.

"Away! [*Turns to the right of the stage.*
My fellow country'mun,
With pride I meet you once again.
You are the friends of equal rights
'Mong every section of the whites;
With souls so big that they embrace
Both North and South with equal grace.
Like justice, you have dared to stand
With even balance in your hand.
Your sympathies and actions blind—
To neither side or both incline'd.
And now you stand, as all must grant,
Like pyramids of adamant;
True as the steel we make sword-blades of—
The stuff that ancient gods were made of!
"My heart, in view of your devotion,
Expands with gushes of emotion,
As though it suddenly had grown some."

The Mob.—Three loud, long cheers for Andy Johnson.

"You whelm me, with nothing less
Than a spring-tide of thankfulness,
That bursts the barriers of my soul
Until my feelings love control,
And language for the time appears
Nigh inundated with my tears."

A Voice.—An onion might of service be.
The Mob.—Struggle the rascal! Where is he?

"That is another mean example
How on my rights my foes would trample.
I cannot speak to you, my friends,
But insolence its malice sends,
Sends like a dagger to my face—
But, it cannot find an entrance place!
"When our unhappy war was started,
And some were found too flaming hearted,
'Twas I their thoughtless zeal confronted;
On me their arrowy wrath was blunted.
'Twas I stood forth when others quailed;
'Twas I held out when thousands failed.
And here I stand to-day the same,
Firm as an obelisk of Fame.
"My former foes have cens'd their spite,
Because they see that I was right,
And at my feet, behold, they bow
So humbly humble now,
I cannot view their meek contrition
But I must pity their condition,
And feel my bosom all aglow
To mitigate their needless woe.
Compare these Abolitionists.
They are perverse seditionists!
I told them plainly what to do;
I made it clear to reason too;
I warn'd them 'gainst their present course;
I prest them with official force;
I woo'd them with a dove like cooing—
They dar'd to mock me for my wooing!
I smote them with a pair of vetoes—
They grew as savage as mosquitoes!
And now they stand with union defiant,
As obstinate and uncompliant,
Protruding forth their rotund paunches,
As if to scare me to my haunches.
But nay—shall Andrew Johnson flinch?
When was he known to yield an inch?
The laurels that enwreathe his brow
Have never drop'd—nor shall they now!
No! he can fight and bravely die,
But cannot eat his "humble pie."
A thousand Congresses could never
Succeed in such a fiend endeavor.
By thunder! sooner shall the stars
Like mellow fruit drop from their spheres,
Or like the dew-drops from the roses,
When shaken by the morning breeze;
Or suns snap their magnetic shackles,
And shrivel up like well-baked apples.
Their surging rage, that never rages,
Fall like the sea upon its cra'gs;
But yet its waves shall roll away
Discomfited, in swarths of spray.
"Treason has left us former pen,
The breasts of brave yet erring men
Who meekly sit, to peace inclin'd,
Well clothi'd and in their proper mind.
But it has taken other devils,
And stirring the *rednecks* now revels.
But I'm the helmsman of the nation,
And know the duties of my station,
And howsoe'er the wind may blow,
I teach the vessel how to go.
I mean to laugh at all their dreams;
I mean to thwart their demon schemes;
I mean to brave their murderous sprite;
I mean to set the nation right;
I mean to make the people see;
I mean to draw their heads to me;
I mean to bring old Sumner under—
On Phillips fall like sudden thunder;
I mean to make pert Stephens humble,
And like a rifted steeple tumble.'

The mob.—O, belly for the second Hickory,
He'll squelch the Abolition kicker?

"Yes, though like bloodhounds they may track me,
They cannot injure if you back me.
Then nobly stand, like some Colossus,
Too proud to let such wretches toss us.
"The war is o'er and all should know it.
We all are tir'd, and all should show it.
Our Southern brethren own their error,
Then now should cease the reign of terror,
And they in power be re-instated
Before they are exasperated.
The sooner that the breech is mended,
The sooner is the trouble ended."

I says—And you, old boy, as history teaches,
Are just the one for mending *breeches.*

"Well, friends, be firm and true and steady,
And, best of all, be always ready.
I know that hydra dangers threaten;
I know my foes like bees are goin';
Yet they may hatch a brood of treason,
To come out in its proper season.
Else, why is Congress still in session?
How would it do to give my lessons?
This proves they think to bring us under,
As lightning tells of coming thunder.
Then stand by me, both firm and true,
And I will stand as close by you.
Then when the desp'rate race is run,
With such a sanguine zest begun,
In spite of all their machinations,
We'll canter in mid acclamations.
Adieu, dear friends, in brief fashion,
My benizen I give to you.

[Turns to the left of the stage.

And now, my Southern brethren, greeting,
Rear a smile on this infernal meeting.
Towards you my heart is well disposi'd;
'Gainst you that heart was never clos'd.
The past is dead. No recollection
In me shall cause its resurrection.
The Present lives. Then let us nurse it
So that no future age may curse it.
We meet again as parted friends,
And heart with heart in feeling blends;
And we're to-day more liber'al hearted,
And truer friends for having parted."

A Voice—But friendship can be only known
So far as 'tis in actions shown.

"Exactly so. And you have shown it.
O, that the people would but own it!
But they are as pugnacious still,
Have such a blindness of the will.
That, though I've tried to bring them to it,
I cannot make them yet see through it.
And you behold how much I battle
Against a Congress dull as cattle—
A brutish herd! Of such description
That, had they liv'd in age Egyptian,
When apes had solemn worship paid them,
Their gods the people would have made them!
Or honor'd them for sake of *spez*,
Imagining their lady ance in babies,
Or else divided half and half
Between the monkey and the calf.
"They are so thoughtless, or so cruel,
That to your woes they're adding fuel.
When had they but to me attended,
Those woes had long ago been ended,
And you upraised to such position,
Compar'd with your sublime condition,
Mahomet's followers sure would find
Their paradise left far behind.
O yes! believe me, I'm your friend;
I long to see your troubles end.
Grief seems to turn my heart right out
And wring it tightly as a clout,
Until its blood in crimson drips
Like lava from the crater's lips;
And yet, it gives not such relief
As tear-drops do to moment's grief.
But I must stop; for this is weakness.
I will not more endure in meekness!
For 'tis repugnant to my soul
To bow the knee to their control.
Ye gods! shall your relation stoop
To serve as lacquey such a troop?
Shall he, who from the tailor's board
Became an aldermanic lord,
Then President of such a nation
As overtops the whole creation—
Shall he, on whom such honor rests,
Obey their factional behests?
No, my insulted brethren, rather
Shall skunks be born without a father!
What! their superior stoop! As soon
The mountains tumble from the moon!
Ily ev'ry item on ev'ry cat,
Ily ev'ry louse on ev'ry rat,
I swear that I will never waver
To show a stupid Congress favor.
My government *shall* be respected.
My purposes *shall* be effected.
"They say that you are yet disloyal.
Speak—shall that pass without denial?"

The Mob.—By thunder, we would answer No!

"I knew it, and I told them so.
I know your loyalty is true
As is the sky's eternal blue;
But they, the dwarf-soul'd, jealous crew,
Believe not either I or you.
But fear not, brethren. I will get
You fix'd where you may flog them yet.
And then we'll see their rueful face,
When you can govern in their place;
And that will soothe you for your losses,
When you again become their bosses.
"But mark. It is a law of nature,
Like begets like in ev'ry creature.
No lutfiance are born of rats,
Nor elephants of white tom cats.
So, actions mark'd with noble features
Can only come from noble creatures;
And, when they have a gen'rous savor,
Must sure beget a kindred favor.
Hence, when you shall be re-instated,
Through my persistence elevated,
My kindness call'd to recollection
Will make you pregnant with affection;
And thus, since nature cannot waver,
Make you bring forth a *kneel* favor.
Then work for me as I for you
And all will prosper well. Adieu.

[Turns to the rear of the stage.]

"Welcome, ye war-brooz'd vet'rans, home;
Heroes of war, in peace yo come
To lay your grisly weapons down,
While vict'ry decks you with her crown.
You have subdued our country's foes.
You have roll'd back her billows woes.
And bring us Peace (the child of War,)
Whose mother died delivering her,
A nation's blessing falls on you
Sweet as on flow'rs the morning dew.
My gratitude shall ever flow
Beside your path, where'er you go,
Until your branching joys enlarge
Like trees upon a river's marge.
I was your friend for death or life
Through all our honorable strife.
I suffer'd with you in your woes.
I hail'd with you 'gainst our foes.
Then who such right to stand to-day,
To clear the flog'ling clouds away,
That now we may our trophies view
And share the rest so much our due?
"The war is o'er, the foe is crush'd,
His legions swept away like dust
Before the whirlwind of your might."

A voice.—Perhaps the dust affects your sight.

"Then now to us the task remains
To heal his wounds and soothe his pains."

A voices.—To snap the murd'rer's chain with votes,
Making him free to cut our throats.
That we may let the nations see
How very christian we can be!

"Sure they the noblest heroes live
Who suffer most and most forgive."

The crowd.—We forgive the dog with which we wussl'd;
But *now* we think he should be muzzl'd.

"This horoism then be ours
And Fame will wreathe our brow with flow'rs.
Yes, love's the queenliest of graces
And fairest in the highest places.
Away, then, with resentful blindness
And we'll enshrine him with our kindness:
For love, in tenderness exprest,
Like frost, can clave the rock-like breast."

A voice.—Love's love to us when understood;
Otherwise hatred wure as good.
Second voice.—And Reason ought to be so kind
To take her hand, when love is *blind.*

"The cause of all our strife is ended;
The breach between the States quite mended;
And now the Union but wants sealing
With amnesty and fellow-feeling."

Theoronal.—Proclaim the amnesty. We're willing;
But let us see *his* fellow feeling.
Sure, since it is not very dear,
He might afford to give his share.

"How can we have a perfect unity
With some cut off from our community?
Or tell them they are now forgiven
While from our Senate-houses driven?
Or have a *gleam* of fellow-feeling
While any legal rights curtailing?
No! that were working but by halves,
'Tis time we kill'd our fatted calves."

A voice.—Well, that's a thing to be desir'd,
That is, if by yourself they're sir'd!

"For lo, the prodigal appears
Dissolved to penitential tears."

A voice.—Yes, prodigal, like drones, of honey,
And penitent for want of money.

"Then let us, with a love paternal,
Receive him to embrace fraternal,
And meet his loyal words and wishes,
With thousands of forgetful kisses,
Bidding him thankfully draw nigh
To all the blessings we enjoy,
And more rejoice o'er him to-day
Than those who never went astray."

A voice.—From which, I 'spose, he may infer
That 'tis a blessed thing to err.

"Then shall our hearts within us dance
As lightly as the girls of France;
The penitent, with joy's excess,
Be melted into thankfulness;
And all, with jubilation prove
That *union* is the heav'n of love.
"A labor, so sublimely good,
Would be a credit to a god;
And only man of noble make
Would such a labor undertake.
Yet, in our very midst, are those
Who dare our purposes oppose—
Yes! *dare* oppose both you and I.
Then watch them with a jealous eye!
Their plans at best would only seem
Like taking breakfast in a dream.
That makes us feel, when we awake,
More hungry for the sweet mistake.
But they, in their infatuation,
May have some plot in contemplation,
By which to tantalize our foes
Till, rous'd with indignation throes,
They, in their desp'rate rage, shall sever
Our bands of unity forever.
O, my compatriots! shall this be?
No, never—If you follow me!
I will preserve the wreath of glory
We gather'd from a field so gory,
And keep the peace that you and I
Made such a sacrifice to buy;
So Mercy shall retain her prestige
Nor Justice sacrifice a vestige.
Then when you hear a man declaim
Against my character or fame,
Remember, it is only through
Myself he thinks of reaching you;
And treat him as a secret foe,
And help me such to overthrow.
So shall we nobly our dangers cease
And so preserve our fame and peace.
Then shall you glitt'ring worlds rejoice
Like storm-fiends with their thunder voice.
The eagle flap her wings and shriek—
The mice terrapin'd run and squeak!
Then all the crickets of the earth
Shall chirrup from their very birth,
And all the Christian nations tell
Our fame in tones like ocean's swell,
While we ocean become united,
To know our mutual love is plighted."

COLORADO.

A Gold Fever—Relation of Experiences by Old Miners.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

CENTRAL CITY, August 15, 1866.—I have been fortunate enough during my stay to witness one of those "gold fevers" which every now and again threaten to depopulate every settled part of the country and send the people abroad into the waste places. Some parties prospecting in a valley about 150 miles from here, brought back reports of wonderful wealth in those parts. The earth was supposed to yield gold at the rate of three to five cents a pan, rates which will pay an energetic sluicer well. Roused by the first reports, a few parties set out to ascertain the truth about the matter, and the mass of the community, made wary by frequent disappointments, waited their return. Meanwhile rumors grew and magnified the reports of the yield so that others started off; and when the explorers began to come back or send back word of splendid prospects, with orders for more provisions to be sent out to them, the general impatience could be no longer restrained. Every one who could get money enough to buy any moving thing, loaded it with a few hundred pounds of necessaries and started off. The scenes on the few roads leading to the new region were inexpressibly funny. Everything in the animal way had been pressed into the service, and horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, cows and Indian ponies followed each other in numerous succession. The road led directly over the mountains, twice ascending the high chains, and of course wagons were out of the question. The animals were therefore packed with towering piles of provisions—flour, bacon, salt, dried fish, and on top of all, the indispensable pick and shovel, which should be the coat of arms of the Governor. These packs shake back and forth in a way that soon galls the poor beast, unless he has a skillful master to load him.

Horse flesh rose enormously in price. It was hard work to find any kind of a beast, and when found, nothing but the prospect of incalculable wealth within a few weeks could have induced the payment of such prices. All the pony owners in the country deserted their usual occupations and went hither and thither hunting for better offers. They and the storekeepers were the only ones who made anything out of the excitement. Before many weeks unfavorable reports began to circulate, quickly followed by back-returning and sober-faced adventurers. The mines at Bear River turned out to be very poor; and had they been exactly the opposite, the swarms of people who went there were more in number than any gold region of that size could sustain.

I was watching, in washing, the manœuvres of the men who brought the first reports. Sitting on the steps of the grocery in one of the small mountain towns, I saw three or four men ride up, to the immense joy of the general populace, who greeted them with great interest, and quickly formed a ring, in which hand shaking and questioning seemed to be the chief occupation. It was just at dusk, and, on asking why their coming caused such a stir, I was told they "had come in from Bear." It is an old trick of these gentry to lay by a few hours if necessary, and then ride into town just as the people, having finished their suppers, are sociable and in well disposed humor. Many a stampede—indeed most of them, I was informed—has taken place in the night. The messengers of good tidings would come in the evening, tell their wild tales, and by midnight the roads would be full of pilgrims. In nine cases out of ten the alarm has proved a false one, and yet the same old tactics succeed as well as ever. Not quite as well, perhaps, for there are some here who have been fooled once too often. It has been common in former times for men who held solid advantages in hand to throw them away, sell out for a song, and in three weeks find themselves penniless. Now the sacrifices made are mostly in the way of good places, and good men can always get work in this part of the world—"this country," I had almost said, for that is the term used here to denote the region. The words are almost as frequently heard as "Flow's gold?" used to be in New York.

Some of the old miners improved the maxim to tell some of their experiences. And here I will say that for adventure and out-of-the-way rough experience, I do not believe any class in the world have more to tell than these men. They have seen out-door life of every kind, and lived in times when the regular evening diversion was to hang as many men as two or three active men could catch during the day. One of the first gold districts discovered was in the neighborhood of the present city of Denver. It was supposed to be very rich, and Cherry Creek was lined with industrious miners, each of whom had accumulated a quantity —from a pound up to half a bushel—of glittering yellow scales. The mines proved to be rich, and the miners' hearts more light as their pans grew heavy. But one day a man came along who told them that he had been to California, and that their accumulations from which they expected so much were simply scales of mica, and not worth a pin, much less a pound of bacon. Of course there was a great stampede. My informant had one of the lower claims on the creek, one that had been coveted by the owner of a certain mule, which he wanted to exchange for the claim. The miner took his pan under his arm, and going down to camp, set it up in the sun. The mule owner, after eyeing it longingly for a while, came up again and tried to make the trade, much to his surprize and by this time with the happiest effect. The miner viewed his mule not without a sense of satisfaction, while the former mule owner went on to work his new property. But the Californian had gone up stream and undeceived the miners as to the value of their possessions. They began to follow the course of my informant and come back to camp. The new hand at mining was overwhelmed with dismay, and coming back with burning tears, protested that the mule had been the only property he had possessed in the world.

The pans used in prospecting are about the size of a small milk pan, and made of stout sheet iron. Three cents to the pan is very good pay. One cent has been worked often. Panning is not now used except to discover good claims. Immediately after the site is found to be good, troughs are made, in some cases one or two thousand feet long, though two or three hundred is more common. Some of these troughs have grooves in the bottom, in which quicksilver is poured. Water runs through the whole, and a large sieve, called a "tom-iron," is placed in the uppermost trough or sluice-box. On this tom-iron the dirt is thrown and washed through by the water, while the stones left behind are thrown out, unless they happen to be nuggets of gold, for which a sharp look-out is kept. The gold being heavy falls into the grooves and is amalgamated by the quicksilver, while the lighter sand is washed into the stream. Sluicing is hard work. The miner stands with his feet in the water, and has to lift a heavy shovelful of damp earth over his head and fling it into the sluice box. But it is the kind of mining for poor men. It needs no capital. Two men with a week's work can make their sluice-boxes and lay out work enough to keep them busy a whole season. It pays too, in new countries. The best days Colorado ever saw were when sluicing was almost the only occupation. Now capital is required to open the mines and to set up the mills and furnaces necessary. But capital, if rightly directed, will receive its full reward. But it will not do to go on as the work has been begun. It is melancholy to see so many mills idle. It is impossible to ride five miles in any direction without seeing the deserted buildings, which have sunk so many of the hopes and dollars of Eastern capitalists. And yet the ore has been again and again proved to be very rich. But it is not strange that in a distinct branch of industry, one which requires science as well as practice, men who know nothing of either should have failed. Very few of the superintendents here claim to know anything theoretically of their duties, and the result is seen in the vast total of squandered money.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES IN THE MINNESOTA VALLEY.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide.

From the Mankato Union.

A correspondent sends us the particulars of the cause of the attempted suicide of Mr. Gere, of whom mention was made last week. As he resides in this county, on the border of Willow Creek, the circumstances may be somewhat interesting to our readers, which are given as follows:

The most unpleasant relations are known to have existed for years, between Mr. and Mrs. Gere. On several occasions Mrs. Gere left home unceremoniously, and remained away until Mr. Gere went after her. The sympathies of their neighbors have been with Mrs. Gere until recently. In December last, Mr. Gere went to the pineries in Wisconsin, and remained until in April. During his absence, Mrs. Gere persuaded a young man, who was engaged to be married to her own daughter, that had recently died, to come to live with her.

The statue represents Douglas as standing by the constitution and the Union, the *fasces* or Union by his right, and the constitution in his left hand.

The speakers' stand, at the inauguration ceremonies, will be erected immediately beside the monument, and will accommodate about seven or eight hundred people. This will be reserved exclusively for members of Congress and other distinguished individuals who come to take part in the ceremonies. In front of the stand will be accommodations for about sixty reporters. The space in front of the stand will afford plenty of room for the many thousands who will be present listening to the addresses, and the nature of the ground will render the voices of the speakers perfectly audible to those who may be forced to take their positions a considerable distance from the stand.

When Mr. Gere returned, he found this young man at his house, feigning sickness, and ascertaining from the neighbors that he had been living on the most intimate terms with his wife, "billing and cooing" on all public occasions, he notified the young man's father to have him removed. He was then sent by his father to the eastern part of the State, where he remained until the 11th August. Mrs. Gere attempted to follow him, and came to Mankato, where she remained until Mr. Gero came after her a second time, and succeeded in inducing her to go home with him.

About two weeks previous to the return of the young man, Mrs. Gure again left home, going to a neighbor's house, but came back again about the time of the young man's return. Grieved at his wife's misconduct, and despairing of her reform, Mr. Gere resolved to put an end to his troubles by putting an end to his life; and on the afternoon of the 16th inst., he attempted to commit suicide by taking crystalized strychnine. The poison dissolved slowly, giving ample time to apply the most available remedies—sweet milk, oil and mustard. Mrs. Gere to afford time, it is supposed, for the poison to have its effects, sent to the most distant neighbors for assistance, and was sitting perfectly unconcerned, when they arrived; and at their request the physicians were sent for, under whose treatment Mr. Gere has recovered.

Having made a disposition of all his property, he has now gone to his brother's with his children, and it is generally supposed that after he has provided for them, he will then make sure work in committing suicide.

Mrs. Gere accompanied her husband to assist in taking care of the children on their way to Glencoe, but her destination is unknown. As she boasts of her "Indian blood," it is to be hoped that she will seek her own. Considerable anxiety is manifested for the fate of this unhappy couple.

The Douglas Monument.

The President is on his way to Chicago to assist in the inauguration of the Douglas monument, which is to take place on the 6th of September. The following is a description of the memorial to this distinguished statesman, from the Chicago *Journal:*

The first section of the monument is now about half completed. The foundations are entirely finished, and the tomb is partially complete. The structure has been carried up to about the hight of seventeen feet. When completed it will be a hundred feet in hight. The diameter of the circular platform base is fifty-two feet, and two and a half feet high. Another base, with steps the same—the sides concave or curved inward, also two and a half feet high—is laid upon the circular base.

The sepulchre, with four projecting pedestals standing out from the corners and connected by archways, is twenty feet square and eleven feet high, with walls five feet thick. It has an arched ceiling and chamber within ten feet square. In the centre is a sarcophagus, or receptacle for the remains of Douglas, which will be visible through a bronze door, six feet and a half high and three feet wide. Resting upon the sepulchre is a pedestal twenty-one feet high, with a base fifteen feet square, lapping upon and supported by the walls of the tomb. A complete column, forty-three feet in length, six feet at the base, and three and a half feet at the top, is placed on the pedestal. A cap and spear six feet high forms the cap and base for a colossal bronze statue of Douglas, twenty feet high.

Surrounding the sepulchre will be four seated symbolical figures, life size, of light marble, one representing Illinois holding a medallion likeness of Douglas. By the side is a sheaf of wheat and the State arms. The other is America, with the shield, History, reclining on a tablet. Over the entrance stands an eagle, and on the base of the pedestal above are four bas-reliefs, representing the progress of civilization in the West. First, the wilderness, with Indians hunting, and their wigwams in the distance; then the pioneers with the cabin; men plowing and cutting down trees; then commerce, represented by a ship, bales and boxes; and science, represented by the locomotive, the railroad and the telegraph. The fourth relief illustrates education, by a group of children and a school master, with the Capitol building and a Church in the distance.

At each corner of the grave will be erected a pillar about thirty feet in hight. From these uprights will spring four arches, which will be draped with black and white, and festooned with roses. Round the base of the pillars will be arranged a number of flags, and all the way up they will be draped with black and white and with wreathes of roses and flags. The grave will be covered with natural flowers. In front of the grave will be placed upon a pedestal, Volk's splendid marble bust of Douglas, and a model of the monument There will be no other decorations of any kind whatever on the ground.

These form the principal part of the preparations that have yet been made for the great occasion. Whatever other arrangements remain to be made relate more particularly to the programme to be carried out on the day. If ever there was a time when the people might earnestly hope for favorable weather, it will be on this coming 6th of September, which will, in any case, be seen to prove a memorable one in the annals of the city.

SOUTHERN CROP PROSPECTS.

A Discouraging View of Affairs.

From the Selma (Ala.) Messenger, Aug. 31.

The evidences continue to multiply tending to show that the present crop in the South is going to be short—perhaps the shortest ever made. A series of disasters, culminating in the latest and most dreaded of all the enemies to the cotton plant, the worm, has pursued the crop from the beginning to the end. The temporary growth and prosperity of the plant during the month of July was not sufficient to develop its normal size and fullness of fruit, and now that picking has commenced it is observed that the bolls are small and few, the staple short, and everything about it defective, as was to be expected from a stunted and imperfect stalk. It is impossible to estimate how short the crop may be, but one may predict now with certainty that it cannot exceed one million bales.

This may seem a great falling off from our estimate made last week, when we put down the maximum at 1,200,000 bales. But it must be remembered that within that time the ravages of the boll-worm and the caterpillar combined have reduced the prospect on many of the best plantations one-half to three-fourths of what they were last week. In fact, we hear of some planters who have lost more than half their crop already.

The failure of the corn crop in the cotton-growing region being already conceded, and that of the cotton crop becoming daily more imminent, the financial condition of the South becomes alarming. Many have pledged their estates for the means of making this crop, and ruin is now staring them in the face. Next year the land owners will have nothing to advance to, renters, and the renters, after paying expenses, will have no means of purchasing their supplies for another year from the West. The probable advance in the price, when the true facts become known, may to some extent relieve the difficulty, and stimulate exertions for another year. It must be recollected, however, that when the present crop was pitched the price of cotton was fifty cents per pound, and the cribs of the planters were filled with corn and their storehouses with meat, the product of the last year of the war. Now, with empty barns and smoke houses, and cotton at thirty cents, they will be more slow to incur the risks of planting, and the land will be abandoned to free negroes and poor white men without capital, on condition that they will provide for themselves and pay a large portion of the crop for rent. These parties will not be able to fulfill their contracts, and so we may reasonably calculate on another short crop succeeding the present one.

Expose of Fenian Finances.

A pamphlet has been published in New York which professes to be the report of a committee appointed to investigate the financial affairs of the Moffat Mansion, shortly after Colonel O'Mahoney, Head Centre, resigned in favor of James Stephens, and is being extensively circulated in New York. In the list of salaried officers we find O'Mahoney, the Head Centre, received $2,000; B. Doran Killian, Financial Secretary, $1,500; the Treasurer, Chief Clerk, and Secretary of Military Affairs, $1,000 each; eleven secretaries, treasurers, clerks and engineers, $1,200 each; fourteen clerks, porters, messengers, janitors, firemen, etc., salaries from $800 to $800 each; eight members of the Central Council, including P. A. Sinnott, got $5 per day and expenses; then a lot of "Organizers," some twenty or more, got $70 per month.

The "Irish Republican brotherhood account" presents the following items: Sent to John Mitchell, Paris, $35,726—again $30,000; officers sent to Ireland, $600; Privateer, $30,000; maintaining refugees (James Stephens and others) in New York, three months, $10,225 58. Total, $106,551 58.

The secret service account contains payments of sums from $2,800 down to $9, and amount to $13,230 67. The expenses of the Moffat mansion were only $104,401 04. Total amount of moneys drawn from the organization in America for the three months ending April, 1866, $210,953 22. The last item, the Moffat mansion account, contains some curious sums: Organizing, proper and special, $13,230 56; secret service, $12,230 67; salaries of officials and employees, $12,-943 18; expense account not explained, $439; cash drawn for which the committee found no account for, $1,210 65; military expenses, $35,336 72; and much more of the same sort. This document is printed without the name of the printer or publisher, but the names of all the parties receiving these sums are given, and if it is a true report it shows in a striking manner where all the contributions from the poor servant girls and washerwomen went to. A copy of a letter from John O'Mahony to James Gibbons, Esq., is also published, which shows that there was a great want of system and responsibility in drawing and appropriating the money.

Views of a Southern Planter on Free Labor.

An Alabama planter writing to the Selma (Ala.) *Messenger*, thus gives the results of his experience:

More money may be made growing cotton at thirty cents per pound with free labor than at ten cents with slavery; and this, too, by working gangs of hirelings, as at present, or by tenants upon small farms. The failure to cultivate the land this year is owing more to the incompetency of men engaged in the business than to the unfavorableness of the season or the indolence of the freedmen. Our present system of labor, or rather mode of farming—for in truth we have no fixed system—must soon pass away, because it is not adapted to the wants of a whole community. Old men, women and minors who own land—and a large amount of real estate is owned by such persons—cannot attend in person to its cultivation, while there are other persons who will not take the trouble to do so. We must, therefore, have a system of agricultural labor suited to the wants of all. What will that be? Certainly a tenantry. But this cannot be established in a day—time alone can mature. The soil of every free country is occupied and cultivated by tenants, and such must be the case sooner or later—in ten, twenty or fifty years, perhaps—at first by a fixed tenantry of blacks and whites; but ultimately, no doubt, by the latter alone.

What they Eat at Xenia.

The "Fat Contributor" stopped in Xenia, Ohio, on the Little Miama road, for dinner once. But this is the way he relates it:

"Twenty minutes for dinner," shouted the brakesman, as we approached Xenia. Arrived there, I entered the dining room and inquired of the waiter, "What do you have for dinner?"

"Twenty minutes," was the hurried reply.

I told him I would try half a dozen minutes, now, just to see how they went. He looked confused, scratched his head, and walked off.

I approached the man who took the money. "What do you have for dinner?" said I.

"Half a dollar," said he.

I told him I would take half a dollar, well done. Asked him if he couldn't give me, in addition, a boiled pocket book, stuffed with greenbacks and garnished with United States bonds. Postal currency wasn't bad as a side dish, and stamps would do for desert, and I would like to wash my dinner down with National Bank notes on draft.

He said they were out of everything but the bank notes, and he ordered a waiter to go to the bank and "draw" some.

A Christian Consulate.

A benevolent gentleman in Toronto, Canada, has devised what he calls a "Christian Consulate;" that is, the public designation of a Christian resident in each city and town who shall be willing to act as a Christian Consul, to whom Christian parents and others may refer in regard to their sons or other friends who may go to the town to live or to engage in business. He hopes this may be extended to every city and town throughout the world, where there are men of responsible character and benevolent hearts; and that no alphabetical list be published and sold at a remunerative price. He says:

It is also hoped that every christian church and every christian society will purchase a copy, to which all its members may have reference. By this means no one need go, or long remain a stranger in a strange land, and many a tender lamb may be saved from the power of the destroyer. The writer would cheerfully undertake the "Consulate" for the city in which his lot is now cast, and if appointed would communicate with the churches and congregations of every denomination in the city, and request the name of some person connected with each to be given to him, so that whenever a stranger presented his letter of introduction, he might be sent to the agent of the particular denomination to which he belonged or wished to belong.

Special Notices.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the MRS. WINSLOW OF THE SOOTHING SYRUP IS NOW CONNECTED WITH ANY OTHER ARTICLE. jes-d&w3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. *Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—*These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.*

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sold by all Druggists. Sole Agent for the United States, JOHN MOSES,
27 Cortlandt street, N. Y.

N.B.—Stamp enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing fifty Pills, by return mail. oct12-3eod&wtnor1866-ewf

AGENTS WANTED—Male & Female, to sell an article that *All* must and *will* have. It is a DESIR-ABLE BUSINESS. For Money making Circulars, address, postpaid Stamp for papers to B. DEVEREAU & Co., Beaver 642, Chicago, Ill. je30-3m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South

City Advertisements.

POUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of September, inst, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Public Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at Public Vendue, to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up in said city, viz: A colt four years old, three white feet, a star in her face.

EDWARD SHIELDS, Poundmaster.
sept 6 td

NOTICE.—Whereas, by an amendment to section 8, of chapter 7, City Ordinances, approved May 9th, 1866, it is made the duty of each physician practicing permanently or transiently within the limits of the city of St. Paul to report to the City Physician monthly the deaths occurring, as follows:

Districts. | *Naturally.* | *Age.* | *Males.* | *Females.*

The adoption of physicians prevailing in this city is called to the above amendment, and they are hereby required to make prompt returns to the Health Officer, commencing at the date of the passage of said amendment up to September 1st, 1866.

THOS. R. POTTS, City Physician and Health Officer.
sept 1 tu

POUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at Public Vendue to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up in said city, viz: One Bay Horse, with two hind feet white, and in the fore part 12 years.

EDWARD SHIELDS, Poundmaster,
sept 1d

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO VACATE AN ALLEY IN DAS...'S ADDITION TO THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.—Notice is hereby given that the petition of Theodore Borup and E. S. Champlin has been filed with the City Clerk, by order of the Common Council, to vacate the alley marked on the plat of Das... Addition, as stated in said petition, a payable alley, running from Monroe street to the centre of block one, and rent lot number fifteen to said addition, and that the Common Council has appointed Tuesday, the second day of October, at four o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, to hear and determine the matter, and when all interested can attend and be heard. By order of the Common Council

K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, August 23, 1866. aug23 1w

$500 REWARD.—The city of St. Paul will pay a reward of Five hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the Jefferson School House in the Fourth Ward.

JOHN S. PRINCE, Mayor,
St. Paul, July 6th, 1866. jy6-1w

NOTICE OF PROPOSALS.—Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the City Clerk at his office for the sale to the city of ten acres of land, more or less, to be used as a burying place of dead animals, and to bury such offal as it may be found made, and to bury such offal as it may be found necessary to remove from the city. The location must be at least one mile outside of, and within four miles of the city limits. The propositions to state the number of acres, the price per acre and location of land, by order of the Common Council.

K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, June 21, 1866. jc24-tf

NOTICE.—Persons knowing of any nuisances to exist within the city will, by communicating the fact to the City Clerk at his office, have the same attended to at once. A register is kept in the Clerk's office for the purpose of entering nuisances and such other matters as require the attention of the Health Inspector, examined daily by myself.

I. P. WRIGHT, Health Inspector.
St. Paul, June 14th, 1866. je14-tf

Railroads.

OPENING

OF THE

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY

FROM

Minneapolis to Owatonna.

1866. 1866. 1866.

On and after SATURDAY, August 25th, 1866, Trains will run in accordance with the following

TIME CARD:

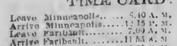
Leave Minneapolis	8.40 A. M.	2.40 P. M.
Arrive Minneapolis	12.15 P. M.	6.20 P. M.
Leave Faribault	3.55 P. M.	7.35 P. M.
Arrive Faribault	11.55 A. M.	7.35 P. M.
Leave Owatonna	4.15 P. M.	
Arrive Owatonna	1.15 P. M.	

Connecting with Trains of the WINONA & ST. PETER RAILROAD at Owatonna for Southern and Eastern points, and at Mendota with trains of the Minnesota Valley Railroad for St. Paul.

Trains going north will not stop at Fort Snelling.

The Morning Train going South and the Evening Train going North will not stop at Wescott or Castle Rock. All other Trains will stop at Minneiska, Fort Snelling, Wescott and Castle Rock on Signal.

D. C. SHEPARD, General Superintendent.
Minneapolis, August 24, 1866. aug24



NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH.

VIA

Winona & St. Peter R. R.

Connecting with the

Minn. Stage Co.'s Line for La Crosse.

Passengers leaving St. Paul in the morning reach Winona the same day.

Going east leaves Kasson at 6 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Arriving West at Winona at 5:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's office.

H. C. ATKINS, Superintendent.
March 1, 1866. mch2

FIRST DIVISION

St. Paul and Pacific RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 28th, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leaves St. Paul	8.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
" St. Anthony	8.45 "	4.20 "
" Manomin	9.10 "	4.45 "
" Anoka	9.46 "	5.25 "
" Itasca	10.05 "	5.45 "
" Elk River	10.30 "	6.10 "
Arrive at Big Lake	11.00 "	6.45 "

GOING EAST.

Leaves Big Lake	7.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
" Elk River	7.45 "	3.30 "
" Itasca	8.05 "	3.45 "
" Anoka	8.35 "	4.10 "
" Manomin	9.10 "	4.45 "
" St. Anthony	9.45 "	5.18 "
Arrive at St. Paul	10.40 "	5.55 "

Purchase tickets at the Stations before entering the cars at a discount from the regular train rates.

Passenger Trains meet at Manomin. Persons wishing to make a short pleasure trip can take the 8 A. M. or 3:30 P. M. train from St. Paul to Manomin, 18 miles, and return to St. Paul at 10.30 A. M. or 5.55 P. M., without change of cars. Gone from St. Paul 2½ hours, morning or evening.

Passengers must get their Baggage checked before it will be carried over the road, and on the arrival of the train at place of destination must personally receive the same and take possession of their baggage, as the company will not be responsible for the safety of any baggage after the arrival of station for which it is checked—it being no part of the business of this company to receive and store baggage unless a special contract is made to that effect.

F. K. DELANO, Supt.
my27

EVERSON'S NEW BOOK.

THE JUBILATE,

Excels, in many important particulars, his celebrated collection, "THE HARP OF JUDAH."

All who have seen it, decide that it is

The Best Book for Choirs;
The Best Book for Schools;
The Best Book for Societies;
The Best Book for Conventions;
The Best Book for Practice;
The Best Book for Social Singing;
The Best Book for Families;
The Best Book for all Singers.

In its Singing School Exercises,
In its Glees, Part-Songs, &c.,
In its Anthems and Sentences,
In its Chants and Selections,
In its Sunday and Hymn Tunes.

Price $1.50; sent by mail, post paid. Wholesale price, $12 per dozen.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.
sept 1

MEDICINAL

Wines and Liquors

By the Bottle and on Draft, for sale by

W. SMITH

FAMILY GROCER,

Cor 5th & Jackson sts., St. Paul,

Who refers by permission, as a guarantee for their purity, to Doctors Willey and Hand—the same having been tested and approved by them.
aug14

Dry Goods.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

372 & 374 East Water-st.,

MILWAUKEE.

Offer at all times full lines of STANDARD DOMESTICS at the *lowest Eastern quotations.* Also constantly receiving Jobs in

Dress Goods and Woolens,

Which can be sold under value. We are importing

Black Cloths, Doeskins,

AND

Fine Cassimeres,

For Tailors Trade, on which we can compete with any House in the country.

Our facilities in Eastern and Foreign Markets are such as will enable us to compete with any House in the west, and we want every Minnesota and Iowa buyer to give us a call. Special advantages offered to all *cash men.* We offer large lines of Coaks, of our own Manufacture, a lowest possible prices.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
372 and 374 East Water street,
Milwaukee.
apr25 d&w1y

Chicago Advertisements.

1866. 1866.

Cash Wholesale Clothing House,

WHITE BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Chambers, 28 and 30 Wabash Av., Between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
Jan30-1y

KETCHUM & REDFIELD,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Crockery & Glassware

40 Randolph-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Assorted packages of Crockery for the country trade. All orders promptly attended to.

H. M. KETCHUM,
W. P. REDFIELD.
my19-1y

A. R. & G. H. MILLER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

NAILS,

Wostenholm's Pocket Knives,

WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS,

55 State-st., Chicago

Sole Agents for the celebrated AMERICAN FILE CO.'S FILES, guaranteed equal to the best English brands; every file warranted.
apr10-6m

Torrence, Manning & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS

AND

Fancy Dry Goods,

35 Lake & 39 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO.

New York office 148 Dunne street.

GEO. A. TORRENCE, JAMES WEST,
W. J. MANNING, N. S. WALKER,
apl1-6m

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

AND

Trunk Manufactory.

Also a full supply of

Saddlery Hardware

Whips, Collars, Horse Covers, &c.

C. PROAL,

Corner Third and Robert streets, St. Paul.
jy27 3m

Winona Carriage Works,

The largest and most extensive

CARRIAGE FACTORY

in the West. We manufacture to order and keep constantly on hand all kinds of

Carriages, Buggies,

SLEIGHS AND SULKIES,

We use the best material and warrant our work. Being extensive dealers in all kinds of carriage and Wagon material purchased from first hands, enables us to sell less than Chicago prices.

WOODS & GRANT,
aug11 Winona, Minnesota.

JAMES J. HILL,

General Transportation Agent,

THROUGH CONTRACTS

Given on Freight to

New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

And all principal points East.

Time Guaranteed if Desired.

Freight Agent for the Lower Division NORTHWESTERN UNION PACKET CO.

☞ Office and Warehouse on the Levee, St. Paul.
aug8

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

STEES & NASH,

At their new

Livery and Sale Stable,

CORNER FIFTH AND JACKSON STREETS,

Are prepared to supply the

FINEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY,

On moderate terms.

☞ Their Horses are fine, Carriages and Harnesses all new and of the latest style.
sa1-3m

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, &c. Bound in any style desired at the Press Bindery. Apply at the Counting Room.

St. Louis Advertisements.

THOMAS RHODUS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 88 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Special attention given to the sale of all kinds of Produce.
Consignments of Cotton, Hemp, Tobacco and Grain Solicited.
PLANTATION SUPPLIES PURCHASED ON ORDER.
Agent for the Manufactured Tobacco for sale.

SAMUEL VIRDEN,

Commission Merchant,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Hemp, Cotton, Wool

LEAD, GRAINS, FLOUR,

And Western and Southern produce generally.

No. 62 Commercial street,

Between Olive and Locust-sts.,

ST LOUIS.

Prompt attention given to filling all orders intrusted to my care. mch6-1y

BUSSEY & Co, St. Louis. | JONES, M'DOWELL & Co., Little Rock, Ark. | J. B. SHAW & Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.

BUSSEY & CO.

General Commission Merchants,

AND

PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 63 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Particular attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Provisions. Orders for all kinds of Merchandise promptly filled at lowest rates. One of our firm devotes his exclusive attention to the purchase of Goods.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

Parker Paine, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.
Pascal Smith, Esq., Red Wing, Minn.
Thos. Simpson, Esq., Winona, Minn.
State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Principal National Banks of Iowa.
mch22-1y

ANDREWS, HARRIS & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 23 South Commercial street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE—Third National Bank, Mechanics Bank, St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

Particular attention paid to filling all kinds of orders for country merchants. je7-w6m

R. L. WHARTON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS

AND

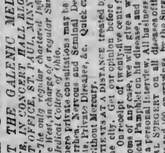
LIGHT WAGONS,

JACKSON ST., NEXT DOOR TO CORNER OF SIXTH

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to and all work warranted.

Nothing but the best selected Eastern timber used.
mch24-1y



PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS,

AT THE GALENIC MEDICAL INST., No. 1 DOUCETT HALL BLOCK, NEAR THE POST OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

The Galenic Medical Institute, or the head of which is Dr. Galenic, a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, may be had daily on Special Diseases, Nervous and Seminal Debility, Female Complaints, Private Diseases, &c. Quacks cured by a few weeks' treatment.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE treated by letter as well as if in the city. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the country. Persons writing for advice should state their symptoms, age, occupation, habits of life, &c. Quacks cured by a few weeks' treatment.

A PAMPHLET, containing a full and explicit statement of the principles of and cases treated by the Galenic Medical Institute, sent by mail, free of postage, to any address. To Ladies.—We are agents for Dr. Ferrell's celebrated Female Monthly Regulator Pills; price $5. A pamphlet of information sent free. Address as above. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of Females, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of Males, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Nervous System, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Blood, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Skin, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Bowels, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Kidneys, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Liver, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Stomach, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Heart, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Lungs, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Throat, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Nose, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Ears, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Eyes, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Skin, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Bones, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Joints, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Muscles, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Nerves, sent free. Also, Dr. Ferrell's Pamphlet on Diseases of the Brain

THE CITY.

THE SAINT PAUL QUARANTINE.

A Description of the Buildings and their Location.

That there has thus far been no unusual sickness in this city this summer—no symptoms of cholera, except such as were directly traceable to injudicious habits, and the extraordinary abundance of fruit—is no doubt due, in a great measure, to the wise and liberal action of the city authorities, and the energy and foresight of the officers entrusted with the sanitary regulations of the corporation. Early in the season, under the excellent management and arduous labors of Dr. Brisbine, the City Physician and Health Officer, the whole city was thoroughly cleaned and deodorized; and a commendable watchfulness has been maintained ever since by the Board of Health, and the officers employed to carry its orders into effect.

The newly-erected quarantine upon the banks of the river four or five miles below the city, is one of the results of the labors of the Board, and it has already performed efficient service, not only in relieving the wants of several persons afflicted with dangerous diseases, and who would, without doubt, have perished had they been allowed to come into the city; but also in allaying the apprehensions of that large class of the community who are so easily frightened, that an epidemic would be the inevitable result of their fears.

Saturday's PRESS contained a statement of Dr. Potts, the City Physician, of the difficulties encountered by himself and the Health Inspector, I. P. Wright, Esq., in securing a location for the quarantine. After considerable trouble and no little labor, the quarantine has at length been established, and is now in excellent running order. The grounds were selected, lumber purchased, buildings erected and operations commenced in the unprecedented short space of three days and a half! This expedition was deemed advisable in view of the increasing sickness upon the boats which were arriving daily from below, and of the excitement produced in the city upon the transfer of supposed cholera patients to one of the city hospitals. Commodore Davidson and his employees are entitled to much credit for promptly furnishing boats and barges for the transportation of lumber and stores, and for charging the city authorities nothing for the trouble and expense involved.

The quarantine is admirably located opposite Kaposia, on a high plateau, and at a point upon the river where there is an excellent landing. Two buildings have been erected, one of which is sixteen by thirty feet, divided into two rooms. This is the hospital, with a room for attendants, and is furnished with cots, mattrasses and all the necessaries of a sick room. It is whitewashed, clean and in unexceptionable order. The second building is sixteen by twenty-four feet, also divided into two rooms, one of which is occupied by the physician and superintendent as an office and sleeping apartment, and the other intended for cooks, nurses and other assistants. Adjoining this building is a kitchen and dining room.

The grounds are level, carpeted with a rich greensward, shaded with fine old elms, and the whole place trimmed and swept with a view to neatness and cleanliness.

Upon the banks of the river the unmistakable sign of QUARANTINE, painted upon muslin in the shape of a transparency, (over which waves the yellow hospital flag) stands out prominently day and night before the upcoming boats, which are all examined by the physician in attendance, who removes all the dangerously sick, and if the boat is in good condition, a clearance is issued, under which she comes on to the city. A watchman is constantly at his post during the night.

The quarantine is under the charge of Dr. Charles E. Smith; Richard F. Combs is the superintendent; and a nurse, cook and watchman make up the balance of the employees on duty there.

The cemetery at the quarantine contains one grave, and a neat headboard bearing this inscription "PAUL A. ANDERSON, Norway, died Aug. 24, 1866." This was a cholera patient, taken from a boat in a collapsed state, and he died shortly afterwards. One patient, very sick, was saved and discharged; and one still remains who is extremely low, with every symptom of cholera, but his recovery is confidently hoped for.

Such is a brief history of the quarantine of the city of St. Paul. It is, no doubt, an expensive institution, but it is believed to be warranted by the exigencies of the hour, and its establishment will prove to be beneficial to the public interests. At all events, Dr. Potts and Inspector Wright have worked faithfully to preserve the general health, and in using the vast powers entrusted to them by the Common Council and Health Board, they have exercised judgment and discretion, and performed a mountain of hard work.

Crab Apples.—Joseph Craig has shown us a specimen of the "transcendent" crab apple, which for size, beauty of color, and delicacy of taste, will compare favorably with any cultivated fruit. The tree is hardy, exceedingly prolific, and as secure against the frosts of winter as a scrub oak. Trees of this kind will be for sale in October, and every property owner should secure a few, as they will be found no less useful than ornamental.

—Mr. S. W. Furher, of Cottage Grove, possesses a similar variety of tree, the fruit of which attracts general attention and admiration.

Weekly Press.—This sterling paper is issued this morning, and among its large mass of miscellaneous matter contains five columns of local news; late market reports, and a thorough digest of the news of the week. For sale at the counter in wrappers.

Personal.—Col. A. D. Nelson, U. S. A., of New Orleans, is now in St. Paul, and stopping at the International Hotel.

—Major John Hartley and Capt. Wm. T. Rockwood, of Washington City, are also in town.

—Gen. S. P. Jennison has returned to St. Paul, after a lengthened absence in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

—Maj. Wm. H. Dike, of Faribault, was the recipient of many congratulations on the part of his friends yesterday.

—L. C. Burt, the St. Paul Dry Goods king, has returned from an Eastern trip.

Billiards.—John W. Coon of Davenport, and Charles Frink of Chicago, will entertain the boys at the Metropolitan Billiard Hall this evening at eight o'clock.

Naughty.—Alice Howard, a fair young creature who has fallen from her high estate, was arrested for disorderly conduct, and locked up in one of the melancholy receptacles at the city tombs. Alice objected to such treatment, and in her rage, demolished the frugal furniture of her state-room. Upon her trial yesterday in the Police Court, Judge Lambert found her guilty, and sentenced her to pay up as follows:

Fine	$5 00
Policemen's costs	2 50
Damages to things	4 00

—Making $11 50 which the delectable female forked over.

Stumpage.—The sale of "Pine Stumpage" by the State takes place at the office of the Surveyor General in St. Anthony to day, at 1 P. M., and at Stillwater on Saturday at 10 A. M. No permits will be granted, unless the stumpage is purchased at these sales.

We would call the attention of the ladies of St. Paul to Mr. Moore's advertisement. He opens out to-day a large stock of fine Hudson Bay Sable and Mink Goods, which, for superior quality and excellence of finish, cannot be surpassed, and at prices much lower than they can be bought for in Eastern cities. Give him a call at the Minnesota Fur Store, near the Post office.

CUNNINGHAM BROS., 109 Third street, is the place to buy School Books and Stationery, cheap. sep4-2t

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Latest editions at lowest prices, at Cunningham Bros', 109 Third street. sep4-2t

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Julia, Prescott.
Ariel, Carver.
Mollie Mohler, Prescott.
St. Anthony Falls, from below.
G. H. Gray, Mendota.
Annie Johnston, La Crosse.
Cheever, Prescott.

DEPARTED.

Julia, Prescott.
Annie Johnson, La Crosse.
Cheever, Prescott.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For La Crosse—Chippewa, at 9 A. M.
For Dunleith—Northern Belle, at 10 A. M.
For La Crosse—Damsel, at 6 P. M.

River Items.

THE Northern Belle has recovered from her late accident, and will be the morning boat for Dunleith.

THE Annie Johnson took down 10,000 pounds of wool and 400 barrels of flour yesterday.

Local Notices.

JAMES CARTIER, a bold French mariner, as early as 1535, sailed along the northern coast of North America, and was the first among discoverers to enter the river St. Lawrence. On his return down the river he found his men sadly afflicted and disabled by what sailors call *the scurvy*. Its ravages were fatal, and the survivors were scarcely able to bury the dead. Some of the Indians along the shore were likewise attacked by the same disease, but Cartier observed that they soon recovered. He therefore earnestly inquired about their mode of treatment, and they pointed out to him a tree, the bark and leaves of which they used in decoction, with signal success. Cartier tried the same remedy and had the gratification of seeing all of his crew who were afflicted, rapidly improving. *This tree was the White Pine.*

A wash of the bark, steeped in water, is exceedingly useful in reducing inflammation and cleansing old sores. In fine, the virtues of White Pine Bark are known everywhere, and this, doubtless, is one of the grand reasons why the *White Pine Compound* was so favorably received at once.

The past year has given a great opportunity to test the virtues of the *White Pine Compound*. It has been an unusual time for colds and coughs, and very large quantities of the *White Pine Compound* have been sold and used with the happiest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine, that people bring where it is prepared speak high in its praise.

sep6-d&wecow3m

THE New York *Express* says: "If you have a cough do not go to church to disturb the rest of the congregation."

We say, if you have a cough, *cure it*, by taking Piso's cure for consumption. A dose taken just at leaving home will prevent coughing through a sermon of reasonable length.

R. O. SWEENY, & CO,
aug31-1w Sole Agents, St. Paul.

JUST opened at R. O. Sweeny & Co.'s, 211 Third street, a new and selected assortment of Toilet and Fancy Articles, Painting Materials, Soaps, Perfumeries, Colognes, Bath Waters, Extracts, &c. Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo ditto; Puff Boxes, Powders, Cosmetiques, a la Francais, Emaid de Paris &c., &c.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST

Will save Three Dollars in fare and 100 miles in distance by purchasing Tickets and going via the Grand Haven route. One of the steamships of this line leaves Milwaukee daily (Saturdays excepted) at 8:30 P. M., making direct connections at Grand Haven with Express Trains for all points East. Through tickets for sale by CHARLES THOMPSON, corner of Jackson street and Levee, St. Paul, and at all the principal agencies of the Northwestern Union Packet Company on the River. THOMAS BELL,
General Superintendent, Detroit.
W. W. WILSON,
my10-5m Passenger Agent, Milwaukee

NEW and beautiful styles of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine at the Wheeler & Wilson General Agency, No. 109 Third street.

C. M. WHEAT & CO., No. 159 Third street, are now receiving a very large line of New Goods, such as Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, &c., &c., and a superb lot of Dress Goods, including a full assortment of De Laines, Alapaccas, French Merinoes, Empress Cloths, French and Irish Poplins, Rep Corded and Glaci Silks, Rep Corded and Moire Antique Evening and Party Silks. All of our goods were bought for cash and will be sold at a small advance on New York cost. sep26.

MINNESOTA VIEWS.—For views of Minnesota Scenery, go to Martin's Art Gallery, and see the *finest and largest assortment in the city*, all sizes and all prices. Strangers should not buy before examining this collection at Martin's Art Gallery, 204 Third street. my8tf

MINNE-HA-HA and other views of Minnesota Scenery.

WHITNEY is the only publisher of these views in the city.

He has a large collection and is constantly adding new views. He supplies all other dealers. Buy of Whitney, selecting from a full assortment; the only one in the State, and get the best, which he always keeps for his retail trade—174—Third street—174.

ALL styles and prices of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, at the wholesale and retail agency, 109 Third street.

FURS! Opening day, Thursday, Sept. 6th, at the Minnesota Fur Store, Concert Hall Block. Mr. Moore respectfully invites the Ladies of St. Paul and vicinity to call and examine his stock of Fine Furs, consisting of Hudson Bay Sable and Mink Capes, Collars, Muffs and Cuffs. sep1-1w

ASTONISHING.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North Sixth street, Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 13 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALF'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.
IVAWTER, ROSE & ETTER, Agents.
aug9-1m

FLYNN & LYNCH, boot and shoe dealers, 180 Third street, have constantly on hand large and good assortments of Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral Gaiters, &c. Work made to order, and repairing done on short notice.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the world, the largest collection in the State, at WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO AND FROM THE EAST—TEN HOURS SAVED—The Minnesota Valley, Minnesota Central and Winona & St. Peter Railroads, and Northwestern Union Packet Company's steamers.
FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS TO LA CROSSE IN TWELVE HOURS.

On and after Monday, Sept. 3d, 1866, trains will leave Minnesota Central Depot at Minneapolis at 6:40 A. M., and Minnesota Valley Depot at West St. Paul at 6:45 A. M., connecting with the splendid side wheel steamer Keokuk at Winona, and the 7 P. M. evening train East from La Crosse.

Returning, the steamer Keokuk will leave La Crosse daily, on the arrival of the day express at 12 midnight. Passengers arrive at Winona in the morning, and at St. Paul at 4:05 P. M., and at Minneapolis at 4:15 P. M. Passengers dine at Kasson going East, and at Owatonna going West.

CONNECTIONS WILL BE MADE ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE TIME.

Through tickets for sale at the offices of the Minnesota Central and Minnesota Valley Railways in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Fare from St. Paul to La Crosse $10 00; from Minneapolis to La Crosse $10 25.

The several railroads forming this line are in excellent condition, and well appointed in every respect for the transportation of passengers.

AT 109 Third street, all the sheet music of the day is kept. People seldom fail to obtain there whatever they desire in that line.

CALL at the Minnesota Fur Store today.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. BELLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. aug25.d&w3m

TURKISH Flesh Towels and Brushes. Clock's Hair Restorative. See advertisement. Flower Vases in sets, and all the novelties in Perfumery. Call and examine.
B. W. ROBINSON & CO., Rogers' Block.

JUST received a fresh supply of Carwell & Mack's preparations consisting of Lotus Balm, Elixer of Calapaya Bark, Elixer of Bark and Iron, and other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine at Robinson & Co.'s Drug Store.

A FULL supply of all the church music books in present use to be always had at 109 Third street. Choristers please take notice.

CALL at the Minnesota Fur Store today.

TO TAX PAYERS.—The books of the City Assessor will be opened to the inspection of tax payers on Monday, the 3d of September, at the office of the County Auditor. The Board of Equilization will meet on Tuesday, the 4th, and continue its sessions until all can have an opportunity to examine their assessments, and make complaint of any errors or inequalities.

I give this special notice that tax payers may know that now is the time to have all errors corrected and to have their property assessed equally and on a par with their neighbors, if it is not so already.

To bring about as much perfection in this matter as the combined wisdom of all, complainants, the County Board, (and the Assessor,) can accomplish, I will attend the sessions of the Board to co-operate with them and the tax-payers in making everything as near right and equal as possible. All evidence of inequalities or errors will be respectfully considered.

J. W. McCLUNG,
Sept4-1w. City Assessor.

CALL at the Minnesota Fur Store today.

GOODRICH'S LINE OF STEAMERS FOR CHICAGO—FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS—SEA BIRD, Capt. H. MCHENRY; COMET, Capt. J. MORRIS.—One of the above boats leave Goodrich's Steamboat Dock, foot of Main street, Milwaukee, every evening, except Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, touching at Racine and Kenosha, and making sure connections at Chicago with all the morning trains for the East, South and Southwest. Through tickets can be purchased from the clerks of the boats to all points South and East. The rate of fare, (first-class state rooms and meals included,) are, Racine, first-class, 75c; second-class, 50c; Kenosha, first-class, $1.00, second-class, 75c; Chicago, first class, $2.00, second class, $1.50. Railroad tickets are good on these boats. The steamers of this line are large, first-class, side wheel passenger steamers, with elegantly furnished single and double state rooms. Freight carried less than by rail. Office and Dock foot of Main street. G. HURSON, Agent.
MARK HENDRICKS,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.
jy20-3m

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the use of Lozenge, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer.
N. P. WILLIS."
For a cough, cold, an irritation or soreness of the throat, *Brown's Bronchial Troches* will often give instant relief. cod&w1w

GO TO WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street, for Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap, Pomades, Toilet Powder, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Tooth Paste and Powder, Hair Oil, Dressing Combs, &c., &c., cheapest in the city.

ANOTHER invoice of *Emaid de Paris, Rimi Mysterieaux, Suvan Dulcifie, Pistachio Nut Complexion Powder*, just received at
R. O. SWEENY & CO.'S.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

New York Money Market.
[By Telegraph.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Money active at 5 per cent.
Sterling dull and nominal at 9@10c.
Gold a shade firmer, at 146½, advancing to 147; declining to 146½, and closing at 146½.
Government Stocks rather more steady.
Freights to Liverpool dull.

New York Stock Market.
[By Telegraph.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Stocks lower. R. I 109½; F W 101; N W 35½; Ill C 122½; Reading 103½; Erie 71½; N Y C 102¾; 6's '81 reg 112; 5-20 coupons '62 111¾; 5-20 coupons '64 106¾; 5-20 coupons '65 106¾; 5-20's registered '65 105; 10-40 coupons 101; 7-30's first series 106¾; 7-30's second series 106; 7-30's third series 106¾; Clev & Pitts 86¾; Clev & Tol 111¾.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Produce Market.
[By Telegraph.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Flour 10@20c lower, and a fair demand; $@$8.70 for extra state; $8.30@10.65 for R. H. O.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and 2@3c lower; $3@3.01 for new white Michigan; $2.99 old amber Michigan; $2.23 for small lots of No. 1 Milwaukee; rye more active, at 87c for Chicago, 90c for Wisconsin. Receipts—Corn, 122,113 bushels, opened scarcely so firm at 80½c for inferior, and 82½@83c for shipping mixed western; 85½c for Illinois. River receipts—Oats 101,417 bushels, dull; 42@43c for Chicago; 45@46c for Milwaukee.
Pork firmer and more active at $32.87@33.31 for new, closing at $33.25 regular; $31 old.
Lard dull and heavy at 18@20½c.
Whisky quiet and unchanged.
Petroleum scarcely so firm for crude and refined in bond; rules quite firm at 36½@37c for crude, and 46½c for refined in bond.

Oswego Produce Market.
OSWEGO, Sept. 5.

The first cargo of new wheat from Canada arrived to day; it is choice white, and held a $2.85. The first cargo Canada Barley also arrived to-day.

Foreign Markets.
[Per Cable.]
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—Noon.

Cotton heavy, and sales will probably be light to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 5—Noon.
Opening price consols to-day 90½, for money; Opening prices for American Securities U. S. 5-20's 73; Illinois Central 72; Erie 46¾.

W. DAWSON. ROB'T A. SMITH. L. E. REED
DAWSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF NEW YORK.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 5.

Weiting Hall was filled at noon by delegates, members of the loyal league, and a large audience in the galleries. At 12 o'clock the convention was called to order by William R. Stewart, chairman of the State central committee.

Mr. Lincoln, of Tioga, moved that Judge Tremain, of Albany, be chosen temporary chairman.

A LITTLE BREEZE.

Ex-Senator Madden moved to substitute the name of General Chas. H. Van Wyck, of Sullivan. He said it was well known that until the past two or three years the power of organizing our conventions had been usurped by an outside body. It was the habit for the chairman of the State committee, on calling the convention to order, to name the temporary presiding officer, and through a mistaken idea of courtesy this was not questioned. Again, a body outside of this convention has assumed to take the naming of both the temporary and the permanent presiding officers out of the hands of the convention. The State committee has no right to do this, and he was opposed to it. He had nothing against Judge Tremain, but Gen. Van Wyck had served his country well and gallantly in the field and in its councils, and besides he had great experience in civil affairs. He would like to see Judge Tremain selected for permanent chairman, and would support him for that position, but he hoped the convention would choose Gen. Van Wyck temporary chairman.

Mr. George W. Curtis said the convention should very carefully consider the question proposed. This convention is charged with the consideration of the very grave questions that have arisen under the present crisis. He had the most profound respect for General Van Wyck, but he assured the convention that it was absolutely essential that harmony should prevail. It has been the habit for the State committee, emanating as it does from the State convention, to suggest the name of a temporary chairman, and unless we have lost faith in our committee he could see no good reason for disregarding the practice.

Mr. Spencer favored the motion of Mr. Madden, expressing at the same time great respect for, and confidence in Judge Tremain, than whom no man would better grace the Chair. The question was then put and was decided that the ayes had it. Subsequently the nomination was made by acclamation. Judge Tremain and James A. Bell were appointed to conduct General Van Wyck to the Chair.

GEN. VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.

On reaching the platform, Gen. Van Wyck delivered the following address, frequently interrupted by storms of applause:

Five years ago I had the honor to preside over the deliberations of the representatives of the Union party of the State of New York, just engaging in the stern conflict of arms, standing upon the same platform of principles as now, with the same destiny before, and the same banner over us. We were pleading then that this great trust bequeathed by our fathers should not, without a struggle, be surrendered to the demands of rebels. We are this day pleading that the results of the victory over treason shall not be abandoned; that we shall not publicly proclaim that the blood of three hundred thousand patriots has been shed in vain. The nation responded then, and with bayonet and bullet went forth and conquered with the same zeal and trusting in the same God. It will respond now. The same battle is still raging, but transferred to another forum. The same elements on either side are in the strife. Then arrayed against us were rebels in arms; copperheads conspiring with threats and denunciations, appealing to cowardice and avarice, through Knights of Golden Circles and Sons of Liberty—the machinations of arch traitors and crowned heads. All these are against us to-day. With us were the stout arms and brave hearts of an army of soldiers; the exertions of millions at home; the prayers of every heart panting for liberty. All these aids and holy influences are with us to-day except the few who, looking from a new stand point, have felt constrained to form an alliance with those they lately despised. But we have now the glowing memories and associations of a thousand battles, while rallying by our sides are the and appoints, not military governors, for the war was over, but provisional ones. He orders conventions to be held, and directs wherein the constitutions shall be amended. The States were not then supreme; they had not then the power to demand immediate representation. No one then was bold enough to ask, as did Johnson in New York, "will we submit, or will the American people submit, to this practical dissolution?" Mr. Raymond was not there to say "the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, if they could accept with uncompromising submission the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them." No Philadelphia convention then to applaud, and no Reverdy Johnson to demand a second reading. The practical dissolution went on, Johnson telegraphing Gov. Sharkey to see to it that negro suffrage was allowed in Mississippi. Johnson believed then, Seward believed then, that the rebels had lost all their political rights which could only be restored by the approbation of Congress; for in July, 1865, Johnson wrote to Sharkey "It must, how, ever be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the will of Congress;" and in September, 1865, to Gov. Marvin, he says: "The government of the States shall be provisional only until the State government is reorganized, and the basis of that organization will be subject to the decision of Congress." For believing Johnson was then right, men are called rebels and traitors, and a war is threatened on that other end of the line. In Seward's revelation of Cabinet secrets in New York, we are told flippantly how the great question of guaranty and reconstruction was disposed of. After speaking of the new President, he says: "Like a prudent man, he waited until I, who came from the Northern States, and the Republican party, had strength and health enough to come into his councils, and he says to me 'there is my programme upon which I propose to admit the Southern States into the Union, so far as depends on us.' Then I gave the man my hand and faith that I would stand by that, and stand by him." Was that all of it? These two men alone decide and determine the future destinies, for weal or woe, of this great republic? Seward gave Johnson his hand! It was well that in this betrayal of their trusts they should bind them one to the other. In all his declarations and acts, Mr. Johnson recognized the doctrine assumed by Congress, that guarantees should be demanded. Because he vetoed the Freedman's Bureau Bill, he says he refused the kingly crown; yet he became an usurper in the attempt to forestall and wrest the power from Congress, and then a dictator in endeavoring to force the sentiment of the loyal nation by charges of treason and rebellion. We are dismuniorists, he says, because all the States are not admitted to immediate representation; will he claim that the same States were out of the Union during the four years of war? Yet they were all that time without representation. He would seem to consider them out in this same speech at New York. He says, "I do not want them to come back into the Union disgraced and degraded." The men who plotted this rebellion, who murdered a quarter of a million of our countrymen, draped in mourning, and filled the land with tears, and sighs, and groans—who at Forts Pillow and Wagner created barbarities disgraceful even to savage warfare—the basest criminal in the world's catalogue; of course, Johnson would not degrade or disgrace! Let him go to the gray haired man, leaning on his staff, and to the mother bowed with grief for the first born who will not come back again—to the widowed mother who feels her sacrifice as her children cry for bread—to the maimed and crippled soldier—let him go to the little hillocks on every battle field of the South—to the thirteen thousand graves at Andersonville; let him stand by the deathbed of Bostic and Horton, victims of his murderous policy, and hear the shouts of exultation from the rebel hordes without, and then mock at the sorrow and outrage the sentiment of the nation, by overflowing pity for the men whom he desires not to degrade and disgrace! Let him show us what page of history records Washington gathering in convention tories and cow boys, and eulogizing them as more able, intelligent and patriotic than the men who had fought by his side.

Gen. VanWyck continued at great length, criticising and denouncing the President's policy and defending the course pursued by Congress.

FROM ROCHESTER.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 5.

A shocking accident occurred on the New York central railroad, six miles east of this city, about 5 o'clock this evening. Several persons were killed outright and many others were injured. The steamboat express train which left Albany this morning, was thrown from the track by a switch carelessly left open. The train was running fast and on a curve. The engineer gave the signal to break, and jumped from his engine. The locomotive plunged into the sand and turned over. The three coaches next to the baggage car ran together in the form of a telescope, and were left lying in a heap with the baggage car. The loss of life and injury to passengers generally was mostly confined to these three cars.

THE KILLED.

The following is a list of killed and injured:

KILLED—David Creighton, Newtown, C. E.; Larry Shaughnessy, of Rochester, railroad employee; Lucius Owen, brakesman, Clyde; Mr. Smith, Glovesville, N. Y.; N. Somers, Roecbloom, N. Y.

THE WOUNDED.

A. H. Stone, Oppenheim N. Y., hip slightly; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Somers, Decatur, N. Y., slightly; Miss Downing, Rome, back and head, severely; F. H. Harrington, 19 Maiden Lane, N. Y., head slightly; Mrs. P. G. Parker, Buffalo, head, slightly; W. L. Vail, Florida, N. Y., slightly; W. T. Mitts, Murray, N. Y., head, slightly; Jas. A. Sibell, Seneca Falls, brakesman, shoulder and side; Mr. and Mrs. A. Seymour, Lebanon, New York, badly bruised; C. S. Tertro, Syracuse, badly bruised; H. C. Peters, New York, injured in the leg arm and head; Michael Daley and son, Utica, head slightly; W. H. Leland, Rochester, shoulder; W. L. Lantry, Oneida, shoulder and hip slightly; A. L. Whortly, Kalamazoo Michigan, jaw broken; A. Deforest, Ann Arbor Michigan, slightly; David Taylor, Jersey city, of firm of Colgate & Co. New York, internally; Aaron Stone and wife, head shoulders and hips; Thomas Oliver, Fordham New York, slightly; Mrs. W. U. Thomas and son, Beloit Wisconsin, slightly; Mrs. Chapman, severely; J. Q. Johnson, East Saganaw, slightly; E. Derby, Courtland, slightly; Mrs. Hannah, Rochester, head and arm; Andrew Tracy, New York, slightly; James Gould, fireman, Palmyra, slightly; John Supple, Detroit, leg injured; James Elliot, New York, slightly; John Pacey, London, C. W., ribs broken; C. Demster, Gloversville, N. Y., seriously; Wm. Rice, Oswego, shoulder broken; J. W. Swan, Medina, head and shoulders hurt; Mrs. Swan, arm and hand broken; Susan Page, Binghampton, slightly; Mrs. Newett, California, somewhat injured; Mr. Newett, slightly; Mrs. N. Somers, Oswego, arm and back badly injured; Horace Hoyt, Decatur, N. Y., internally; Frank Mosier, Engineer, severely; W. J. McDonald, California, slightly, extricated by his two sisters; Wm. Ryan, Rochester, slightly. The bodies of the dead and the injured were brought to this city at 8 P. M., and everything is being done that can be for the sufferers. The bodies of Shaughnessy and Owen were left in the wreck as they could not be immediately removed.

THE LOYAL PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

The Convention has been called to order. Attorney General Speed is in the chair. Numerous resolutions were offered by delegations in favor of negro suffrage. Other resolutions were also introduced opposed to interfering with the policy of Congress.

Mr. Moss, of Va., addressed the convention in favor of adopting measures to insist that Congress shall provide for the enfranchisement of the blacks.

Mr. Moss offered a resolution instructing the committee on resolutions to provide for the conferring of rights of suffrage on all citizens without regard to color.

This led to great confusion. Motions were made to lay the resolution on the table and to adjourn, which were lost. Finally a call was made for the previous question, and the resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions. Great excitement prevailed during the debate.

Mr. Thomas of Maryland said, that if the resolution was adopted he would be in favor of enfranchising every rebel in Maryland. This was received with hisses and was followed with great confusion.

A delegate announced that he understood that the committee on resolutions and address would not be prepared to report until to-morrow morning. Mr. Thomas of Maryland made a personal explanation as to a remark on negro suffrage which had been misunderstood. So far as voting to enfranchise the rebels he would not do it, so help him God.

Mr. Smithers of Delaware, chairman of the committee, announced that arrangements had been made for the proceedings to-night at the Union League House for the fusion of the northern and southern delegations in a grand mass meeting. The convention adjourned at one o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FROM WISCONSIN.

GEN. PAINE RENOMINATED.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.

The Republicans of the 1st district renominated General Paine for Congress to-day. Resolutions were passed approving his course in the last Congress, expressing sympathy with the loyal Southerners now in convention at Philadelphia, and expressing sympathy with Ireland and all nations struggling for freedom.

GEN. WASHBURNE NOMINATED.

LA CROSSE, Sept. 5.

The Republicans of the 3d district nominated Gen. C. C. Washburne for Congress to-day.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—A large Union meeting was held last night at Metropolitan theatre and addressed by Senators Nye, Stewart and others.

The meeting adopted a resolution complimenting Senators Nye and Stewart, and Representative Ashley.

General Connor, late commanding the Department of Utah, arrived from Salt Lake on Monday night.

The Trot in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.

A trot came off between Dexter, Butler and Patchen. The purse of $5,000 was won by Dexter in three straight heats. Best time 2 min. 24½ sec.

Arm-in-Arm.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.

The Democratic State convention assembled in this city to-day, and endorsed the nominations for State officers made yesterday by the national union convention. They recommend the Democracy of Michigan to co-operate with the supporters of said national convention.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

His Views on Reconstruction.

He Wants to See the South Represented.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher having been invited to act as chaplain to the convention of soldiers and sailors at Cleveland, returned the following answer:

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

Chas. G. Halpine, Byt. Brig. Gen. H. W. Slocum, Maj. Gen. G. Granger, Committee:

GENTS—I am much obliged to you for the invitation which you have made me to act as chaplain to the convention of soldiers and soldiers about to convene at Cleveland. I cannot attend it; but I heartily wish it, and all other conventions of whatever party, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States lately in rebellion to their federal relations. Our government theory has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties of a State in its federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the whole nation.

Even Territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body politic.

Had the loyal senators and representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the assembling of Congress, and in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is; and those states which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies had been marched over them. Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case.

The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grows more irritable; the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supersedes it. The government at Washington is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done inaptly, and sometimes with great injustice; for our government wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits, and unequipped with the instruments which fit a centralized government to exercise authority in remote states over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation; but whatever imprudence there may be is in the method, and the real criticism should be against such duties of the general government.

The federal government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep half a score of states under federal authority, but without national ties and responsibility, to oblige the central government to govern half the territory of the union by civil federal officers and by armies, is contrary to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our government. However humane the ends sought, and the motives, it is in fact, a course of instructing, preparing our government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be otherwise than dangerous to liberty.

I am aware that good men are held from advocating the prompt and successive admission of the exiled states from fear of its effect on parties and the freedmen. It is said that if admitted to congress, the southern senators and representatives will coalesce with the northern democrats, and rule the country. If the nation then to remain dismembered to serve the ends of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the past 10 years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged the country into war? Even admitting that the power would pass into the hands of a party of southern men and the hitherto dishonored democracy of the north, that power should not be used just as they pleased.

The war has changed not alone institutions but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is excited far beyond what it has been at any time. A new party would, like a river, be compelled to seek its channels in the already existing shapes and forms of the continent. We have entered a new idea of liberty. The style of thought is freer and more noble. The young men of our times are regenerated. The great army has been a school, and hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increased wisdom towards intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, literature, natural science, in philosophy as in social circles, the nation feels that the winter is over, and a new spring hangs in the horizon and works through all the elements.

In this happily changed and advanced condition of things, no party of the retrograde order can maintain itself. Everything marches, and parties must march.

I hear with wonder and shame and scorn, the fear of the few, that the South, once more adjusted with the federal government, will rule this nation. The North is rich, never so rich. The South is poor, never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North in diversity, in forwardness, in productiveness, in all the machinery and education required for manufactories, is fifty years in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill, swell every neighborhood; while the South has but lights at long distances, twinkling like stars in the darkness. Such a contrast! However mean and craven, such is the fear that the South will rule the land.

That it will have an influence—that it will contribute in time a most important influence, we are glad to believe, but if it arises at once to the control of the government, it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity, and besotted by groveling, refuses to discharge its share of political duty. In such a case, the South not only will control the government, but it ought to do it.

It is feared with more reason, that the restoration of the South would injure the freedmen. Let us dismiss from our mind the idea that the freedmen can be separated from the white population, and nursed by themselves the better for us.

The action of the South towards amicable relations with the North, towards reviving its industry, the re-inspiration of its enterprise and thrift, will all redound to the freedmen's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedmen as an unsettled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite, anger, caprice and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of heartless men, unless we turn the government into a vast military machine. There cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while Southern society remains insurrectionary. If Southern society is calmed, settled, occupied, and soothed with new hopes, and prosperous, industrious, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside; lawless bangers on will be driven off, or better governed; and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedmen, through education and industry, to full citizenship with all its privileges and duties. None can escape that 40 years in the wilderness who travel from the Egypt of ignorance to the promised land of intelligence.

Negroes must take their chances. If they have the stamina to survive the trial which every uncivilized people have had to undergo, they will in due time find their place among us. That place will come to sobriety, virtue, industry and frugality. As the nation cannot be sound until the South is prosperous, so on the other hand, a healthy condition of society in the south is indispensible to the welfare of the freedmen.

Refusing to admit loyal representatives from the south to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure to them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment to our Constitution, however just and wise. It will only increase the danger. Whether we regard the whole nation, or any section of it, or class in it, the first demand of our time is entire reunion. Once united we can by schools, churches, a free press, and increasing free speech, attack each evil and secure every good. Meanwhile the great chasm which rebellion has made has not filled up. It grows deeper, and stretches wider. Out of it grow dread spectres and threatening sounds. Let that gulf be closed, and bury in it slavery, sectional animosity, and all strife and hatred.

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The St. Paul Daily Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

SEWARD TINKLES HIS LITTLE BELL.

Will somebody be kind enough to inform us about what time the Government of these United States ceased to be a Republic and was converted into an autocratic despotism? It has been generally supposed for the past ninety years that the people had something to do with the Government of this country; that the ultimate sovereignty and governing power of the nation resided in the people. Will somebody do us the favor to tell us when and how the people were divested of all voice in the government and all their powers transferred without limitation or recall to Andrew Johnson and Wm. H. Seward? What and when was the *coup d' etat* which accomplished this mighty revolution, which metamorphosed Andrew Johnson from a plain Republican President into an imperial Cæsar and Seward from a Secretary of State to a scarcely less imperial Sejanus? For such we distinctly learn to be the case—and we learn it not merely from the incoherent and irresponsible jargon of the executive clown, who staggers into despotic usurpations from the mere drunkenness of egotism, but from the cold and cautious lips of the wily Prime Minister himself. Not Richelieu in all the arrogance of his vicarious royalty, not Wolsey in all the pride of swaying to his will the haughtiest despot of his time, not that proud monarch himself, nor the most presumptuous of the line of tyrants that succeeded him, ever held language more absolute in tone or more insolently dictatorial to his subjects, than that in which Seward addressed the people of this country at Niagara Falls.

Hear how an American Secretary of State can talk, and then tell us, if you can, at what time the American people ceased to have any voice in the government of their country. Hear Seward:

> If you will look back to the month of October, 1865, you will find there a speech I made you—for when I speak at Auburn I mean to speak to the people of the whole State of New York—and in that speech I told our whole people that the President of the United States, *Andrew Johnson, and I with him, proposed to accept certain conditions and restore the States to their rights as equals in the Union if they would do these things*: First, abolish the rebel debt; second, repeal their ordinances of secession; and third, accept the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery henceforth and forever. When that was done the Union was to be restored, and every man of you who voted last year to sustain the party which charges me with having deserted it, voted upon that platform, and approved every pledge I then gave, and every word I uttered. [Cheers.] What did I tell you in the month of May at Auburn, when I saw the party was getting into a contest, and in the month of February, in New York city, at Cooper Institute? I told you precisely the same, that *these were our three conditions; and though heaven and earth shall pass away, yet the word of Andrew Johnson, that the States should be restored upon those conditions, having been pledged, should be fulfilled.* [Cheers.]
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> I, William H. Seward, "told our whole people *that Andrew Johnson and I, with him, proposed to accept certain conditions and restore the States to their rights*," That is to say, you, the people, have nothing to do with the settlement of the peace which you have purchased with the sacrifice of half a million lives, and three billions of dollars. Andrew Johnson and I have settled that question. Andrew Johnson and I have fixed the conditions. We didn't consult the people about it, and we don't propose to consult them. All the people have got to do with the matter is to remember that I have several times told them last year and this, the conditions that Andrew Johnson and I have prescribed for the restoration of the rebels to loyal rights and to obey without grumbling the edicts which Andrew Johnson and I have promulgated. For Andrew Johnson and I are the Government of this country, I want you to understand; you may not like our style of doing things; some people don't; but it is quite sufficient for you to know that Andrew Johnson and I are entirely satisfied with it ourselves.
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> Is n't it a little superfluous for the people of this country to go to the trouble of electing Senators and Representatives in Congress when they are thus peremptorily excluded by Andrew Johnson and Wm. H. Seward from any share in the government of the country, and when the most vital questions of internal policy profoundly affecting the civil and political rights and interests of millions of American citizens for perhaps centuries to come, are settled, not by the deliberations of the august body in whom the constution and the people have vested the Legislative power, but by an edict of Andrew Johnson, countersigned by Wm. H. Seward?

The whole speech of Seward, from which the above is an extract, is in the same insolent and dictatorial vein, and the arrogant assumption of absolute power which pervades it, forcibly calls to mind that Secretary of State, who, when a state of war and public peril compelled Mr. Lincoln to assume extraordinary prerogatives, so exulted in the sense of reflected power, that he told Lord Lyons that he had but to tinkle his little bell to send any man in the country to Fort Fafayette.

The impudent assumption that the terms which "Andrew Johnson and I" prescribed are a finality—beyond revision or modification by the people—places them beyond the pale of discussion—though the simple fact is that none of them have been accepted by the rebel States. It only remains to say that when Andrew Johnson and Mr. Seward prescribed those terms they not only did not consider them a finality, but were careful to inform their Provisional Governors that their restoration upon those terms would be wholly "subject to the approval of Congress." See the dispatches of Seward quoted in Gen. Van Wyck's speech which we republish to-day.

THE APPEAL OF THE LOYAL SOUTH.

The appeal addressed by the Southern Unionists now assembled in Convention at Philadelphia, to the loyal people of the United States, will move the patriotic heart of this nation more profoundly than anything in all the dreadful tragedy of the recent rebellion, since the cry of agony which came up from the starved and tortured victims of rebel cruelty at Andersonville. It is an appeal of eight million Southern Unionists for protection from wrongs inflicted by Andrew Johnson; an appeal for the rescue of the loyal men of the South from the hideous system of oppression and proscription organized by him under the name of Reconstruction; an appeal for emancipation from the chains of a revived slavery, forged by his policy, and rivetted by his usurpations, upon the people of the South, who have been guilty of a patriotic resistance to Rebellion. The loyal people of the North will heed this cry of their suffering Southern brethren. They are marshalling their hosts and marching on already to the rescue, from all their hills and plains under the dear old banner of the free, and they will march on shoulder to shoulder with the Union men of the South under that glorious flag, till they have conquered from the enemies of the Republic and of Liberty a complete, irrevocable and guaranteed recognition of the rights of every American citizen under its folds.

RISE OF REBEL BONDS.

If the Philadelphia Convention has deceived no one in this country, neither has it deceived anybody in Europe. There, as well as here, its true character has been penetrated through the thin disguise which Raymond and Doolittle managed to throw over it, by a dexterous trick of legerdemain. The following dispatch, by the Atlantic Cable, furnishes an infallible indication of the real significance of the political movement of which that convention was the exponent:

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31.

Advices received here of the action of the Philadelphia Convention have had the effect to materially advance the price of rebel bonds.

This is what the action of the Philadelphia convention means in the eyes of the Rothschilds and Barings, and the thousands of sharp financiers in Europe, who are looking to the rebel leaders for the redemption of the rebel bonds. In that action they see, or think they see, a probable restoration of the rebels and copperheads to power, and the consequent assumption of the rebel debt by the government; or, if not that, the renewal of their cherished conspiracy for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy under more favorable auspices than those under which they went into the speculation in 1861.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Nineteen members of the National Republican Committee met, according to call, at Philadelphia, on the 3d instant, and declared vacant the places of H. J. Raymond, of New York, N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, and Geo. R. Senter, of Ohio, "by reason of their abandonment of the principles of the National Union Party, and affiliation with its enemies." Gov. M. L. Ward, of New Jersey, was appointed Chairman, and John D. Defrees, of Indiana, Secretary of the Committee.

On the same day, five members of the Committee, beside himself, responded to Raymond's bogus call, at the Astor House, New York, two of them, however, Messrs. Claflin, of Massachusetts, and Clark, of New Hampshire, merely stopping there on their way to Philadelphia, to watch Raymond, and prevent any factious action. This they succeeded in doing, and the bolters adjourned to await the pleasure of the Executive Committee, Raymond concluding, since there was no help for it, to resign his head to the axe. Messrs Claflin and Clark then went on to Philadelphia and joined the rest of the Committee at that place. A national address is to be issued.

GEN. LOGAN ON GRANT'S POSITION.

At a great Union meeting held on the 1st inst., at Galena, Gen. Logan thus spoke of Gen. Grant. The positiveness with which he defines Gen. Grant's position, as a matter within his own knowledge, is significant, and will far outweigh the equivocal declaration of Seward, the other day, that Gen. Grant "stands on the platform of the President." Gen. Logan said:

> He could say he knew General Grant well and intimately, and he knew all his hopes and sympathies were with the great loyal masses of the nation, who by their valor and blood had saved the country. [Long continued applause.] Whatever efforts might be made to have it appear that he was in sympathy with copperheads and rebels in their effort to turn the government over to traitors North and South, he wished to say to the people here and everywhere that General Grant was entitled to the fullest confidence of the Union men of the country. [Great applause.] General Grant was no politician, and it was not his province to mingle in the political discussions of the day; but every military act of his, all his military orders had received the enthusiastic applause of all the loyal men of the country. [Immense cheering.] His acts had shown unmistakably that he was right. [A voice—"We all know it."] He would say this to relieve the country—that he knew others in this presence know, and all who know General Grant's opinions, know that he was openly for the constitutional amendment presented by Congress. [Prolonged applause. Not only that, but he knew of his own knowledge that he was earnestly for the Civil Rights bill, and had used all his influence to induce the President to sign it. [Great cheering. He would say further, that as far as General Grant was concerned, the army would be used to every proper extent to protect the Union men of the South against the oppression of rebels. [Cheers.] All the signs of the times indicated that Johnson was to be the candidate in 1868 of the great copperhead and rebel party. In that view it was important to destroy the confidence which the Union party had in Grant. That great soldier is the idol of the Union party, and the loyal men of the country, and he was the man they delighted to honor. The plan of the copperheads and of Johnson men was to destroy Gen. Grant's chances for the Presidency by attempting to compromise him in the Johnson policy of turning the government over to traitors. The game will not win. [Cries of "Never, never." No word of Grant is heard to uphold rebels in the government or out of the government. He will maintain such a position by his conduct and official acts as will enable all loyal and Union men to gather around him in 1868, and to place him in that position where he will save the country in peace as he had done in war. [Cheer after cheer for Grant and the Union.]

JACK ROGERS, known in Congress as a rattle-brained New Jersey Copperhead, recently had an interview with the President, to ask the removal of a Republican office holder. A correspondent says:

> The matter was soon arranged with Mr. Johnson, when the conversation turned upon Mr. Roger's course in Congress, the President assuring the leader of the Copperhead element in the Thirty-Ninth Congress that he sympathized more heartily with him than with the course pursued by any of the rest who pretended to support the Executive at the last session.

Certainly this was not intended for publication, but of its correctness there is no doubt.

This is significant. Rogers is a rampant secessionist, his speeches and votes in Congress, with which the President avows his hearty sympathies, being uniformly with the extreme Copperhead element. He is for paying the rebel debt, for the right of secession, &c. The President is progressing finely.

By a ridiculous blundering in "making up" our yesterday's issue, a large portion of Gen. Van Wyck's eloquent arraignment of Andrew Johnson was injected into the belly of Seward's speech at Niagara Falls—and thus both productions were rendered unintelligible to the reader. We have, therefore, reprinted both speeches in our second page.

CHIPPEWA INDIAN AGENT.—The St. Cloud *Times* learns that Charles A. Ruffie, Esq., has been appointed Chippewa Indian agent in place of Edwin Clark, removed.

MR. J. MAINZER responds to our interrogatories yesterday, by another certificate, signed by some of his comrades, which is crowded out till to-morrow.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866. NUMBER 210.

NEWS SUMMARY.

HOPS IN WISCONSIN.—The hop crop seems to have become quite an important one in some portions of Wisconsin. In Sauk county the value of the yield this year is estimated at $300,000. A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, writing from Kilbourn City, gives some interesting facts relating to the business of hop-picking. He writes:

> Since the picking of the hops, as a rule, generally devolves upon the women and children, their services are in great demand, and thus strong inducements are held out, by giving a price equal to that given to male laborers. In some localities the hop men have combined, and offer only 45 cents per box, and pickers board themselves, while in other places 50 cents per box is given with board, which is the most reasonable price. As an industrious woman can pick three boxes per day easily, which is equal to 21 bushels, she earns $1.50 per day, giving her an equality with man in this respect. If, in no other, which brings into the field through picking time, married ladies, young ladies, and misses of all grades and classes, with children of either sex, old enough to pick, regardless of class or distinction, the greater portion of the entire population, throughout the vicinity of the hop region, with the exception of the few old grandma's and others detailed to attend to the household duties; besides female laborers are procured whenever they can be found, anywhere within twenty or seventy-five miles. Hundreds of families have become so accustomed to hop picking annually, that they, upon this business alone, seem to be greatly dependent, and make calculations to a great extent for support.

ANOTHER ALLEGED SWINDLING SCHEME.—A list of ticket holders in the "National Union" gift concert scheme, advertised by Bryan, Rosbrook & Co., No. 160 Madison Street, Chicago, has come to grief. This "drawing" took place the other day, but nobody got anything. It is charged that out of one million tickets advertised to be sold, only about one hundred thousand were disposed of for cash by the enterprising firm in question. That the proprietors placed the tickets in the wheel before drawing, and that on their solemn averment that all was right, the committee selected by the audience proceeded with the drawing without counting the tickets for themselves. That out of twenty-one hundred tickets drawn thus far, not one has borne on its face a number as low as "100,000." That, suspecting something to be wrong, the committee, on Saturday, emptied the tickets from the wheel, and searched among them for more than half an hour without finding a ticket belonging to the first one hundred thousand. A fair inference from these facts is, that no tickets below 100,000 was put in the wheel, and that none over that figure were sold; consequently, these gentlemen won all the prizes themselves, and made a very pretty thing out of the affair. The committee entered complaint against the firm, and caused the appearance of the estimable Bryan, Rosbrook & Co. before Justice Brown, on Saturday. The prisoners waived examination, and gave $1,000 bail to answer in the Recorder's Court.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN TENNESSEE.—General Fisk, on Saturday evening, made his farewell address at a mass meeting of the freedmen at the State capitol at Nashville. He defended himself at great length against the investigation committee appointed by the Kentucky Legislature to examine into the truth of his Cincinnati speech about the brutal treatment of negroes, and counselled freedmen to conciliation, frugality and education. He said when he was appointed in June, a year ago, two thousand and five hundred were drawing five hundred and ninety eight thousand and twenty nine rations per month in his department, costing sixty-six seven thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and seventy five cents. Last month three hundred and sixty eight rations were issued to twenty five orphans and three refugees, costing one hundred and thirty six dollars and twenty five cents. From June 1865, to September, 1866, nine hundred and fifty nine thousand seven hundred and forty eight rations had been issued to whites, and six hundred and thirteen thousand and twenty two rations to blacks, costing three hundred thousand dollars. Of the abandoned lands turned over in June a year ago, containing three hundred and fifty five thousand seven hundred and thirty one acres, worth one million one hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars in 1865, none had been returned to owners on conditions named by the President. The bureau had paid all expenses except salaries, and transmitted five hundred thousand dollars to Washington. There were nine thousand one hundred and fourteen black children in schools in the State, most of them supported by benevolent institutions North.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE AND THE PRESIDENT.—The Chicago *Republican* says:

> We do not wonder at the embarrassment of the Board of Trade relative to allowing their Exchange room to be used for the reception of Johnson. They do not want to slight the President of the United States, or to seem to endorse the man. If it were possible to receive the President without receiving the man, they would be glad to do so; but as they can not, they have concluded to extend to him all the hospitality due to his office, and if he avails himself of the courtesy thus extended to make a political speech; if he comes down from his position as President, as he expressed it in New York, and delivers a harangue in his capacity of citizen, we understand that a number of other addresses will be delivered on the same occasion by members of the Board of Trade in their capacity as citizens—in fact that it will be a "citizens meeting."

ANOTHER DETERMINED SUICIDE.—At Nashville, on Saturday, a man named Henry Osborn committed suicide under romantic circumstances, by leaping from the suspension bridge. Domestic difficulties was the cause. He went to St. Louis to get the cholera and die there; failed, and came back for the same purpose. He left the following letter to his wife: "Dear Lizzie—Before there lines reach you, Cumberland river will be my grave. You asked for deliverance. You have one, though in a different way than you expected. Give this to my poor children as a last token of their unfortunate father. As for yourself I will abide by the judgment of the merciful Creator in the other world. Farewell. Your loving husband. HENRY OSBORN."

INTERESTING CIRCUMSTANCE.—A correspondent with the President's party, writing from Auburn, N. Y., on Saturday, relates the following: Yesterday on the arrival of the President's party in this city, a boy, the son of Mr. Richardson, rushed towards the carriage to shake hands with Gen. Grant, but in his efforts to do so fell under the wheel, thereby shattering his leg. He was conveyed to his home. Last night he sent word to Mr. Secretary Seward that he was anxious to see General Grant. The latter, affected by the circumstances as related by the Secretary, last night at 11 o'clock, attended by Surgeon General Barnes, called at the house of the sufferer, and on parting, told the lyouth when he recovered to write him a letter, as he might be of use to him.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.—An order just issued by the War Department provides that discharged soldiers of the United States who have been disabled in service, as well as those not yet discharged who are to be provided with artificial limbs, shall be provided with transportation to where they may have to go to obtain them and back home. The Medical Director, or other officer designated by the Surgeon-General for that duty, shall, in addition to each order for an artificial limb, give a requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for transportation, stating the points from which the transportation is to be furnished, and such order shall be the evidence upon which the Quartermaster will furnish the transportation.

BENNETT JR., AT NEWPORT.—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., is now the leading "swell" at Newport, and has the celebrated band of the notorious 7th New York Reg't there in his own employ. He proves an attractive point for many a love-suffused eye, but seems invulnerable. Mr. Train drives the finest turn-out at that point, and Mr. Peabody and Bancroft are among the other guests. The fashionable world drifts anomalously.

ATTEMPT BY SANTA ANNA TO BRIBE A JUDGE.—At New York, on Saturday, the case of L. M. Montgomery against General Santa Anna, come up again before Judge Barnard, in the chambers of the Supreme Court. A motion is now made to vacate the order of arrest granted against the defendant in the present suit. Montgomery claims to have been the agent of Santa Anna in his latest Mexican scheme, and now asks $25,000 for services rendered. During the reading of the affidavits, Judge Barnard handed an anonymous letter to counsel, which he had received, offering him a bribe in case he determined the questions before him in favor of Santa Anna

CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.—An Iowa correspondent states that work on the northern branch of the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad is to be commenced at once from Waverly to the Minnesota line, but whether to follow the Cedar, the Little Cedar, Floyd creek, or the Shell Rock valleys remains to be determined. Engineers are already in the field surveying the different routes and obtaining all the information they can in regard to the expense of building and operating the road, and the business that will be given the road when finished. Public meetings are being held in the principal towns, and subscriptions are made up rapidly. Charles City has already pledged $25,000, and Nashua $15,000. But the citizens along this line of road are not the only people interested in its construction. Dubuque and Chicago would reap an untold harvest from this garden valley.

NEW RALLYING CRY.—President Johnson's rebel stump speeches are producing their legitimate fruits. Two or three days after he passed through Baltimore, a mob of "My Policy" men made a murderous attack upon a peaceable negro camp meeting in Maryland, with a fiendish purpose of perpetrating a wholesale and indiscriminate butchery. Their rallying cry was, "What about New Orleans?" A white man, who was engaged in prayer, was shot and killed in a white Methodist camp meeting near by, and a number of negroes were wounded. The assassins, after breaking up and dispersing the meeting, collected the tents, books and other property left on the ground by the negroes, piled them up and burned them.

REMARKABLE LAW SUIT.—A curious suit, known as the Slade baronetcy case, is soon to be tried in England. Lady Slade, at the time of her marriage with the late Sir Frederick Slade, Q. C., supposed herself to be a widow, her former husband having deserted her, and a report was circulated that he was dead. After the birth of Sir Frederick's first son the first husband was heard of, but there was no absolute certainty whether he was alive or dead. Accordingly, before the second child was born, in order that there might be no doubt about his legitimacy, the parents were married again. The same ceremony was repeated before the birth of each child in succession, and, as there are seven of them, each claims the title and estates. Witnesses are summoned from various parts of the world.

MARYLAND ENROLMENT.—Governor Swann has ordered that registers of the enrolment "shall not ask impertinent questions." The effect of which is that John Jones having been absent from the State several years may not be asked the "impertinent question" whether he served in Jeff. Davis's army, and it is not in the "discretion" of the registers to refuse his name a place on the list. The rebels made several raids into Maryland under Lee, Early, and Gilmor, but never so seriously threatened the peace, safety, and prosperity of the State as now in this raid under Blair, Reverdy Johnson, and Swann.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—Only last March, when a clerk in the Paymaster-General's office at Washington refused to contribute toward the expenses of carrying the New Hampshire election for the Union ticket, the President not only indorsed the action of the clerk, but ordered his promotion. Now, however, all clerks in the several departments who do not contribute to the Randall campaign fund are promptly reported for dismissal. In March, the President indignantly scorned the idea that clerks should be taxed for any political purpose. In September, only those who will pay the tax can eat "the President's bread and butter."

SENATOR WRIGHT.—Hon. William Wright, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, who was unable to attend the Senate all last winter, and was only brought in for a moment to vote against the passage of the civil rights bill over the veto, is lying dangerously ill at Norwalk, Conn., and his advanced age makes his recovery almost hopeless. The fact that one of the New Jersey Senatorships (vice Stockton) is vacant, and the other likely to become so, renders it peculiarly advisable for Gov. Ward to convene the Legislature, as has been proposed.

INTEMPERANCE IN CANADA.—The Montreal *Witness* says the prevalence of intemperance among the public men of Canada has long been notorious, but from the disagreeableness of exposing men's faults, it has seldom been noticed in the press. At last, however, the country appears to have waked up to the dreadful reality and Upper Canada papers teem with severe criticisms on the snb ject. A late number charged that during the Fenian raid some of the ministers were too drunk at the critical moment to attend to important matters connected with the public defence.

A CLOSE INSPECTION.—An old gentleman named John Lowrie, and his wife, from Ballston Spa, one day last week, walked up to Rockville, N. Y., about a mile above Ballston Springs, to see the cave there. While he was stooping from one rock to another Mr. Lowrie's foot slipped, and he fell head foremost into the cave, a distance of fifteen feet, wedging his head between two rocks. His wife screamed, and some passers by came to his assistance. He was taken out with his collar bone injured, one finger out of joint, one eye bruised, and his head and face badly cut. He saw the cave, but does not desire to inspect it so closely again.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Description of the Proposed New Building.

From the Winona Republican, 31.

The plans, specifications, and drawings for the State Normal School (buildings), which have for some time past been in course of preparation by Mr. G. F. Randall, an eminent architect of Chicago, are now in the hands of the Prudential Committee of the School in this city, they having been received at the close of last week. We have been shown the general drawings of the contemplated building, and find that they embody a design of rare adaptedness for the purpose in view. The building, in general outline, will be 166 feet in length, about 80 feet in width, and four stories high, including the basement, which will stand eight feet above the surrounding level. The roof will be of what is familiarly known as the landsdale or French order, and at one of the angles of the building there will be a handsome tower.

The basement is designed to be occupied for a variety of purposes, including rooms for the residence of the janitors, fuel rooms, a gymnasium for the use of the pupils, a laboratory, etc. This floor will be 10 feet high from floor to ceiling. The first ground or principal floor will be almost entirely occupied as class rooms for the model and experimental departments, together with the necessary reception and cloak rooms. This floor will be 13 feet high. The second floor, 16 feet high, is designed to be arranged for the use of the Normal School proper, and will be divided into one large hall, together with the requisite recitation rooms, and apartments for the library, reception, etc. The third floor will be arranged somewhat similarly to the second, having one large exhibition hall, capable of containing from 800 to 1,000 persons, and adjoining this a suite of rooms designed to be used for a museum of the natural history of the State, and for kindred objects. This floor will be 18 feet high. Above this, in the tower, will be two rooms of moderate size, to be used by such pupils as may desire to acquire a knowledge of drawing, and for other similar purposes.

A better arrangement, for either utility or comfort and convenience, it would be difficult to conceive. There is ample accommodation for all the wants and requirements of such an institution, and yet not a foot of room appears to be wasted. Everything is made available to some good and necessary purpose. Outwardly, the edifice will be neat and tasteful, yet devoid of all attempt at ornamentation. Simplicity and utility, combined with good taste, seem to have been the governing ideas in the mind of the architect, and the result is all that could be desired.

We learn that a meeting of the Prudential Committee will be held this evening, and that in a day or two proposals for the erection of the foundation walls of the building will be formally invited. It is designed to lay the foundation during the present Autumn, and next year to erect and enclose the superstructure—to which end it is to be hoped that every attending circumstance will conspire.

Union Worsted Works Burned—Heavy Loss.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.

The Union worsted works formerly known as Schroeder's Print Works in Smithfield, five miles from this city were totally destroyed by fire this morning. They were owned by Wm. F. & F. C. Sayles. The loss on the buildings, stock and machinery is $140,000. Insurance $80,000. The fire is understood to have been caused by the ignition of naptha.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—A physician in St. Louis, the other day, tore up a prescription for a cholera patient because the wife of the sick man could not pay his fee. The man died, and prominent citizens have taken means to prosecute the doctor.

—Washington during the past five years has never worn so deserted an appearance as now. The hotels are empty. All kinds of business, including that of decapitation in the interest of the Johnson policy, is dull for the moment, and there is a consequent dearth of news.

—The wife of Charles P. Anthony, of Brewertown, Me., who is doubtless truthfully represented as a "high-strung" woman, drowned herself last week, because her husband would not leave their old homestead and build another.

—The vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Texas, as counted by the legislature, is for Governor, J. W. Throckmorton, 49,277: E. M. Pease, 12,168. For Lieutenant Governor, Geo. W. Jones, 48,908; L. Lindsay, 15,714. Throcknorton's majority is 37,109.

—Late advices from Valparaiso state that news had been received at that point of the abandonment by Spain of the war against the South American Republics. It was also stated that the allied powers are not content to let Spain off so easily, but had determined to make retaliatory war against her commerce.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says Gov. Morton would have received the President on his visit to that place had the committee of arrangements invited him to do so; but as Johnson is on an electioneering tour, the Governor will not volunteer his services, or as an individual have anything to do with him. The Democratic State Central Committee have taken the whole matter of the President's reception into their own hands, and propose to make it a strictly partisan affair.

—Major Geo, the former rebel commandant of the Salisbury prison, where so many of our soldiers were starved to death, is to be the recipient of a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a purse containing five thousand dollars, presented by his rebel admirers.

No. 1 Wheat.

The following suggestions regarding the saving and sorting of wheat we commend to the attention of all farmers. They are timely and valuable:

At the present time, when there will be more or less grown wheat in every county in the State, the farmers can do much to abate the injury to our great product by carefully throwing aside every sheaf of grown wheat, and not allow it to be mixed with the good wheat. Good wheat will command a high price. Of that there can be no question. There is a great deal of good wheat raised in this State, yet so severe is the commercial standard of the quality, that, if the farmer can save one bushel of bad wheat with ten bushels of good wheat, it will grade the whole as No. 2, and perhaps may sink it so low as to be counted among the rejected.

It would absolutely be better economy for the farmers to destroy every bushel of bad wheat than to allow it to be mixed with the good. Let every farmer bear in mind to keep what is good by itself, and to sever the bad from the good just as carefully as he would separate tares from wheat.

It seems so simple and easy to divide the poor from the good, that we suppose it will be universally done; but the passion to sow is strong, and too many farmers will be tempted to throw in a sheaf of doubtful wheat, and thus sink the grade to No. 2, or perhaps rejected. We have no hesitation in saying that, if the farmers show brains and good judgment in sorting their wheat, they can save at least a million of dollars in value to the crop of the State. Such wheat the farmers should strive to send to market this season, for it is more remunerative than any other. A small crop at two dollars will pay better than a double crop at ninety cents, for that is about the price of rejected wheat.

New Advertisements.

N. B. HARWOOD,

No. 187 Third street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.,

WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE,

1,000 Stoves,
600 Bundles Common Sheet Iron,
100 Bundles Russian and American Russian Sheet Iron,
10,000 lbs. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead
3,000 lbs. Pig Tin,
3,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms,
2,000 lbs. Metallic Bottoms,
200 Pumps,
200 Bundles Wire,
5,000 lbs. Sheet Zinc,
500 Boxes Tin Plate,
2,000 lbs. Brass Kettles,

Together with a large variety of

TINNERS' STOCK

AND

House Furnishing Goods.

☞Dealers are requested to call and examine stock and prices. aug30-3m-1stp

To War Claim Agents.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The new Blanks for the collection of

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY,

AND

Voucher (Receipt) Form No. 5.

Under the law of July 28, 1866, is

NOW READY!

Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the price, $1.60 per quire.

PRESS PRINTING CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.

LOST.

A LADY'S GOLD ENAMELED WATCH, Diamond set; supposed lost on Fort street, in the vicinity of the Brewery. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will leave it at WM. LEE'S Store, Third street. sep6

FOR RENT.

A House containing six Rooms for rent, and Furniture for sale. For particulars inquire of ALVAH SMITH, Third street, Upper Town. sep6-3t

AUCTION SALE OF

MILLINERY STOCK.

On Friday, September 7,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

Fairchild & Co., Auctioneers,

Will sell a stock of Millinery, embracing Bonnets, Trimmings, Silks, Forms, Wires, Laces, Plumes, Flowers, Velvet Goods, Feathers, Edging, Blonde, &c. Also one Pressing Machine. Sale at Warehouse, third street, near Wabasha, next door to Warner's Auction Rooms.

FAIRCHILD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

sep6 2t

J. B. BRADEN & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AND

HARDWARE,

Are receiving large additions to their already

Extensive Stock of Goods,

To which they would invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

☞Warehouse No. 154 Third street, St. Paul. sep6

MISS GILL'S SCHOOL FOR

Young ladies will open under her own care, on Monday, the 10th of September.

The school for younger children will open at her residence on Monday, August 20th. aug27-3m

BELLE PLAINE

Real Estate Agency.

ROBERT H. ROSE will attend to all business appertaining to real estate and to the prosecution of War Claims. Respectfully refers to Gov. W. R. Marshall, Gen. H. H. Sibley, D. W. Ingersoll, Esq., Fred. Driscoll, Esq., Col. J. Merrick, Col. J. J. Shaw, St. Paul; Hon. A. G. Chatfield and Stone & Metzner, Belle Plaine, Minn. my3-1st1yf

LONGWORTH'S WINE HOUSE

CINCINNATI,

Now conducted by the heirs of Nicholas Long worth,

Golden Wedding, Sparkling Catawba

DRY CATAWBA, ISABELLA,

Delaware and Virginia Seedling,

These celebrated Wines for sale by

WALTER W. WEBB & CO.,
sep5-6mIstp St. Paul, Minnesota.

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS. Also a good Family Horse.

Inquire of O. CURTIS.
sep5 1stptf

FAIRCHILD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Rogers' Stone Block,

Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

Make sales of Furniture, Stock, Merchandise and Real Estate in Ramsey or any of the adjacent counties.

They also receive goods on commission sell at private sale.

They have a large Hall in the second story for the sale of Furniture. They are prepared to buy Furniture or other goods in large or small quantities, or advance liberally on consignments.

They keep always on hand a good stock Staple Dry Goods, of Clothing, of Boots and Shoes, of Hats and Caps, and Notions, which they sell at wholesale or retail, at much less than regular prices.

FAIRCHILD & CO
nov30-eod tf-1st

REAL ESTATE

At Public or Private Sale

By MORGAN & McCLOUD,

101 Third street, near the Bridge

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Real Estate at Auction.

We propose to sell at Public Auction on Wednesday, September 5th, and on the first and third Wednesdays of each month thereafter, at our office at 10 o'clock A. M., all property that may be specially entered for that purpose, without limitation as to price. Lists of the property to be sold will be published, and will also be furnished prior to the day of sale. We will also sell on the premises at any time, Farms, Houses and Lots, Lands, &c., and invite property owners to avail themselves of this method of disposing of their property.

AT PRIVATE SALE—We offer for sale only property over which we have exclusive control, and have the most extensive list in the city, embracing improved and unimproved business and residence property in St. Paul, Farms and Farming Lands throughout the State, lots in superior city and Rayfield, Wis., and property everywhere.

MORGAN & McCLOUD,
Real Estate Agents, St. Paul.
aug26-1stp

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c., printed in the best style at the Daily Press Steam Job Printing Office.

New Advertisements.

MORE BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED AT

D. D. Merrill, Randall & Co.'s.

The Hidden Sin,
Phemie Keiler,
North and South,
Land at Last,
The Second Mrs. Tillotson,
St. Martin's Eve,
Battle Pieces,
Letters of Eugene De Guevin,
Sherbrooke,
Lena Rivers,
Marian Grey,
Meadow Brook,
Our Neighbors of the Corner House,
Six Months at the White House,
Merivale's Conversion of the Roman Empire.
Who Goes There,
Stormcliffe,
Kate Marstone,
Langstroth on the Honey Bee,
Stories Told to a Child,
Pictures of Country Life,
The House by the Churchyard, &c. 6 3t

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF

PINE APPLE CHEESE,

New York Factory Cheese,

New French Lemons,

Sweet Potatoes, Green Apples.

New York Confectioneries.

B. PRESLEY,
sep7-2w 129 Third street, St. Paul.

GREEN APPLES

AT AUCTION.

We will sell at auction this FRIDAY MORNING at ten o'clock, Fifty Barrels of the best Green Apples ever offered in this market. Also

40 bbls. on Saturday, Sept. 8th,

At our store corner 3d and Wabasha-sts.

R. A. J. M. WARNER,
sep7-2t Auctioneers.

FREIGHT

BY

Minnesota Valley

AND

MINN. CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Merchandise, Grain, &c.

Will be transferred between the Steamboat Landing and the business houses and streets of St. Paul and the Depot of the

Minnesota Valley R. R. Co,

IN WEST ST. PAUL,

at the following rates:

Dray Loads, not over 1,200 pounds, 50 cents. Excess over 1,200 pounds, 3 cents per 100 lbs. Grain in sacks, from Depot, two cents per 100 pounds.

Small packages at reasonable charges.

☞Merchants having goods to ship will save trouble by hanging cards at their door or notifying me of the fact.

JOHN BUTLER,
sep7-1w Drayman.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT

To the Traveling Public.

On and after this date the

Light Draft Passenger Steamer

CHIPPEWA,

CAPTAIN HERMAN,

Will leave St. Paul for La Crosse and intermediate points on

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday,

AT 9 A. M.

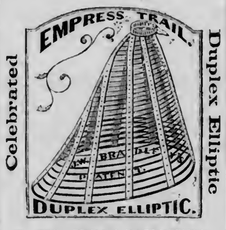
The Quickest Steamer on the Waters of the Upper Mississippi.

☞PASSENGERS GOING BY THE CHIPPEWA WILL SAVE NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT, as we have made no advance on account of low water.

For Freight or Passage apply on board. aug17.1stptf

FASHIONS 1866

DEMAND



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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

Republican State Convention.

The Union electors of the State of Minnesota who are in favor of asserting and maintaining the rights of the loyal people through their representatives in Congress to prescribe the conditions on which the late rebel states shall be allowed to participate in the General Government, and who favor the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held in Ingersoll's Hall, in St. Paul, Minn., on **Wednesday, the 19th day of September, 1866,** at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Auditor and Clerk of the Supreme Court, to be supported at the next general election and for transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several counties will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz:

Anoka	1	Mille Lac	1
Benton	1	Minnesota	1
Blue Earth	1	Morrison	1
Brown	1	Mower	3
Carver	1	Nicollet	1
Cass	1	Olmsted	2
Crow Wing	1	Otter Tail	1
Chicago	1	Pine	1
Cottonwood	1	Ramsey	5
Dakota	2	Redwood	1
Douglas	1	Renville	2
Dodge	3	Rice	4
Faribault	2	St. Louis	1
Fillmore	4	Scott	4
Freeborn	3	Sherburne	1
Goodhue	5	Sibley	2
Hennepin	8	Stearns	4
Houston	4	Steele	2
Isanti	1	Todd	1
Jackson	1	Wabashaw	6
Kandiyohi	1	Waseca	2
Kanabec	1	Washington	4
Lesueur	4	Watonwan	2
Martin	3	Winona	7
McLeod	1	Wright	2
Meeker	1		

Delegates from unorganized counties not named will be subject to the action of the convention.

R. BRACKETT, Chairman. S. M. CULLEN, E. S. YOUMANS, FRED DOSS, GEO. C. MOTT, Secretary. C. D. DAVISON, J. FRANKENFIELD, T. C. MCGEERS, R. F. CROWELL, Union State Central Committee.

St. Paul, August 10 1866.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Grand Uprising of the Loyal People.

The Magnificent Reception of Southern Delegates.

Immense Crowd and Tremendous Enthusiasm.

Thrilling Scenes at Independence Hall and the Union League House.

Speech of Governor Hamilton.

Proceedings of September Third.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The ceremonies attending the formal reception of Southern delegates to the convention were most impressive. From an early hour the streets were thronged with people, especially along Chestnut street, from the Union Club rooms to Independence Hall, and on Broad street in the vicinity of the Union League rooms. Music from splendid bands filled the air, and the entire city displayed national flags, banners, and appropriate devices. The glorious red, white, and blue floated every where, and military, civic, and fire department organizations were marched and countermarched through the principal thoroughfares. It was a gala day for Philadelphia, and it seemed as though the entire populace were on the streets. Most of the street car lines were so thoroughly blockaded that cars could not move.

THRILLING SCENE AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Soon after eight o'clock the entrances to Independence Square were closed to all except delegates, those who were appointed to receive them, and the members of the press. As the delegations arrived they passed through Independence Hall into the square in the rear of it. The Tennessee delegation was the first on the ground. It was conducted into the hall by Judge Kelley, and welcomed in a brief and eloquent speech. At the request of the delegation, Hon. Mr. Trierson, the Speaker of the Tennessee Senate, led in a fervent prayer. The scene was most impressive, and touched all who witnessed it very deeply, as, amid all those precious memorials of the first war for nationality, the solemn petition ascended for a firm Union based on right. The Tennessee delegation then passed out into the square, where it was received with oft-repeated, hearty cheers. Gov. Brownlow was very feeble, and accustomed as the old hero has been to scenes of excitement, this was too much even for his brave nature.

All were greatly affected by the passing of the successive Southern delegations. There were men from rebel dominions—from the scenes of the Memphis riot, from the bloody murders of New Orleans, from the very spot where Andrew Johnson proclaimed his fidelity to the Union, and which spot is now unsafe for the Union men. The multitude seems to feel all these things, and while they cheered these men till voice failed to cheer, yet there was an apparent reverence as for men who had for the Union long walked hand in hand with death.

As the various northern delegations came in they were most enthusiastically cheered, and the constant cry in all parts of the ground was, three cheers for this name or that name—all mighty ones in the Union cause. Now it was Butler, now Burnside, now Geary, then Wade, and Lane, and Wilson, and Howard, Chandler and Sprague. Cresswell and Harris, were saluted time and again as Senators of that Congress which Mr. Johnson ignores. Then the crowd would sing out the Governors, and then the cries were for Cony, Smythe, Andrew and Hawley, Burnside, Curtin and Ward, Fairchild and Lieutenant Governor Bross, and Fletcher and Brownlow, over again. Then the Southern men were sighted out a second time, and Hamilton and Sherwood, Durant and Botts, Stokes and Sneed, Maynard and Arnell, and a dozen others, were shouted in praise, and all these shouts were re-echoed back from great crowds in the streets around everywhere. Fred. Douglass, who walked with Theodore Tilton, excited much attention. He was often cordially cheered, and hundreds crowded around to assure him of sympathy.

THE MIGHTY PROCESSION.

When the delegation had finally formed and began to march out into the streets, the organizations which were on the ground to act as escorts, and the throng which had gathered to see, burst out into prolonged cheers. Women waved their welcome from every window and every step. For miles the march was in the shadow of Union flags. Except the narrow space cleared for the procession, the streets were packed all along the line of march. Sixteen bands furnished the column with music. At its head came the police, opening the way. Then came twenty-five platoons of boys in blue, who had always served in the Union army. Following them they had their crippled comrades in carriages. Then came sixty platoons of a solid mass of Philadelphians, comprising the Union League, a body representing as much wealth, worth, and influence as any body of the same number anywhere in the land; then came the Welcome True Union Men in the place of those who hold office, and came out on that account to meet the President a few days ago. Following this influential body, came a large delegation from the Union League of Philadelphia; then the various Southern delegations. It seemed as if they could not cheer them loud enough or long enough. After them came the Northern delegations.

The Republican Invincibles followed them in fifty platoons. Then—the firemen, with hose carriages and engines decorated out in force, and each company had those of their number who had enlisted in the war and had returned crippled, in ambulances behind them.

All of Philadelphia which could arrange itself on the line of march, was out to see and shout welcome.

ASSEMBLING AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE.

The scene in front of the League House, on Broad street, whither the delegates were conducted, was such as has seldom occurred in this city, and in no other since the war. The spacious street was cleared by the police, and as the procession came up, each portion of it was assigned to a certain position, till finally the whole space was packed. The Union banner and the society club flags were like a waving forest with its brightest autumn colors. Several delegations united in singing "The Battle Cry of Freedom." The crowd seemed wild with gladness; every citizen seemed to be shouting as it he deemed it a duty by so doing to tell the country that there was loyalty, enthusiasm and Union spirit enough in the city, notwithstanding the late Convention, and Mr. Johnson failed to call it forth.

The Southern delegates were welcomed by the President of the League, and the response was made by Governor Hamilton. After this the original escort, increased by many organizations from the upper part of the city, escorted the Southern men to National Hall, which they entered alone, the Northern delegates returning to the League, where an informal meeting was held, while the Convention proper was organizing at National Hall.

The Hall is handsomely decorated with banners, and the walls covered with mottoes and memorable sayings of distinguished men. Over the platform, extending across the entire Hall, is the inscription:

"WELCOME, SOUTHERNERS, UNSTAINED BY REBELLION AND UNAWED BY TREACHERY."

Across the base of the stage are the words: "The Union—it must and shall be preserved." Among the inscriptions on the walls of the Hall are the following: "When the wicked are in authority, the people mourn." "There can be no neutrals, only patriots or traitors." "Treason, defeated in battle, shall not rule by ballot." There are many other quotations of a similar nature, from speeches of Lincoln, Douglas, and Mr. Johnson, Webster, Jefferson and others.

COME TO ORDER.

The venerable Col. Stokes of Tennessee called the meeting to order, and proceeded to read the call under which it assembled, during which he was frequently interrupted by cheers. At his allusion to the national flag the entire convention rose to their feet, and the hall was filled with deafening applause for some minutes. The same scene was repeated soon after the band began playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The temporary organization was effected with great enthusiasm and harmony by the election of Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana, as temporary chairman. Our dispatches have already given particulars of this organization.

STIRRING INCIDENT.

The most stirring incident of the session was the spontaneous rising of the whole body to cheer the band, when it opened with the "Star Spangled Banner." Dixie was not played, and there was no Custer to cheer it. The demonstration has exceeded all that the most sanguine hoped for, and the week has opened most auspiciously.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The City Council held a special meeting this morning, and passed resolutions that: "We recognize the men about to assemble in convention in this city as the true representatives of the South, who risked their lives or peridled their fortunes to maintain their devotion to the Government of the United States amid the dangers and trials of rebellion; and that as such, we honor them for their courage and love them for their fidelity to principle.

"That as a mark of honor and esteem the Mayor be and is hereby requested to welcome them, and extend to them the freedom of the city during their sojourn with us, and that a special committee be appointed to show them all the courtesy in their power."

The Republican members of the Council, in a body, joined the procession as it passed the hall.

THE LOYAL DELEGATES.

The first meeting of the Northern delegates took place at the Loyal League House this morning. It was largely attended, the rooms not being sufficiently large to accommodate all. There was a general interchange of views, and the opinion was shared by all that there should be no co-operation with the Convention proper, so far as forming its platform and resolutions was concerned. The only organization of the Northern men will be to enable them to formally tender their sympathies and encouragements. The delegates meet at eleven, to-morrow.

GOV. CURTIN OF PENNSYLVANIA ELECTED TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The telegraph has brought us meagre accounts of the proceedings of September 4th and 5th. Ex-Attorney General Speed was elected permanent chairman of the Southern Loyalist Convention, and the discussion had commenced.

ARRIVAL OF MINNESOTA DELEGATES.

Delegates from the North continue to arrive, and several more have come in from the South. Near 500 Southerners are now present. Generals Schenck and Garfield, from Ohio; Generals Andrews and Averill, and Governor Marshall of Minnesota; Simon Cameron and Governor Morton, have also arrived.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES IN FAVOR OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Southern delegation seem to think strong ground in regard to suffrage necessary for the security of the Union men of the South, though they are not certain that is is a feasible plan except by Constitutional Amendment. The Virginia delegation is nearly unanimous for impartial suffrage, and the Georgia delegation has adopted a platform substantially as follows: Renunciation of State authority, as opposed to national authority; and impartial suffrage and equality before the law for all men.

EVENING DEMONSTRATIONS.

The *Press* building has attracted a large crowd to-night by its splendid illumination, and the torch-light procession of the Republican Invincibles, a body representing the best class of young men in the city, was a grand affair.

There has been a large meeting at the League to-night, notwithstanding the showers, and at ten o'clock a torch light procession, over three hundred strong, preceded by a band playing, passed through Chestnut street in the midst of a severe thunder storm.

The telegraph gave us on Tuesday morning the speech of Mr. Gibbons, formally welcoming the Southern delegates. The following is

GOV. HAMILTON'S REPLY.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas replied to Mr. Gibbons, substantially as follows: In behalf of the assembled loyalists of the South he returned thanks for the welcome which they had received. He said it would be an unmixed pleasure to do so, were it not that they could not but remember the cause of their assembling. They had hoped that after the triumph of the national arms, those who had suffered long would have some indemnity for loss, or at least security for the future. They had hoped to be permitted to return peacefully to their habitations, and to renew their associations with friends from whom they had so long been parted, but the experience of the last 12 months had taught them, in bitterness of heart, that the spirit which animates rebellion was as rampant to day as when rebels first drew swords. [Voices, "That's so."] Proscription of all who aided the Government was as rampant and incorrigible at the South, as defiant, as denunciatory, as vindictive and cruel as it was at any period during the rebellion. Seeing this, and realizing that so far from being reunited to their homes they were remitted to the same element which had sought their destruction and the destruction of the Government, some of them who happened to be at the national capital deemed the time propitious to call on the Unionists of the South to send delegates to meet and consult together as to their own condition and that of the country. They believed that they saw not only danger to themselves, but a cloud, though no bigger than a man's hand, on the verge of the horizon, which might ultimately spread over the entire country. They therefore determined to make the call. The question then presented itself, where should they meet? They knew that there was not a congenial spot of soil for them in all the South; no place where they could meet except they braved the fate of those who met in convention a month ago in New Orleans. It had been truthfully said, in one of the leading administration papers, that they would not dared to have met on Southern soil. He who uttered that truth did not know how important it would be to attempt to deabuse the mind of the American people as to that oft-repeated falsehood that the South had returned in complete faith to its allegiance to the government. But their eyes turned instinctively to the goodly city of Philadelphia [cheers], where civil and constitutional liberty on the American continent had its birth. They knew that here in the city of Franklin, and in sight of old Independence Hall, they might meet and consult with the approving smile of its citizens, if nowhere else under heaven could they go. [A voice, "Nowhere."] They had come assured of welcome, but that which they had received had far outstripped their expectations. For that welcome he returned grateful thanks, in the name of the loyal men here assembled, and of the loyal constituents whom they represented—of every man, woman and child of them, whether white or black. [Cheers.] This convention had been called because they realized the fact that no practical principle of administration had been settled by the late contest. They had hoped that henceforward this Government would be such a government as the fathers had intended it to be —one giving freedom to every human being within its limits, by putting on a sure foundation the rights of every citizen. But they found that they were only to be remitted to the tender mercies of States which might, at their will and discretion, strike down their dearest human rights, while no protecting power was to be found in the Government. Therefore, they deemed the time auspicious to bring back the people to the primitive ideas of republican liberty; to organize a party, or rather to enforce the organization of a party devoted to republican liberty, and to bring it back to the simple platform of the constitutional rights of every citizen. That was why the convention was called. They invoked the assistance and counsel of all their brethren everywhere throughout the United States; they asked the loyal delegations that come here from the loyal States to give them the hand of welcome, to help them renew their faith to the Government in a purer spirit than before, and to prove to all Presidents, Cabinets, and Councils, that the people, North and South, who were loyal to the Government, would be satisfied with nothing less than actual security or individual equality under the Constitution to all men. [Cheers.] If they could be met in that spirit, their hearts would be with those delegations from the loyal States. As to their fortunes, they had long since been expended, and they had nothing now to give to the cause but their lives and honor. [Cheers.] These they pledged, never to cease in their efforts until they could strike hands with the people of the North on the broad basis of human rights —until they could say that wherever the American Constitution extended it covered none but freemen, in deed as well as in name, practically as well as theoretically. [Loud cheers.]

A RELIC OF SECESSION.

Charles Gibbons, chairman of the reception committee, then came forward with a small gavel in his hand, and said: I hold in my hand the identical gavel used in Charleston, S.C., when the convention assembled there in 1860, for the dissolution of the American Union. [Derisive laughter, and shouts of "Throw it away."] This is the gavel that called together that Convention which declared the American Union dissolved. [Cries of "Break it up," "Throw it down here."] "Sir," (turning to Governor Hamilton) "I have the pleasure of tendering this to you, for the purpose of calling together that loyal convention which laid the foundation of that Union." Gov. Hamilton accepted the inauspicious gift, and then the presentation ceremonies were done and ended.

TERRORISM IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Premeditated Riot and Its Consequences.

From the Hartford (Ct.) Post, Aug. 31.

We are trustworthily informed that, after the riot in New Orleans was suppressed, the rebels who participated therein, and their allies, actually made preparations to charge upon and drive the United States troops out of Lafayette Square, and that Gen. Sheridan, learning this fact, ordered his men into position, removed the fence around the square, and all other obstructions, and shotted his guns, and that these preparations alone, probably, prevented the projected attack. Our informant is a gentleman from the South, who has for some time been settled there, was in New Orleans during the riot, and who went about among his people with impunity on account of his supposed sympathy with them, and can therefore speak knowingly of the sentiments of the people and the condition of affairs. He says that the police and the fire companies there are regular military organizations, and that the "Washington Artillery Company" of New Orleans, which efficiently served the rebellion in the field, has a fund of fifteen thousand dollars, a perfect organization, is under excellent drill and discipline, and is prepared at any time, at an hour's notice, to take an active part in a fresh crusade against United States authority. During the riot he was approached by a policeman who said to him; "Come and help us!" He replied that he had no arms. "Oh, that don't make any difference; come along, plenty of pistols down to the station house; go down and get some," exclaimed the policeman. Shortly afterward he was approached by another policeman, who asked, "How many niggers did you kill?" "I haven't had a chance," he replied. "I have," said the policeman; "I've killed four, and got two shots at old Dr. Dostie." His first exclamation, on meeting an old friend in this city the other day, was "Well, I've finally got out of hell." He asserts that Union men everywhere throughout the extreme South are leaving through peril of their lives if they remain, and that others, unable to get away, are compelled to avow rebel sentiments, or at least to conceal or disavow their devotion to the Union, in order to escape assassination. He affirms that a perfect reign of terror prevails there, in very many respects of an infinitely worse character than that which existed during the rebellion, and that the negroes and Union men are by hundreds falling victims to rebel malignity and hatred. He further states that Gen. Sheridan has applied for a large increase of his military strength, his present force being scarcely sufficient for garrison duty in New Orleans, and leaving few or no troops for the protection of loyalists outside of the city limits. When inquired of as to what, in his judgment, would be the effect, in New Orleans, of the publication of Gen. Sheridan's dispatches, he unhesitatingly gave it as his opinion that the General would be unable to stay there, and that he would be assassinated if he persisted in remaining.

These are startling facts! But *they are truthful*, and must be met and grappled with and overcome by the patriotism and determination of the loyal American people. We have them from a source we know to be trustworthy, and our readers can put full confidence in their authenticity.

Such are some of the results, such the teachings of Andrew Johnson's "policy." By it the South has been re-inspired with its former malignity and hatred toward the Union, and its former fierce determination to destroy that Union in the interest of slave holding treason. And, in the light of this information and these teachings, is it not absolutely wonderful that any Northern man can now be found to praise and laud Andrew Johnson and support his policy.

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Raymond Kicked Out and Gov. Ward Appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Pursuant to the call issued from Washington, the National Union Committee met in this city to-day. The following gentlemen were present: Governor M. L. Ward of New Jersey; S. A. Purviance of Pennsylvania; N. B. Smithers of Delaware; H. W. Hoffman of Maryland; J. S. Fowler of Tennessee; John D. Defrees of Indiana; B. C. Cook of Illinois; Marsh Giddings of Michigan; J. S. Judd of Wisconsin; D. B. Tubbs and Thomas Simpson of Minnesota; A. W. Campbell of West Virginia; Governor Edmunds of Dakota; W. Starkweather of Connecticut; General B. R. Cowan of Ohio; A. B. Gardiner of Vermont, and W. J. Cowing of Virginia.

The Committee, after a temporary organization by calling Senator Fowler to the chair, and appointing W. J. Cowing, Secretary, passed the following resolutions unanimously:

WHEREAS, The places of Henry J. Raymond, of New York, N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, and Gen. B. Senter of Ohio, in the National Union Committee, are vacant by reason of their abandonment of the principles of the National Union party, and affiliation with its enemies; therefore,

Resolved, That after proper recommendations said vacancies be filled by appointment by the committee.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions Governor M. L. Ward, of New Jersey, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee, and John D. Defrees, of Indiana, Secretary.

It is expected that an address to the country will be issued before the final adjournment of the National Union Committee.

Raymond, having issued a call for a meeting of the Committee at the Astor House, New York, on the same day as the above, six men responded, counting the "Little Villain" as one man, and the following proceedings were had:

NEW YORK, September 3.—The National Union Committee appointed by the Republican Convention at Baltimore, in 1864, met this afternoon at the Astor House. Hon. H. J. Raymond, Lieutenant Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, Judge Bullitt of Louisiana, Governor Turner of Rhode Island, J. B. Clark of New Hampshire, and N. D. Sperry, Secretary, were present.

Mr. Claflin suggested the impropriety of taking action in the absence of so many members.

Mr. Sperry said if the session was illegal on account of the want of a quorum, all the previous ones were illegal for the same reason. At the last meeting there were only twelve members present.

Mr. Raymond said he believed it would be best to adjourn to a fixed day.

Mr. Sperry opposed this, and Mr. Raymond said he would retain custody of the papers until relieved of his position. Some of the members would probably meet at Philadelphia and take some action.

It was finally agreed to adjourn to a day to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

It appears that Mr. Claflin of Massachusetts, and ex-Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, were on their way to the Philadelphia meeting of the Committee, and remained over at New York, and were present at Raymond's emasculated conference meeting, to see what was going on. They do not train with Raymond's crowd.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Fees to Informers of Evasions of its Provisions.

An Important Circular.

The act amendatory of the Internal Revenue Law, which went into effect on August 1, contains the following provisions:

"And where not otherwise provided for, such share as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general regulations, provide, not exceeding one moiety nor more than five thousand dollars in any one case, shall be to the use of the person, to be ascertained by the Court which shall have imposed or decreed any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, who shall first inform of the cause, matter, or thing whereby such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall have been incurred; and when any sum is paid without suit, or before judgment, in lieu of fine, penalty, or forfeiture, and a share of the same is claimed by any person as informer, the Secretary of the Treasury, under general regulations to be by him prescribed, shall determine whether any claimant is entitled to such share as above limited, and to whom the same shall be paid, and shall make payment accordingly. It is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the present and all previous provisions of internal revenue acts granting shares to informers that no right accrues to or is vested in any informer in any case until the fine, penalty or forfeiture in such case is fixed by judgment or compromise, and that the amount or proceeds shall have been paid, when the informer shall become entitled to his legal share of the sum adjudged or agreed upon and received: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or affect the power of remitting the whole or any portion of a fine, penalty or forfeiture conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by existing laws."

Under the authority here conferred, the following schedule of informer's shares is prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Of the first five hundred dollars of any penalty the informer shall receive	50 per ct.
Of the next fifteen hundred dollars	10 "
Of the next two thousand dollars	30 "
Of the next two thousand dollars	25 "
Of the next two thousand dollars	20 "
Of the next two thousand dollars	15 "
Of the next two thousand dollars	10 "
Of all above twelve thousand dollars, and not exceeding fifty-five thousand dollars	5 "

THUS: If the penalty is five hundred dollars, the informer will receive.. $250 00

If one thousand dollars	450 00
If two thousand dollars	850 00
If three thousand dollars	1,150 00
If four thousand dollars	1,450 00
If five thousand dollars	1,700 00
If six thousand dollars	1,950 00
If seven thousand dollars	2,150 00
If eight thousand dollars	2,350 00
If nine thousand dollars	2,500 00
If ten thousand dollars	2,650 00
If eleven thousand dollars	2,750 00
If twelve thousand dollars	2,850 00

If every additional one thousand dollars up to fifty-five thousand dollars 50 00

EX-VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN.

He Resigns an Office, and Denounces the Copper-Johnnies.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Hannibal Hamlin, Collector of the port of Boston, tenders his resignation, in a letter to the President, dated August 28th, in which he says:

I do not fail to observe the movements and efforts which have been and are now made to organize a party in the country, consisting almost exclusively of those engaged in the late rebellion and their allies, who sought by other means to cripple and embarrass the Government. These classes of persons, with a small fraction of others, constitute the organization. It proposes to defeat and overthrow the Union Republican party, and to restore to power, without sufficient guarantee for the future, and protection to men who have been loyal, those who sought to destroy the Government. I gave all the influence I possessed to create and uphold the Union Republican party during the war, without the aid of which our Government would have been destroyed and the rebellion a success. With such a party as has been inaugurated for such purposes, I have no sympathy; nor can I acquiesce in the measures by my silence. I therefore tender to you my resignation of the office of Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, to take effect from the time when a successor shall be appointed and qualified."

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

Speech of General Chas. H. Van Wyck.

By a curious blunder in "making up" our paper yesterday morning, a large portion of the great speech of Gen. Van Wyck, at Syracuse, was mixed in with Mr. Seward's speech at Niagara Falls,—greatly to the improvement of the latter gentleman's performance, but sadly emasculating the remarks of Gen. Van Wyck. We reprint both speeches in their proper shape, and hope no reader will neglect a thorough perusal of Gen. Van Wyck's able and brilliant oration.

GEN. VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.

On reaching the platform, Gen. Van Wyck delivered the following address, frequently interrupted by storms of applause:

Five years ago I had the honor to preside over the deliberations of the representatives of the Union party of the State of New York, just engaging in the stern conflict of arms, standing upon the same platform of principles as now, with the same destiny before, and the same banner over us. We were pleading then that this great trust bequeathed by our fathers should not, without a struggle, be surrendered to the demands of rebels. We are this day pleading that the results of the victory over treason shall not be abandoned; that we shall not publicly proclaim that the blood of three hundred thousand patriots has been shed in vain. The nation responded then, and with bayonet and bullet went forth and conquered with the same zeal and trusting in the same God. It will respond now. The same battle is still raging, but transferred to another forum. The same elements on either side are in the strife. Then arrayed against us were rebels in arms; copperheads conspiring with threats and denunciations, appealing to cowardice and avarice, through Knights of Golden Circles and Sons of Liberty—the machinations of arch traitors and crowned heads. All these are against us to-day. With us were the stout arms and brave hearts of an army of soldiers; the exertions of millions at home; the prayers of every heart panting for liberty. All these aids and holy influences are with us to-day except the few who, looking from a new stand point, have felt constrained to form an alliance with those they lately despised. But we have now the glowing memories and associations of a thousand battles, while rallying by our sides are the spirits of the grand army of patriot martyrs, of Lyon, Kearney, Reynolds, Sedgwick and McPherson, and last but not least, our own beloved Wadsworth. Cherished in life, his memory will be green forever. The thousands who fell into honored though unknown graves in the swamps of the Peninsula, the thickets of the Wilderness, on the field of Gettysburg, among the clouds of Lookout mountain, at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The brave sailors who fired the last shot defiantly from out the waters that were swallowing up the gallant crew of the Cumberland, with the flag of their country flying above their opening graves. That gallant spirit band which went out from the tortured, starved and murdered flesh at Belle Isle, Libby, Salisbury and Andersonville. The spirit too of that great christian patriot whose maligners, while living, were the friends of the assassin, the villifiers of whose memory, when dead, are now the boon companions around the festive board and rejoicing in the patronage of a man who has betrayed the trust of a confiding people. How can the dead body of Rebellion prevail against the single issue made up by the President of the United States before the people? Shall the States lately in rebellion be immediately restored to those rights forfeited by treason, or shall they wait until the results achieved by blood in the field shall be firmly secured by constitutional acknowledgement? Johnson may call us constitution tinkers; does he not remember that every act of the great Lincoln for suppressing the rebellion, the tinkling of the little bell by Seward, which consigned to Fort Lafayette Northern traitors without trial by jury or benefit of clergy—every act of Congress to raise revenue or an army was denounced as unconstitutional. James Buchanan pronounced not only secession, but its coercion or suppression, unconstitutional. Let us run no such hazard again, but engrave solemnly on the foundation of the Republic the lessons of this war, that bad men in the future can read and understand them. President Johnson, in his pilgrimage ostensibly to lay the corner stone of a monument to one of the statesmen of the Republic, greeted and entertained by men of all parties, taking the great heroes of the army and navy to create enthusiasm, playing the demagogue by pretending to be one of the tribunes of the people, yet openly ignoring their representatives, even thankless by withdrawing from their control the settlement of the great issue before the country, is giving the only choice ever yielded by tyrants, that of willing obedience. In New Orleans he allowed the creatures of the rebellion to suppress an assembly of Union men, while the bitter malignity of his every speech, clearly indicates the purpose to attempt the suppression of the American Congress as an usurpation, if the loyal men dare elect one in opposition to his policy. It is well we should know the dangers around us, that we be prepared to meet the emergency, and let the ballot-box give forth no uncertain sound. He brands an independent press as corrupt, mercenary and subsidized, because it does not flatter his egotism, and sing praises to his infamous policy. Who but he in the land has power to subsidize the press, and who before has used it so barely and unscrupulously?

While denouncing Congress as hanging on the verge of the government, he forgot that the same vote alone made him Vice President. Congress and their advocates to-day are demanding all that Johnson said at one time should be exacted from rebels. He professes still devotion to the Baltimore platform of 1864, which pledges assistance to the government in bringing to punishment the rebels and traitors who are arrayed against it. In accepting that platform we did not consider the States in rebellion entitled to immediate restoration, but in calling a convention to restore the States, who shall restore and re-establish it? "Shall the men who gave their influence and means to destroy the Government—are they to participate in the great work of organization? Shall they who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all the precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers will have been wantonly spilled; all the glorious victories won by our noble armies go for naught, and all the battle fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion, will have been made memorable in vain. Therefore I say, a traitor should take a back seat in the work of reconstruction. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy the Government. Traitors must be punished and impoverished; their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men; loyal men, whether white or black, should alone control her destinies." Thus Andrew Johnson echoed the sentiments of the American people. Such sentiments are now as deep and strong in the loyal heart as when he gave it utterance. Congress is an usurpation; the people are traitors and rebels; the press is mercenary, corrupt and subsidized, because they now believe he spoke the truth in 1864. Seven times in 1865 he proclaimed, through the Secretory of State, as he did to South Carolina, "The President considers the acceptance of the amendment by South Carolina as indispensible to the restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union." In his first message to Congress he said it was not too much to ask that each rebel State should, before it resumed its place in the family of the union, give evidence and pledges of loyalty. Did he consider all political rights restored to the States when the rebel armies surrendered? Each had a Governor and other officers, yet he sets them all aside and appoints, not military governors, for the war was over, but provisional ones. He orders conventions to be held, and directs wherein the constitutions shall be amended. The States were not then supreme; they had not then the power to demand immediate representation. No one then was bold enough to ask, as did Johnson in New York, "will we submit, or will the American people submit, to this practical disolution?" Mr. Raymond was not there to say "the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, if they could accept with uncompromising submission the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them." No Philadelphia convention then to applaud, and no Beverdy Johnson to demand a second reading. The practical dissolution went on, Johnson telegraphing Gov. Sharkey to see to it that negro suffrage was allowed in Mississippi. Johnson believed then, Seward believed then, that the Rebels had lost all their political rights which could only be restored by the approbation of Congress; for in July, 1865, Johnson wrote to Sharkey "It must, how, ever be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the will of Congress;" and in September, 1865, to Gov. Marvin, he says: "The government of the States shall be provisional only until the State government is reorganized, and the basis of that organization will be subject to the decision of Congress." For believing Johnson was then right, men are called rebels and traitors, and a war is threatened on that other end of the line. In Seward's revelation of Cabinet secrets in New York, we are told flippantly how the great question of guaranty and reconstruction was disposed of. After speaking of the new President, he says: "Like a prudent man, he waited until I, who came from the Northern States, and the Republican party, had strength and health enough to come into his councils, and he says to me 'there is my programme upon which I propose to admit the Southern States into the Union, so far as depends on us.' Then I gave the man my hand and faith that I would stand by that, and stand by him." Was that all of it? These two men alone decide and determine the future destinies, for weal or woe, of this great republic? Seward gave Johnson his hand! It was well that in this betrayal of their trusts they should bind them one to the other. In all his declarations and acts, Mr. Johnson recognized the doctrine assumed by Congress, that guarantees should be demanded. Because he vetoed the Freedman's Bureau Bill, he says he refused the kingly crown; yet he became an usurper in the attempt to forestall and wrest the power from Congress, and then relented in endeavoring to force the sentiment of the loyal nation by charges of treason and rebellion. We are disunionists, he says, because all the States are not admitted to immediate representation; will he claim that the same States were out of the Union during the four years of war? Yet they were all that time without representation. He would seem to consider them out in this same speech at New York. He says, "I do not want them to come back into the Union disgraced and degraded." The men who plotted this rebellion, who murdered a quarter of a million of our countrymen, plunged a nation in mourning, and filled the land with tears, and sighs, and groans—who at Forts Pillow and Wagner created barbarities disgraceful even to savage warfare—the basest criminal in the world's catalogue; of course, Johnson would not degrade or disgrace! Let him go to the gray haired man, leaning on his staff, and to the mother bowed with grief for the first born who will not come back again—to the widowed mother who feels her sacrifice as her children cry for bread—to the maimed and crippled soldier—let him go to the little hillocks on every battle field for the South—to the thirteen thousand graves at Andersonville; let him stand by the deathbed of Postie and Horton, victims of his murderous policy, and hear the shouts of exultation from the rebel hordes without, and then mock at the sorrow and outrage the sentiment of the nation, by overflowing pity for the men whom he desires not to degrade and disgrace! Let him show us in what page of history records Washington gathering in convention tories and cow boys, and eulogizing them as more able, intelligent and patriotic than the men who had fought by his side.

Gen. VanWyck continued at great length, criticising and denouncing the President's policy and defending the course pursued by Congress.

SEWARD AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Relative Value of a Living and a Dead President.

A Few Slightly Egotistical Remarks.

At the reception of the President and suite at Niagara Falls, after Mr. Johnson had finished the highly interesting ceremony of depositing the Constitution, the Union and the glorious flag with the people who live within the sound of that wonderful cataract, Mr. Seward, on being called upon, made the following speech. We copy from the telegraphic report of the Chicago *Republican*:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Although we are on the verge of the State of New York, I am sure that even here I can call you neighbors. You do not want a speech from me. ["Yes, yes."] If you do, it is only to get up a quarrel between the President of the United States and myself, for I shall have to tell you that, after the clear and lucid exposition of the policy of the government, which may be called his policy, or "our policy," since Abraham Lincoln commenced it, and it has been carried out since the inauguration of Andrew Johnson—after the exposition he himself has given of it, I want to know, in God's name, what use he has for a Secretary at all? [A voice, "Do you indorse it?"] I will say very frankly that I always indorse what is right, and when you find my signature to a paper I will not disavow it. When I put my pen to paper I stand ready to pay all the costs.

Fellow-citizens, you heard the President of the United States traduced. I heard Abraham Lincoln denounced within three month of his death by the bullet of an assassin, worse, and through a larger portion of the United States, than Andrew Johnson is now denounced, for treason to the Constitution and the Government; and let me ask you this: If, instead of bringing him here in saftey today, to stand before you and to vindicate virtually in the presence of the whole American people, his life, his character, and his policy, past, present, and future, he had fallen on the way as Abraham Lincoln did, do you think there is one of you who has reviled him who would not join in his praise, and be as ready to immortalize his fame and glory as you have been to celebrate the virtues of Lincoln? [Cheers.] This is it. The only trouble with a living President is that he lives. The virtue of a dead one is that he is gone, and can be praised with safety by those who were incapable of appreciating his virtues while he lived.

The President has spoken to you on a topic I have never opened, and I did think that I would never refer to it, and that is, that he is charged, and the members of his Cabinet and political supporters are charged, with deserting their party. The charge is that we have deserted our party, and he has told you that it is better in every case to let parties go down the falls than to let the country go to destruction. So it would not be a very serious offence if it had been committed. But he also told you the truth when he said that it is not possible to find a word in the record upon which he was nominated that has been falsified by the record of his executive acts. Did not they declare at Baltimore that the war must be continued until its cause was removed, and the Government triumphant in the restoration of the States? And is not the war ended? Have not the States been restored? And where on earth is the cause of the war? It has gone into the sepulcher of the record of past ages. [Cheers.] But have I deserted my party? Let me call your attention to my record on that subject. If you will look back to the month of October, 1865, you will find there a speech I made you, —for when I speak at Auburn I mean to speak to the people of the whole State of New York—and in that speech I told our whole people that the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, and I with him, proposed to accept certain conditions and restore the States to their rights as equals in the Union if they would do these things: First, abolish therebel debt; second, repeal their ordinances of secession; and third, accept the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery henceforth and forever. When that was done the Union was to be restored, and every man of you who voted last year to sustain the party which charges me with having deserted it, voted upon that very platform, and approved every pledge I then gave, and every word I uttered. [Cheers.] What did I tell you in the month of May at Auburn, when I saw the party was getting into a contest, and in the month of February, in New York city, at Cooper Institute? I told you precisely the same, that these were our

City Advertisements.

NOTICE OF PROPOSALS.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 12 o'clock (noon) of Tuesday, the 18th day of September inst., for completing the St. Peter street Sewer to Eleventh street, with well holes, &c., according to specifications in the City Surveyor's office. No bid will be considered unless accompanied with a legally executed bond for at least one half of the estimated cost of the work; security to be approved by the Common Council. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids if the interests of the city require it. By order of the Common Council.

K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, September 7, 1866. sep7

POUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Public Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at Public Vendue, to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up in said city, viz: A colt four years old, three white feet, a star in her face.

EDWARD SHIELDS, Poundmaster.
sep6-td

NOTICE.—Whereas, by an amendment to section 8, of chapter 2, City Ordinances, approved May 4th, 1866, it is made the duty of each physician practicing permanently or transently within the limit of the city of St. Paul to report to the City Physician monthly the deaths occurring, as follows:

Diseases. | Nativity. | Age. | Males. | Females.

The attention of physicians practising in this city is called to the above amendment, and they are hereby required to make proper returns to the Health Officer, commencing at the date of the passage of said amendment up to September 1st, 1866.

THOS. R. POTTS,
City Physician and Health Officer.
sep4-1m

POUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at Public Vendue to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up in said city, viz: One Bay Horse, with two hind feet white, and a star in the fore part, 12 years.

EDWARD SHIELDS, Poundmaster.
sep2-td

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO VACATE AN ALLEY IN BASS' ADDITION TO THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.—Notice is hereby given that the petition of Theodore Borup and E. S. Champlin has been filed with the City Clerk, by order of the Common Council, to vacate the alley marked on the plat of Bass' Addition, (as stated in said petition,) as a public alley, running from Monroe street to the centre of block one, and cut lot number fifteen in said addition, and that the Common Council has appointed Tuesday, the second day of October, at one o'clock, P. M., at the City Hall, to hear and determine the matter, and when all interested can attend and be heard. By order of the Common Council.

K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, August 23d, 1866. aug24 1w

$500 REWARD.—The city of St. Paul will give a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the Jefferson School House in the Fourth Ward.

JOHN S. PRINCE, Mayor.
St. Paul, July 6th, 1866. jy6-tf

NOTICE OF PROPOSALS.—Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received by the City Clerk at his office for the sale to the city of ten acres of land, more or less, to be used as a burying place of dead animals, and to bury such offal as it may be found necessary to remove from the city. The location must be at least one mile outside of, and within four miles of the city limits. The proposition to state the number of acres, the price per acre and location of land. By order of the Common Council.

K. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, June 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—Persons knowing of any nuisance to exist within the city will by communicating the fact to the City Clerk at his office, have the same attended to at once. A register is kept in the Clerk's office for the purpose of entering nuisances and such other matters as require the attention of the Health Inspector, examined daily by myself.

E. P. WRIGHT, Health Inspector.
St. Paul, June 13th, 1866. je14-tf

Railroads.

OPENING
OF THE
MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY
FROM
Minneapolis to Owatonna.

1866. 1866. 1866.

On and after SATURDAY, August 25th, 1866, Trains will run in accordance with the following

TIME CARD:

Leave Minneapolis	8.10 A. M.	2.40 P. M.
Arrive Minneapolis	12.15 P. M.	6.20 P. M.
Leave Faribault	7.00 A. M.	3.45 P. M.
Arrive Faribault	11.55 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Leave Owatonna	1.15 P. M.	
Arrive Owatonna	4.15 P. M.	

Connecting with Trains of the WINONA & ST. PETER RAILROAD at Owatonna for Southern and Eastern points, and at Mendota with trains of the Minnesota Valley Railroad for St. Paul.

Trains going North will not stop at Fort Snelling.

The Morning Train going South and the Evening Train going North will not stop at Wescott or Castle Rock. All other Trains will stop at Minnehaha, Fort Snelling, Wescott and Castle Rock on signal.

D. C. SHEPARD,
General Superintendent.
Minneapolis, August 23d, 1866. aug24

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH.
VIA
Winona & St. Peter R. R.
Connecting with the
Minn. Stage Co.'s Line for La Crosse.

Passengers leaving St. Paul in the morning reach Winona the same day.

Going East leaves Kasota at 6 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Going West leaves Winona at 6:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's office.

H. C. ATKINS,
Superintendent.
March 1, 1866. inch2

FIRST DIVISION
St. Paul and Pacific
RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 28th, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leaves St. Paul	8.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
" St. Anthony	8.45 "	4.20 "
" Manomin	9.10 "	4.45 "
" Anoka	9.45 "	5.25 "
" Itasca	10.05 "	5.45 "
" Elk River	10.30 "	6.10 "
Arrive at Big Lake	11.00 "	6.45 "

GOING EAST.

Leaves Big Lake	7.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
" Elk River	7.45 "	3.30 "
" Itasca	8.05 "	3.45 "
" Anoka	8.35 "	4.10 "
" Manomin	9.10 "	4.45 "
" St. Anthony	9.45 "	5.15 "
Arrive at St. Paul	10.30 "	5.55 "

Purchase tickets at the Stations before entering the cars at a discount from the regular train rates.

Passenger Trains meet at Manomin. Persons wishing to make a short pleasure trip can take the 8 A. M. or 3.30 P. M. train from St. Paul to Manomin, 18 miles, and return to St. Paul at 10.30 A. M. or 5.55 P. M., without change of cars, being from St. Paul 2½ hours, morning or evening.

Passengers must get their Baggage checked before it it will be carried over the road, and on the arrival of the train at place of destination must present the check and take possession of their their baggage, as the company will not be responsible for the safety of any baggage after its arrival at station for which it is checked—it being no part of the business of this company to receive and store baggage unless a special contract is made to that effect.

F. E. DELANO, Supt.
my27

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for Investment or on Margin. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAS. H. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(late Secretary of State.)

apr5-ly61m

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. H. OAKES,
E. BORUP.

St. Paul, May 1st, 1866. my3tf

Dry Goods.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
372 & 374 East Water-st.,
MILWAUKEE.

Offer at all times full lines of STANDARD DOMESTICS at the *lowest Eastern quotations*. Also constantly receiving Jobs in

Dress Goods and Woolens,

Which can be sold under value. We are importing

Black Cloths, Doeskins,
AND
Fine Cassimeres,

For Tailors Trade, on which we can compete with any House in the country.

Our facilities in Eastern and Foreign Markets are such as will enable us to compete with any House in the west, and we want every Minnesota and Iowa buyer to give us a call. Special advantages offered to all *cash men*. We offer large lines of Coaks, of our own Manufacture, a lowest possible prices.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
372 and 374 East Water street,
Milwaukee.
aprl5 d&w1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

No. 218 Third street,

A full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Comprising

DELAINES; MELANGES, ALPACCAS,
Empress Cloths, Poplins,
French and English Merinos, &c.

DOMESTICS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED
Sheetings & Shirtings,
Ginghams, Shirting Checks,
TICKINGS, DEMINS AND PRINTS.

Also a full line of

Table Linen, Toweling,
Cassimeres and Tweeds.

We goods no prices, but assure our customers we will not be undersold.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.
aug5

Chicago Advertisements.

1866. 1866.
Cash Wholesale Clothing House.
WHITE BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Chambers, 48 and 50 Wabash Av.,
Between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago.
☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
jan20-1y

KETCHUM & REDFIELD,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Crockery & Glassware
40 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Assorted packages of Crockery for the country trade. All orders promptly attended to.

H. M. KETCHUM,
W. F. REDFIELD.
my19-1y

A. R. & G. H. MILLER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NAILS,
Wostenholm's Pocket Knives,
WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS,
55 State-st., Chicago

Sole Agents for the celebrated AMERICAN FILE CO.'S FILES, guaranteed equal to the best English brands; every file warranted.
apr10-6m

Torrence, Manning & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS
AND
Fancy Dry Goods,
35 Lake & 39 Wabash Avenue,
CHICAGO.

New York office 148 Duane street.

GEO. A. TORRENCE, JAMES WEST,
W. J. MANNING, N. S. WALKER,
apll-6m

Winona Carriage Works,
The largest and most extensive
CARRIAGE FACTORY
in the West. We manufacture to order and keep constantly on hand all kinds of
Carriages, Buggies,
SLEIGHS AND SULKIES,

We use the best material *and warrant our work.* Being extensive dealers in all kinds of carriage and Wagon material purchased from first hands, enables us to sell less than Chicago prices.

WOODS & GRANT,
Winona, Minnesota.
aug11

Do you want to make Money?

If so, you have now an opportunity by engaging in the sale of the Patent "EXCELSIOR &"

NO-CHIMNEY BURNERS.

Everybody wants them. *Save the expense of chimneys; no smoke or smell.* Differ from all others, as *no draft will extinguish them.* Sample post-paid 25 cents; circulars illustrating this and other articles free. Address

EDGAR & CAVAN,
25 Maiden Lane, New York
sept 1m

St. Louis Advertisements.

THOMAS RHODUS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 88 North Second street, St Louis, Mo.

Special attention given to the sale of all kinds of Produce.
Consignments of Cotton, Hemp, Tobacco and Grain solicited.
PLANTATION SUPPLIES PURCHASED ON ORDERS.
☞ Manufactured Tobacco for sale.
apr2-6m

SAMUEL VIRDEN,
Commission Merchant,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Hemp, Cotton, Wool,
LEAD, GRAINS, FLOUR,
And Western and Southern produce generally.
No. 62 Commercial street,
Between Olive and Locust-sts.,
ST. LOUIS.

Prompt attention given to filling all orders intrusted to my care.
mch6-1y

BUSSEY & Co, JONES, M'DOWELL & Co, | J. B. SHAW & Co,
St. Louis. | Little Rock, Ark. | Ft. Smith, Ark.

BUSSEY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
AND
PURCHASING AGENTS,
No. 63 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Particular attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Provisions. Orders for all kinds of Merchandize promptly filled at lowest rates. One of our firm devotes his exclusive attention to the purchase of Goods.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

REFER TO
Parker Paine, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.
Pascal Smith, Esq., Red Wing, Minn.
Thos. Simpson, Esq., Winona, Minn.
State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Principal National Banks of Iowa.
mch25-1y

ANDREWS, HARRIS & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 23 South Commercial street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

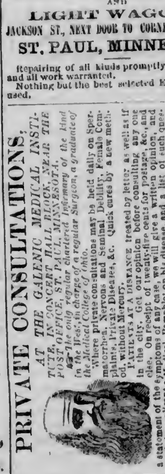
REFERENCE—Third National Bank, Mechanics Bank, St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to filling all kinds of orders for country merchants.
jn7-w6m

R. L. WHARTON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS
AND
LIGHT WAGONS,
JACKSON ST., NEXT DOOR TO CORNER OF SIXTH
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to and all work warranted.

Nothing but the best selected Eastern timber used.
mch21-1y



LEFFEL'S AMERICAN
DOUBLE TURBINE
WATER-WHEEL,

Guaranteed to give more power with same quantity of water than any other Wheel known.

MANUFACTURED BY
MILES GREENWOOD
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Send for Descriptive Circular. jy6 3m

J. F. DILLEY, THEO. E. PARKER,
DILLEY & PARKER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 102 Third street,
(Over Nelhaus' Store,)
ST. PAUL, - - - MINN.

Particular attention given to preparing and prosecuting with promptness and dispatch all claims for soldiers or officers under the late acts of Congress, or any other business arising out of the late wars, either Indian or Rebellion, not yet finally and satisfactorily settled. My Washington correspondents are Messrs. Sanborn & King, Attorneys at Law.
aug2 1y

CHARLES E. MAYO,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
AGENT FOR
Fairbank's Scales.
1y1

WINES AND LIQUORS
SUITABLE FOR
MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
OLD QUEENS PORT WINE
OLD MADERIA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
BRIDSICK CHAMPAGNE,
MISSOURI CABINET,
STILL AND SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES,
CALIFORNIA WINES, MUSCAT, ANGELICA AND PORT,
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

WALTER W. [illegible] & Co
nov12-1y

SADDLERY!
Saddlery Hardware,
TRUNK MANUFACTORY,
SCRIM HORSE COVERS,
For Driving in Fly Time.
Fly Nets and Linen Sheets,
Whips, Collars, Carriage & Buggy Harness,
At
C. PROAL'S,
je27 d&w Corner Third and Robert sts

PIANOS!

One Good Second Hand Piano,
Price, $200.
One not so Good, Price $150.

Three Second Hand Melodeons,
VARIOUS PRICES.

And an endless quantity of Instruments of all descriptions, at low figures, at

MUSGER BROS.,
192 Third street, St. Paul, Minn.
jy20

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
For the benefit of
THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME FUND,

At Grover's Theatre, Washington, D.C., postponed until Thursday evening, Oct. 11th, 1866.

300,000 Tickets, at $1 each. 75,000 Presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of fine Residences, Lots, Horses, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc.

A Card.—A large number of the tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until Thursday, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the last few months somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Postmasters, Brokers, Jewelers, etc., are requested to act as Agents, and tickets will be supplied on application; but no commission will be allowed.

Major H. A. Hall, President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union; Col. Charles Capehart, Major M. H. Alberger, William S. Morse, Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, June 27, 1866.*—Whereas, H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 24 of August next, have made due application to J. Clephane, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidences that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, free from all charge whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps enclosed, to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary, Lock Box 57,
Washington, D. C.

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
Major General Winfield S. Hancock, U S A; General Robert C. Schenck, M C, Ohio; General Halbert E. Paine, M C, Wis; General John H. Ketchum, M C, N Y; General James G. Blunt, Kan; General N G Hedrick, Iowa; General D C McCallum, Pres't General'y V Dayton, N Y; Hon Thos W Ferry, M C, Mich; Hon George Lawrence, M C, Penn; Hon E Ferrand, Esq, D C; Major Jas E Doughty, N Y; Hon Henry C Deming, M C, Conn; Hon Ebon C Ingersoll, M C, Ill; Hon Samuel J Randall, M C, Penn; Hon T G Hon Samuel J Randall, M C, Penn; Hon T G Hon William D Kelley, M C, Penn; Hon A H Laflin, M C, N Y; Hon Leonard Myers, M C, Penn; Hon Wm. Windom, M C, Minn; Hon C N Jordan, M C, Ohio; Hon Thomas T Davis, M C, N Y.
aug29-13teod

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16th, 1866.

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. H. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Bvt. Lieut. Col. Anthony Hey, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualification must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expense of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.

JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General U. S. A.
aug16-eod10oct

E. B KIMBALL & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
my10-eod 4m

B. KIMBALL & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, August 28, 1866.

NOTICE TO DELIQUENT TAX PAYERS IN THE CITY OF ST. ANTHONY:

Persons owning property in blocks 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10 to 25 both inclusive, 40, 43 and 50, in the original town of Saint Anthony; in blocks 1 to 51, both inclusive, in Saint Anthony City; in blocks 1 to 6, both inclusive, in Cummings & Bratt's Addition to Saint Anthony; also, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12, in Brott's Addition; also, in blocks 1 to 16 both inclusive, in Marshall's Addition; also, in blocks 9, 21, 25, 27, in Steele & Russell's Addition; in blocks 1 to 32, both inclusive, in Bottineau's Addition; also, in blocks 8, 9, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 45, 50, 51, 52, 54 and 55, in Saint Anthony Falls —are hereby notified that certain lots in those blocks were forfeited to the State prior to June, 1866, for the non-payment of Territorial and State taxes, assessed by the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, and therefore are now the absolute property of the State, subject to disposal at private sale; that lists of said lots with blanks for conveying the same are now in the hands of the Auditor of Hennepin County, with instructions to limit the sale thereof for a period of ten days to former owners and parties in interest, and thereafter to dispose of the remaining lots to parties making the best offer.

Therefore, all persons concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Reasonable abatements will be allowed to those purchasing within the stipulated time.

CHARLES McILRATH,
Auditor of State.
aug29-deod6t

MEDICINAL
Wines and Liquors
By the Bottle and on Draft, for sale by
W SMITH
FAMILY GROCER,
Cor 5th & Jackson sts., St. Paul,

Who refers by permission, as a guarantee for their purity, to Doctors Wilfley and Hand—the same having been tested and approved by them.
aug11

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
Trunk Manufactory.
Also a full supply of
Saddlery Hardware
Whips, Collars, Horse Covers, &c.
C. PROAL,
Corner Third and Robert streets, St. Paul.
jy27-3m

HARVEY OFFICER,
Attorney at Law. Office over Parker Paine's Bank, Third street, St. Paul, Minn.
nov1

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, &c., Bound in any style desired at the Press Bindery. Apply at the Counting Room.

DOWN GOES GOLD

Down Go Prices!
(SOMETIMES.)

VAWTER, ROSE & ETTER,
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
TAR, RESIN, PITCH
Turpentine, Window Glass,
OILS, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES,
Painters' Stock Complete,
White Wash and other Brushes,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Perfumes, Pomades,
And all other
TOILET ARTICLES
In great variety.
Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors,
at Chicago Prices,
A full line of the famous and reliable
Nichols' Preparations,

With a complete and thorough stock throughout. The attention of the trade invited and patronage solicited.
St. Paul, July 20, 1866. jy21

COMINGS, WOOD & CO.,
(Successors to WATSON, DENSMORE & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS,
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

We are prepared to furnish every description of the above articles in any desired quantity. We warrant all goods a No. 1 article. Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled at the lowest cash price.

Cash paid for BUTTER, LARD, and EGGS. Call at the

Northwestern Steam Bakery,
Corner Robert street and Levee.
1y jan14

NEW STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT
WHOLESALE ONLY,
No. 2 Jackson street.

Call and Examine our Stock

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

JOHNSON & MASON.
jel4-d&w

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE

This School has just completed its tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the average daily attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A NEW BUILDING

Is now under contract, to be open for occupancy at the commencement of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory Department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogues, address

E. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
aug14-6w

BLAKEMAN & BROWN
Have received their large and splendid assortment of
JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, Fancy Goods, in fact everything generally found in a first-class Establishment.

Having purchased our goods mostly since the decline in gold, we are prepared to offer them at the lowest possible rates. Please call and examine our stock.

☞ Particular attention given to Fine Watch Repairing and Jobbing.

A continuation of favors from our old customers is solicited for the new firm.

BLAKEMAN & BROWN,
126 Third street, one door below Shaw's Hat Store St. Paul Minn.
je3-6m

LINCOLN MILLS LUMBER YARD,
Corner Wabashaw and 5th street, opposite Minnesota House, St. Paul.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PINE LUMBER,
Including
Fencing, Flooring, Dimensions,
Boards, Clear Lumber, Siding,
Shingles and Lath,
Constantly on hand and for sale.

W. B. WASHBURN.
H. J. TAYLOR, Agent.
St. Paul, June 1, 1866. je26

SAFES FOR SALE.

One large Burglar Proof Safe; also one large size Fire Proof, in perfect order. Inquire of the undersigned or of Theodore Borup.

CHAS. H. OAKES,
St. Paul, May 1st, 1866 my3-tf

Groceries.

A. B. WILDER. CHANNING SEABURY.
A. H. WILDER & CO.,
Successors to
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley sts.,
SAINT PAUL, - - MINN.

We solicit the attention of the trade to our stock of Groceries, which have been carefully selected to meet the wants of this market, and which we shall also to sell as low as any.

We are sole Agents in Minnesota for
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
And shall always have a supply on hand for immediate delivery. We are also agents for the
MANNY MOWERS & REAPERS,
Both Hand and Self Rakes.
With a full supply of Repairs. Also for the
Case "Sweepstakes" Threshers,
With Repairs. We shall have for sale
LUMBER WAGONS,
Of Eastern manufacture, with Neck Yokes, Whiffletrees, Wagon Covers and Chains, together with
Single and Double Carriages,
From the extensive manufactory of HARVEY & WALLACE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Appreciating the liberal patronage bestowed on the old House, we shall endeavor to maintain the favorable reputation established by them, through careful attention to the interests of all who may favor us with their business.
apr18 tf

NEW FIRM.

S. E. PUTNAM, ADOLPH PAAE,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Importers of
SMOKERS ARTICLES
AND
European Produce,
Dealers in
Green and Dried Fruits,
and in all kinds of
Tobacco & Segars,
Cor. Third & Market Sts., St. Paul.
October 2, 1865. oct5-tf

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Snelling, Minn., August 28, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, September 8th, for the delivery at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., of
800 Cords of Good merchantable
HARD WOOD.

The Wood to be corded at the Post and subject to such inspection as the Quartermaster of the Post may direct. Delivery to commence immediately on completion of contract, 200 cords to be delivered on or before November 1st, 1866, and the balance on or before January 1st, 1867, and in such quantities prior to these dates as may be required.

Proposals for the whole or any part of the amount required will be received.

Bidders will give their names and address in full, and in case of firms the precise names and address of each individual member must, with the name of the firm, be stated.

A printed copy of this advertisement will be enclosed with each proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the following form, viz:

We, ——, and ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby agree that ——— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with his proposition; and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. Signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility shall be vouched for by a certificate of a Clerk of the District Court, or the U. S. District Attorney.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.

Proposals from persons who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, and persons irresponsible, will not be received.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A bond with good and satisfactory security will be required from the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded.

Contractors will furnish the necessary revenue stamps for bonds and contracts.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Wood at Fort Abercrombie," and addressed to the undersigned.

THEO. SCHWAN,
Captain 10th U. S. Infantry,
Chief Q. M. Dist. Minn.
aug28-td

EMERSON'S NEW BOOK,
THE JUBILATE,

Excels, in many important particulars, his celebrated collection, "THE HARP OF JUDAH." All who have seen it, decide that it is

The Best Book for Choirs.
The Best Book for Schools.
The Best Book for Societies.
The Best Book for Conventions.
The Best Book for Practice.
The Best Book for Social Singing.
The Best Book for Families.
The Best Book for all Singers.

In its Singing School Exercises.
In its Glees, Part-Songs, &c.
In its Anthems and Sentences.
In its Chants and Selections.
In its Variety and Hymn Tunes.

Price $1.38. Sent by mail, post-paid. Wholesale price, $12 per dozen.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.
sept1

JAMES J. HILL,
General Transportation Agent,
THROUGH CONTRACTS
Given on Freight to
New York, Boston, Philadelphia,
And all principal points East.
Time Guaranteed if Desired.
Freight Agent for the Lower Division
NORTHWESTERN UNION PACKET CO.
☞ Office and Warehouse on the Levee, St.
aug3 aul.

THE LANE & BODLEY,
Portable Circular Saw Mills,
Portable Steam Engines,
Shingle Machines,
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.
LANE & BODLEY,
Cor. John and Water streets, Cincinnati.

☞ Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the machinery they need.
je16-1y

PARK PLACE HOTEL.

This House is now open for the reception of Guests. Is new out and out; is situated on
SUMMIT AVENUE,
St. Peter, Rice and Eleventh streets,
OVERLOOKING THE CITY,
Country and River.

Convenient to all points, with several acres of ground attached, finely shaded, and is one of the most delightful situations in the city.
au25

Wimbish's Express,

Carries Passengers, Baggage and every description of Light Freight anywhere and everywhere in the city, at the lowest rates.

Offices at Merrill's Book store, 190 Third street, and Sink's Grocery store, Jackson street.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

AN ANATOMICAL BALL AND SOCKET JOINTED LEG with side motion at Ankle. Also the U. S. Army and Navy Leg. The latter is furnished to soldiers by the U. S. Government without charge by applying to DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., No. 73 Pine street, St. Louis, and No. 22 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. send for a pamphlet giving description and instructions.
my26-1y

FOR SALE.

At the "Star Foot dry and Machine Works," Hastings, Minn., one pair of Engines, seven inch bore, twenty inch stroke, with pumps, governor, fly wheel, &c.; are nearly new and work on one shaft—each cuging on separate iron bed. Fly wheel is six feet in diameter, twelve inches face. Engines can be seen by application to use separate at small expense.
CHESE, PEARSON & CO.
aug31-1m

BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
and Commission Merchants,
No. 3, JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.
Second Door Below Merchants' Hotel.

We have in Store one of the LARGEST STOCKS in this market of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
Tobaccos and Cigars.
St. Paul, January 11, 1865.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Cor. 5th and Wabashaw-sts.
Just received a stock of first-class
Carriages & Buggies.
Buggies & Harness for Rent.
T. ASHTON.
jy21-1no30

WANTED---AGENTS,
In every county in Minnesota, to sell the
Genuine Improved New England
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
The only small Machine that gives general satisfaction. Retail price $18.00.
All Fixtures included, except
Barnum's Self Sewer. Extra.
And for sale with a good supply of Needles, from Nos. 1 to 5; also the best quality of machine oil, at my rooms, 191 Third street, St. Paul, opposite Munger Bros. Music Store, UP STAIRS. Tables with Treadles extra, $10.

J. B. MITCHELL,
General Agent.
je13-3m

INTERNATIONAL
DRUG STORE!

Remodeled, Refitted & Restocked.

A splendid stock of
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.
Perfumery, Fancy Soaps,
AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
In great quantity and variety.

Particular attention paid to Compounding PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

Agents for the celebrated EUREKA HAIR INVIGORATOR. A full assortment of
Views of Minnesota Scenery,
Always on hand.

ALLEN & CHAMPLIN,
Proprietors, International Hotel Building,
Cor. Jackson and Seventh streets.
jy8 2m

E. S. BROCKWAY
Corner Fifth and Robert Streets,
St Paul, Minnesota
MANUFACTURER OF
COACHES, HACKS,
Carriages and Sleighs.
Also, CARRIAGE, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, CARRIAGE TRIMMING, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
mch14-1y

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.
Conducted by the Spanish Government.
$360,000 IN GOLD DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed and information furnished; the highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver; also for all government Securities.

TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.
feb3-1y

ALL DEALERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND SEE THE

IMMENSE STOCK
OF
BOOTS & SHOES
AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S,
sep2

COPARTNERSHIP!

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of
A. H. Wilder & Co.,
for the transaction at St. Paul of a
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
General Commission Business,
At the stand lately occupied by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK CO.,
Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley streets.

Mr. A. L. Larpenteur will remain with the new firm, and we shall aim to maintain the reputation of the old House by a careful attention to the interests of all who may favor us with their business.

A. H. WILDER.
CHANNING SEABURY.
mch20tf

LEONARD & SHEIRE, Builders.—Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter work done to order.

M. SHEIRE & BRO., Architects.—Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street. Designs, Plans and specifications for buildings of every description prepared on short notice.
jn12 1y

HENRY HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Real Estate Agent, Glencoe, McLeod county, Minnesota.
dec5-1y

COAL—100 TONS BLOSSBURG COAL, just received and for sale by
A. H. WILDER & CO.
St. Paul, May 11, 1866.

ST. PAUL ICE CO.

We are now prepared to deliver ICE to the citizens of St. Paul.

EATON & CLEVELAND,
Office Brown's Block, Third st.
apr22

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

STEES & NASH,
At their new
Livery and Sale Stable,
CORNER FIFTH AND JACKSON STREETS,
Are prepared to supply the
FINEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY,
On moderate terms.

☞ Their Horses are fine, Carriages and Harnesse all new and of the latest style.
aul-3m

BLANK BOOKS, BAY BOOKS! LEDGERS, JOURNALS, &c., made to any pattern and bound in the best style by the Press Bindery.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS for sale at the Daily Press office.

Dry Goods.

COST! COST!!
COST!!
L. C. BURT
OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
SILK SACQUES
AND
BASQUES
AT ACTUAL COST.

This is no humbug. We mean just what we say.

L. C. BURT,
148 Third street.
jy18

NEW FIRM!

We have this day sold our entire stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS to Messrs. C. M. WHEAT & CO., who will continue the business at our old stand, No. 139 Third street, Catholic Block. We would ask for them a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us, assuring all that in our successor they will find gentleman in whom they may confide.

MILLER BROS. & WALKER.
St. Paul, July 16th, 1866.

Referring to the above card, we have only to say that our object in coming to St. Paul is to open and build up a
FIRST-CLASS RETAIL
Dry Goods House,
And it is our intention that we may be en

THE CITY.

Billiard Match.—A large attendance of amateurs and admirers of the science of billiards greeted the match game at Metropolitan Hall, last evening, between Mr. John W. Coon, of Davenport, and Charles Frink, of Chicago. Both these gentlemen have studied that delightful game, and have become entire masters of it. The playing of Mr. Coon was splendid, and a little ahead of anything ever seen in St. Paul. Though, in winning the game last evening, he had a competitor in Mr. Frink whom it was no ordinary honor to beat. The game was upon a four-pocket carom table, seven hundred points, and was won by Mr. Coon who came out fifty-three points ahead.

U. S. District Court.—Names of jurors drawn for the October term of U. S. District Court, to be held at St. Paul, October 1st, 1866:

GRAND JURY.

Amos Clark,	G. W. Boyington,
C. C. Webster,	S. P. Folsom,
O. Densmore,	J. H. Mayall,
J. B. Sackett,	Robt. Hawthorne,
Willet Carpenter,	A. T. Hale,
Washington M. Stees,	Sam'l Dunham,
J. R. Jenks,	John Cowen,
A. S. Crowley,	C. T. Jones,
Geo. W. Armstrong,	E. Hollister,
E. N. Hart,	Geo. Hedley,
John Holland,	Wm. P. Tanner,
	A. P. Lane.

PETIT JURY.

Ariel Eldridge,	Wm. Markoe,
Sherman Dale,	Jno. P. Owens,
Hans White,	Chas. A. Morgan,
G. W. Chowen,	T. M. Metcalf,
Chas. Wyman,	Isaac H. Conway,
J. M. Williams,	H. S. Fairchild,
I. A. Banker,	Jas. Davenport,
Jno. Devereux,	Peter Hopkins,
J. R. Irvine,	J. F. Williams,
J. A. Russell,	Geo. W. Moore,
L. C. Collins,	Rudolph Kneepheir,
Morris Lanpher,	Rodney Parker,
James Heffman,	T. P. Furber,
Jno. Rowe.	

At the last term of the U. S. Court, several jurors were fined $25 each for not being in attendance. We merely mention this that jurors may govern themselves accordingly.

A Row took place on Wednesday evening at Whitcher's Livery Stable, on Jackson street, between a colored man and a Frenchman, both employees of that establishment. Some cupsie arose between the parties, and the Frenchman concluded to chastise the African, and proceeded to do so. He had, however, proceeded but a short distance in that direction, when the African retorted by cutting a monstrous gash in the Frenchman's head with a dung-fork. The fight then proceeded in a satisfactory style until both parties were arrested and taken to the lock-up by the police. They were tried yesterday morning by the City Justice, the African, bland and smiling, with no perceptible marks of having suffered in the irrepressible conflict; and the melancholy Frenchman being just the reverse. Judge Lambert, hearing the evidence, concluded both parties were guilty of a breach of the peace, and fined each of them five dollars and costs.

Accidents.—A mason named Graney, residing in the Fifth Ward, and working upon the foundation of Mr. Kreigher's new building, was seriously injured on Wednesday evening by having a portion of the wall cave in upon him. His leg was broken below the knee.

A German in the Fourth Ward also had a leg broken, yesterday. He was driving a wagon containing a load of lumber, when the horses became unmanageable, and during the disarrangement which followed, a bundle of shingles fell from the wagon upon the driver, breaking his leg above the ankle.

Personal.—William L. Kelley, Esq., Special Agent of the Post Office Department, has become a citizen of Minnesota, and having purchased a handsome farm at Lake Harriet, he will remove with his family to that classic retreat. Mr. K. is placed in charge of the Post Office matters of this State.

—Charles W. Riehl, Esq., has just returned from an Eastern trip, and places us under obligations for late papers.

A Vagrant Disposed Of.—That incorrigible vagrant and nuisance, Patsy Hoare, was again before the City Justice yesterday, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was sent to the County Jail, which is no punishment at all for so confirmed a brute. A dose of chain-gang or workhouse might possibly do him some good.

Maj. Dike.—The *Pioneer*, in alluding to Major Dike, sees fit to mention that he once, while in the army, made a masterly advance on Washington. Does it forget that on that memorable occasion Major Dike was obeying the orders of its favorite hero, General Gorman?

Insane Asylum.—The St. Peter *Tribune* says that the citizens of that place have already subscribed and paid in the entire sum of $7,000 required for the purchase of the Dornington farm for the presentation to the State of Minnesota for Insane Asylum purposes.

Pedlars no business hours in St. Paul has been more successful, starting with so little means, than the Auction House of Fairchild & Co. Commencing with literally nothing about five years since, by industry, energy and honorable dealing they have not only secured a large part of the auction commission business, but built up a large regular trade.

Three years ago they took commodious rooms in Roger's Block—now they find it necessary in order to accommodate their large and growing trade to have still more room and have opened a branch house on Third street, two doors from Wabashaw. This room is 30 by 100, centrally situated, and admirably adapted for their public sales.

Their senior partner has had forty years experience in buying in the wholesale auction rooms, and is one of the best buyers in the West. Certain it is that at public or private sales, at home, and in their public sales abroad when they take out a few thousand dollars' worth to the neighboring towns as they occasionally do—they manage to sell against all opposition, and have the reputation of selling cheaper than any house in the city.

As they advertise liberally, and use enterprising, energetic and honorable gentlemen, we wish them well in their new house, and all their enterprises.

Just opened at R. O. Sweeny & Co.'s, 214 Third street, a new and selected assortment of Toilet and Fancy Articles, Painting Materials, Soaps, Perfumeries, Colognes, Bath Waters, Extracts, &c. Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo ditto; Puff Boxes, Powders, Cosmetiques, a la Francais, Kunal de Paris &c., &c.

Minnesota Views.—For views of Minnesota Scenery, go to Martin's Art Gallery, and see the *finest and largest assortment in the city*, all sizes and all prices. Strangers should not buy before examining this collection at Martin's Art Gallery, 204 Third street. my25tf

Flynn & Lynch, boot and shoe dealers, 180 Third street, have constantly on hand large and good assortments of Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral Gaiters, &c. Work made to order, and repairing done on short notice.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Julia, Prescott.
Damsel, La Crosse.
Chippewa, La Crosse.
Cheever, Prescott.

DEPARTED.

Julia, Prescott.
Mollie Mohler, Prescott.
Chippewa, La Crosse.
Damsel, La Crosse.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For St. Louis—Reserve, at 10½ A. M.
For Dunleith—Key City, at 10 A. M.
For La Crosse—Addie Johnson, at 6 P. M.

River Items.

Origin of Rafting Tow-Boats.—A correspondent of the Clinton (Iowa) *Herald* writes the following article in which he wishes the credit of having rafts towed by small steamers, placed where it is due:

In a recent number of your paper I noticed an article upon the subject of using small steamers for towing rafts, thereby saving largely in time and consequently materially reducing expenses in getting logs and lumber down the Mississippi. The article referred to gave a detailed account of a boat in course of construction at St. Paul for this purpose, by a Mr. Chapman, which would be capable of towing a million feet of lumber, and for this Mr. Chapman was given the credit of introducing the plan and putting it into execution. Now without wishing to detract in the least from the gentleman's enterprise and ability, I wish to place the credit for this great reform where it properly belongs. Captain Cyrus Bradley, an old and experienced raft pilot, first tried the experiment with a little boat, of small power called the Union. In this experiment he demonstrated that a ten string raft could be towed from Stillwater to Clinton in four days less time than by the process of floating; also that it only required about one half the number of hands on the raft. In addition to this he made a saving of from one hundred to two hundred dollars on getting back—that is, returning the hands up the river. Captain Bradley's experimental trips were made under embarrassing circumstances, his friends, and the pilots particularly predicting that the project would prove a failure, as well as a pecuniary loss to him; but, with his characteristic energy and determination, he persevered in the undertaking, and by his skill and good management has succeeded beyond expectation, and has demonstrated his theory by practice so that the croakers themselves are adopting this plan and saving money by the operation. To Captain Bradley however, should be awarded the originality of the idea, and putting it into successful operation.

Local Notices.

A Fair Offer.—The proprietors of Pleo's cure for Consumption agree to repay the price to all who try the remedy and receive from it no benefit. Thus if it does no one good it *costs nothing*, and if it cures of course one is satisfied.

R. O. SWEENY, & CO.
Sole Agents, St. Paul.
sept7-1w

James Cartier, a bold French mariner, as early as 1534, sailed along the northern coast of North America, and was the first among discoverers to enter the river St. Lawrence. On his return down the river he found his men sadly afflicted and disabled by what sailors call *the scurvy*. Its ravages were fatal, and the survivors were scarcely able to bury the dead. Some of the Indians along the shore were likewise attacked by the same disease, but Cartier observed that they soon recovered. He therefore earnestly inquired about their mode of treatment, and they pointed out to him a tree, the bark and leaves of which they used in decoction, with signal success. Cartier tried the same remedy and had the gratification of seeing all of his crew who were afflicted, rapidly improving. *This tree was the White Pine.*

A wash of the bark, steeped in water, is exceedingly useful in reducing inflammation and cleansing old sores. In fine, the virtues of White Pine Bark are known everywhere, and this, doubtless, is one of the grand reasons why the *White Pine Compound* was so favorably received at first.

The past year has given a great opportunity to test the virtues of the *White Pine Compound*. It has been an unusual time for colds and coughs, and very large quantities of the *White Pine Compound* have been sold and with the happiest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine, that people living where it is prepared speak high in its praise.

sept6-d&wecow3m

PASSENGERS GOING EAST

Will save Three Dollars in fare and 100 miles in distance by purchasing Tickets and going via the Grand Haven route. One of the steamships of this line leaves Milwaukee daily (Saturdays excepted) at 8.30 P. M., making direct connections at Grand Haven with Express Trains for all points East. Through tickets for sale by CHARLES THOMPSON, corner of Sycamore street and Levee, St. Paul, and at all the principal agencies of the Northwestern Union Packet Company on the River.

THOMAS BELL,
General Superintendent, Detroit.
W. W. WILSON,
my10-6m Passenger Agent, Milwaukee

New and beautiful styles of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine at the Wheeler & Wilson General Agency, No. 109 Third street.

C. M. Wheat & Co., No. 159 Third street, are now receiving a very large line of New Goods, such as Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cambries, Linens, &c., &c., and a superb lot of Dress Goods, including a full assortment of De Laines, Alapaccas, French Merinoes, Empress Cloths, French and Irish Poplins, Rep Corded and Glace Silks, Rep Corded and Moire Antique Evening and Party Silks. All of our goods were bought for cash and will be sold at a small advance on New York cost. sept29.

Minne-ha-ha and other views of Minnesota Scenery.

Whitney is the only publisher of these views in the city.

He has a large collection and is constantly adding new views. He supplies all other dealers. Buy of Whitney, selecting from a full assortment; the only one in the State, and get the best, which he always keeps for his retail trade—174—Third Street—174.

All styles and prices of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, at the wholesale and retail agency, 109 Third street.

Furs! Opening day, Thursday, Sept. 6th, at the Minnesota Fur Store, Concert Hall Block. Mr. Moore respectfully invites the Ladies of St. Paul and vicinity to call and examine his stock of Fine Furs, consisting of Hudson Bay Sable and Mink Capes, Collars, Muffs and Cuffs. sept1-1w

Astonishing.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North Sixth street, Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 13 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of Mexicaln's Great Rheumatic Remedy. He is willing to confirm the statement on oath, if required.

VAWTER, ROSE & ETTER, Agents,
aug30-1m

Stereoscopic Views of the world, the largest collection in the State, at WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street

Great Through Route to and from the East—Ten Hours Saving—Via Minnesota Valley, Minnesota Central and Winona & St. Peter Railroads, and Northwestern Union Packet Company's Steamers.

FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS TO LA CROSSE IN TWELVE HOURS.

On and after Monday, Sept. 3d, 1866, trains will leave Minnesota Central Depot at Minneapolis at 6:40 A. M., and Minnesota Valley Depot at West St. Paul at 6:45 A. M., connecting with the splendid side wheel steamer Keokuk at Winona, and the 7 P. M. evening train East from La Crosse.

Returning, the steamer Keokuk will leave La Crosse daily, on the arrival of the day express at 12 midnight. Passengers arrive at Winona in the morning, and at St. Paul at 4:05 P. M., and at Minneapolis at 4:15 P. M.

Passengers dine at Kasson going East, and at Owatonna going West.

CONNECTIONS WILL BE MADE ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE TIME.

Through tickets for sale at the offices of the Minnesota Central and Minnesota Valley Railways in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Fare from St. Paul to La Crosse $10 00; from Minneapolis to La Crosse $10 25.

The several railroads forming this line are in excellent condition, and well appointed in every respect for the transportation of passengers.

A full supply of all the church music books in present use to be always had at 109 Third street. Choristers please take notice.

At 109 Third street, all the sheet music of the day is kept. People seldom fail to obtain there whatever they desire in that line.

Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. aug28-d&w8m

Turkish Flesh Towels and Brushes. Clock's Hair Restorative. See advertisement. Flower Vases in sets, and all the novelties in Perfumery. Call and examine.

H. W. ROBINSON & CO., Rogers' Block.

Just received a fresh supply of Carwell & Mack's preparations consisting of Lotus Balm, Elixir of Calisaya Bark, Elixir of Bark and Iron, and other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine at Robinson & Co.'s Drug Store.

To Tax Payers.—The books of the City Assessor will be opened to the inspection of tax payers on Monday, the 3d of September, at the office of the County Auditor. The Board of Equitization will meet on Tuesday, the 4th, and continue its sessions until all can have an opportunity to examine their assessments, and make complaint of any errors or inequalities.

I give this special notice that tax payers may know that now is the time to have all errors corrected and to have their property assessed equally and on a par with their neighbors, if it is not so already.

To bring about as much perfection in this matter as the combined wisdom of all, complainants, the County Board, (and the Assessor,) can accomplish, I will attend the sessions of the Board to co-operate with them and the tax-payers in making everything as near right and equal as possible. All evidence of inequalities or errors will be respectfully considered.

J. W. McCLUNG,
Sept4-1w. City Assessor.

Goodrich's Line of Steamers for Chicago—Fare only Two Dollars—Sea Bird, Capt. H. McHenry; Comet, Capt. J. Mounts.—One of the above boats leave Goodrich's Steamboat Dock, foot of Main street, Milwaukee, every evening, except Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, touching at Racine and Kenosha, and making sure connections at Chicago with all the morning trains for the East, South and Southwest. Through tickets can be purchased from the clerks of the boats to all points South and East. The rate of fare, (first-class state rooms and meals included,) are, Racine, first-class, 75c, second-class, 50c; Kenosha, first-class, $1.00, second-class, 75c; Chicago, first-class, $2.00, second-class, $1.50. Railroad tickets are good on these boats. The steamers of this line are large, first-class, side wheel passenger steamers, with elegantly furnished staple and double state rooms. Freight carried low than by rail. Office and Dock foot of Main street. J. GOODRICH, Agent.

MARK HENDRICKS,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.
jy20-3m

Go to Bryant, Stratton & Pirrey's St. Paul Commercial College and get a Business Education. Send for "College Monthly," which gives full particulars. Address,

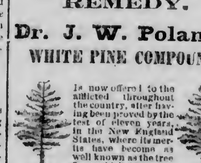
BRYANT, STRATTON & PIRREY,
febl1-eod-dlw&wly St. Paul, Minn.

Go to Whitney's, 174 Third street, for Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Horse Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Pomades, Toilet Powder, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Tooth Paste and Powder, Hair Oil, Dressing Combs, &c., &c., cheapest in the city.

Another invoice of *Email de Paris, Rini Mysterieaux, Savon Dulcifie, Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder*, just received at R. O. SWEENY & CO.'S.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.

Dr. J. W. Poland's WHITE PINE COMPOUND,



is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the severest tests in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the trees from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The White Pine Compound Cures

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

The White Pine Compound.

"It was early in the spring of 1865 that this compound was recommended. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in diseases of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in the case alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided a ard speedy cure was effected. Soon after this I sent some to a friend in Londonderry, New Hampshire, who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, contracted by a sudden cold, and had raised mucous streaked with blood. She soon found relief and sent for more. She took about ten ounces and got well. J. B. Clark, Esq., Editor of the Manchester Daily Mirror, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold and was cured immediately. He was so highly pleased with the results, and so confident in success attending its sale, if placed before the public, that he finally persuaded me to give it a name, and send it abroad to benefit the suffering. In November, 1865, I first advertised it under the name of White Pine Compound. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone one *hundred dollars worth*, where it took the best of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for this; its very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap.

"As a remedy for kidney complaints the White Pine Compound stands unrivalled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough, was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years standing. Since that accidental discovery, many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1860. Since then, as in Manchester, the White Pine Compound has taken the lead of all cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of kidney difficulties, in every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the New England States.

At wholesale in St. Paul by Vawter, Rose & Etter, Day & Jenks; at retail by Sweeny & Co., R. W. Robinson & Co., E. H. Biges, Paul Hepter, and by dealers in Drugs and Medicines generally. sept6-d&wcowly

Union Republican Convention.

The Union Republican Fourth Senatorial and Representative District Convention will be held at Kimball's Hall in Anoka, on Friday, the 21st day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senator and Representatives, to be supported at the next general election, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The counties comprising said District will be entitled to send delegates as follows:

Anoka	2	Isanti	2
Benton	2	Mille Lac	1
Hennepin East	14	Sherburne	1

J. B. GILFILLEN,
sept-1w Chairman District Committee.

Auction Sale of FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

On Saturday, September 15th, at 10 A. M., I will sell without reserve, my House and Ten Acres, on St. Anthony Road, one and a quarter miles from St. Paul. The house cost $10,000, is stone, well built and furnished, modern style, fourteen apartments, well and cistern under cover, good cellars, &c.

There is a large and conveniently arranged Barn, with large Stable and Carriage Rooms.

Terms of Sale, one-quarter Cash, and the balance in equal payments in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

Those caring to purchase such property are invited to call and examine for themselves before the day of sale. E. M. BURT.

FAIRCHILD & Co.,
Auctioneers. eod-1sep-15.

GREAT WESTERN Brass & String Band

F. DANZ.....Leader of the Brass.
GEO. SEIBERT.....Leader of the String Band.

Take pleasure to inform the public in general that, with the addition of three first-class musicians, we are able to furnish superior music for concerts, serenades, picnics, parties, etc. Liberal terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

For engagements apply to the undersigned. Orders can also be left at the Music Rooms of Munger Brothers.

GEORGE SEIBERT,
Residence on Tenth street, near Jackson. Post Office Box 819. sept2

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

THE LOYAL SOUTHERN UNIONISTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

THEIR ADDRESS TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

THEIR SCATHING INDICTMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

THEIR CRY, "HELP US OR WE PERISH."

Thoughts that Breathe and Words that Burn.

A Soul-Stirring Appeal from Treachery in Power to the Loyal People.

THE LOYAL PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

The Southern Delegates met at National Hall at 10:30. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bedell.

A telegram was received from the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, congratulating the Convention upon the favorable auspices under which its sessions were being held. It was read amid great applause.

Mr. Sidney offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to raise funds for defraying the expenses of the convention, which was adopted.

A resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare an address to the Southern people was offered and referred.

Mr. Bingham, of Alabama, offered a resolution declaring that Congress should appoint a committee to investigate the alleged frauds of officers connected with the Treasury Department. Referred.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Cresswell proceeded to read.

He read from the President's desk, introducing it with the remark that it had been unanimously agreed upon by the committee appointed to prepare it.

The Appeal of the Loyal Men of the South to their Fellow Citizens of the United States.

The Representatives of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States which have been the country, after having been proved by the severest tests in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the trees from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The representatives of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States which have been the country, after having been proved by the severest tests in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the trees from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The seeds of oligarchy planted in the Constitution by its slavery features have grown to be a monstrous power, whose recognition, thus wrung from the reluctant framers of that great instrument, enabled those States to entrench themselves behind the perverted doctrine of State rights, and sheltered by a claim of Constitutional obligation to maintain slavery in the States, to present to the American government the alternatives of oligarchy with slavery, or Democratic Republican government without slavery. A forbearing government, bowing to a supposed Constitutional behest, acquiesced in the former alternative. The hand of the government was stayed for eighty years. The principles of Constitutional liberty languished for want of government support. Oligarchy matured its power with subtle design. Its history for eighty years is replete with unparalleled injuries and usurpation. It developed only the agricultural localities geographically distinct from the free labor localities, and less than one-third of the whole, with African slaves. It held four millions of human beings as chattels, yet made them the basis of unjust power for themselves in the Federal and State Governments. To maintain their enslavement it excluded millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world, forced them to remain inactive and unproductive on the mineral, manufacturing and lumbering localities, comprising two-thirds of the whole South in square miles and real undeveloped wealth, simply because the localities were agriculturally too poor for slave labor, and condemned them to agricultural pursuits on this unfertile territory and consigned them to unwilling ignorance and poverty. By denying capital, and smothering enterprise, it repelled the capital, will and energy of the free States from the free labor localities by unmitigated intolerance and proscription, thus guarding the approaches to their slave domain against democracy. Statute books groaned under despotic laws against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies, enacted at the constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of grievances. It proscribed democratic literature as incendiary. It nullified the constitutional guarantees of freedom and free speech and a free press. It deprived citizens of the other States of their privileges and immunities in the States—an injury and usurpation alike unjust to Northern citizens, and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves.

Alarmed at the progress of Democracy in the face of every discouragement, at last it sought immunity by secession and war. The heart sickens with the contemplation of the four years that followed. Forced loans, impressments, conscriptions with bloody hands and bayonets, the number of aged men who had long laid aside the implements of labor, but who had been summoned anew to the field by the conscription of their sons, to support their children and grandchildren, reduced from comfort to the verge of starvation; the slaughter of noble youths, types of physical manhood, forced into an unholy war against those with whom they were connected by every interest; long months of incarceration in rebel bastiles, banishment from homes and hearthstone, are but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors.

But democrats, North and South combined, defeated them. They lost, and what did they lose? The cause of oligarchy. They lost African slavery by name only. Soon as the toesin of war ceased—soon as the clang of arms was hushed—they raise the cry of immediate admission, and with that watchword seek to organize, under new forms, a contest to perpetuate their unbridled sway. They rehabilitate them with sweeping control of all local and State organizations. The federal Executive, easily influenced, yields a willing obedience to his old masters. Aided by his unscrupulous disregard of the constitution and laws, by his merciless proscription of true democratic opinion, and by all his appliances of despotic power, they now defiantly enter the lists in the loyal north, and seek to wring from treason an endorsement of their wicked designs.

Every foul agency is at work to accomplish this result. Falsely professing to assent to the abolition of slavery, they are contriving to continue its detestable power by legislative acts against pretended vagrants. They know that any form of servitude will answer their unholy purpose. They pronounced the four years of war a brilliant sword scene in the great revolutionary drama. Proscriptive public sentiment holds high carnival; and profiting by the example of the Presidential platform, brethes out threatenings of slaughter against loyalty, ignores and denounces all legal restraints, and assails with the tongue of malignant slander the constitutionally chosen representatives of the people. To still the voice of liberty, dangerous alone to tyrants and midnight conspirations, assassinations and murders in open day, are called to their aid. A reign of terror through all these ten States makes loyalty a stand silent in the presence of treason or whisper in bated breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty, and decline to attend a Convention at Philadelphia for fear of destruction.

But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason; and we have a resolution from all these States, determined that liberty, when endangered, shall find a mouthpiece, and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. We are here to consult together how best to provide for a union of truly Republican States—to seek to resume thirty-six stars on the old flag. We are here to say that ten of these stars are opaque bodies pale-ing their ineffectual fires beneath the gloom of darkness and of oligarchical tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars, emblems of constitutional liberty—glittering ones, sparkling with the life-living principles of the model republic—living ornaments of the glorious banner of freedom. Our last and only hope is in the unity and fortitude of the loyal people of America; in the support and vindication of the thirty-ninth Congress, and the election of a controlling Union majority in the succeeding or fortieth Congress. While the new article, amending the National Constitution, offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would be the commencement of a complete protection to all our people; and therefore we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and the West to make it their watchword in the coming elections.

The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming success. However little the verdict of the ballot box may affect the reckless man in the Presidential chair, we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers will recognize that verdict as the surest indication that the mighty power which crushed the rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempt to oppose or defy it will do so at the risk of their own destruction.

Our confidence in the overruling Providence of God prompts the prediction and intensifies the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to those misguided and reckless men, the liberated millions of the rebellious South will be proffered those rights and franchises which now the unlimited sway of traitors has practically denied them. Then shall the people of the open lake—the back ground. The entry of the Presidential procession was the first impressive point of the proceedings, a band of music preceding the cortege. A fine battalion of Knights Templars succeeded, and the representatives of the Masonic fraternity followed. The usual ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone were then proceeded with before a vast crowd of spectators.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Cholera Report—Fire.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5.

There were two new cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health during the twenty-four hours ending at seven P. M. this evening, and one death.

A fire broke out at the corner of Church and Market streets, in the house of Orr Bros., about 8:30 this evening. The stock, consisting mostly of liquors, was a total loss. The fire communicated to buildings adjoining, occupied by Ewing & Co., grocers, and to the Nashville stables, causing much damage. The total loss is about one hundred thousand dollars. There is $45,000 insurance.

The Rochester Railroad Disaster.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 6.

There are no further deaths reported from the railroad accident of last night. Mr. Demster, of Fulton county, is the only one of the injured whose condition is regarded as critical. Many of the injured have left for their homes; there are about thirty still remaining here. The surgeons of Rochester have done all that could be done for the sufferers. The railroad officers and employees have been very attentive to the unfortunate passengers. The bodies of the killed are lying in the dead house. The coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon. The blame falls wholly on the switchman, O'Brien, who has fled to avoid arrest. The tracks have been cleared of the wrecks and the trains are again running.

Judge Spaulding all Right.

Cleveland, Sept. 6.

Judge Spaulding, Representative of the Eighteenth district of Ohio, whose soundness as a radical was questioned during the late canvass, opened the campaign on the Western Reserve last night in a vigorous speech, in which he took ground perfectly satisfactory to his constituents as a supporter of the Congressional policy and as a thorough radical.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Military Commission Report.

New York, Sept. 6.

The *Tribune* has the following:

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—The military commission organized to investigate the circumstances connected with the late massacre, having completed their labors, handed their report to General Sheridan at noon to-day. The report covers over eleven hundred pages of closely written manuscript, and proves conclusively that the massacre was prearranged by Mayor Monroe and others, the members of the fire department and the different sections of rebel military organizations which exist in this city appearing on the ground at a given signal, armed to the teeth and assisted the police in their hellish task of murdering unarmed and defenceless Union men. Over one hundred and fifty trustworthy witnesses have been examined. The evidence corroborative of the above statement is incontrovertible.

The Rebel Grand Jury.

Evidence was also taken in reference to the composition of the rebel Grand Jury, and the following facts elicited: That the box should be filled with names from the registry of voters. From those names, 125 are drawn, from which the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Criminal Court select 16, under the direction of the Judge, as Grand Jurors. In the registry there are nearly as many names of Union men as Confederates; but notwithstanding, every one of the Jury selected were notorious rebels, with a rebel Colonel as Foreman. One is a member of the Legislature, and is therefore exempt. Two or three were members of the last Grand Jury; therefore their names could not lawfully be in the Jury box at this time, while others were not registered voters, and therefore legally incapacitated from serving on a Grand Jury.

Rebels in the Schools.

In the reorganizing of the white schools in this city, which has lately taken place, many of the lady teachers who were known as Unionists, were discharged, and good rebels appointed in their places.

Complaints against the Murderers.

Leading Union men of New Orleans, are dissatisfied because no action has been taken on the complaint sworn to by them on the 4th of August, before the U. S. Commissioners, charging Lieutenant Governor Voorhees, Mayor Monroe and the police with murder, and asking for their arrest under the civil rights bill and military orders. The complaint was referred by the Commissioner to Major-General Sheridan. They are preparing a similar document to be signed and sworn to by a large number, with the purpose of presenting it to higher military authority.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 6.

Mortuary Report.

There was a marked increase in the cholera reported yesterday. Twelve new cases and thirteen deaths were reported. The causes of the increase have been the warm weather, and the eating of unripe fruits. Four fresh cases were reported in Brooklyn, and the number of deaths from all causes was 31.

Disaffection among the Canadian Militia.

A *Herald's* Ottawa, C. W., dispatch gives further reports of the disaffection of the militia. One of the causes which it is now supposed originated it was dread of having a fight with the Fenians, as well as their non-payment. The repeal of the neutrality law had created considerable irritation. Twelve guns are now on the way from England—9 and 12 pounders; 12 batteries are awaiting transportation. Public opinion inclines to the view that the government connived at the escape of Murphy and his companions.

Cattle Poisoner Convicted.

The case of Elisha Ruckman, on trial in the Bergen County Circuit Court of New Jersey, for cattle poisoning, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty.

Change of Commander at Fortress Monroe.

Major General Nelson Miles has been relieved from the command of the District of Fortress Monroe, and Brig. Gen. H. S. Baraton, Colonel of the 5th U. S. Artillery, garrisoning the Fortress, assumes command of the District and custodianship of Jeff. Davis.

Havana Quarantine.

The last dates from Havana report a modification of the twenty days quarantine regulations.

The Eagle had been released after a delay of eight days, and vessels with clean bills will be put in observation only.

The demolition of the old city walls is going on rapidly; they are of no imaginable utility, and the ground occupied by them is considered of great value to the city.

San Francisco Helping Juarez.

A rumor comes from San Francisco that sixty men under command of Col. George S. Knox, formerly on General Hooker's staff, left that city for Mexico recently to join the Liberals.

The Soldiers' Home

at Newark, New Jersey, was dedicated yesterday. An address was delivered by Governor Ward. The home will accommodate about one thousand persons.

Mother Angela,

sister of the late Archbishop Hughes, died yesterday in this city.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT IN CHICAGO.

The Gathering Attendant Upon the Laying of the Corner Stone.

Chicago, Sept. 6.

The great event of to-day was the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas. The Presidential party were this morning escorted to Fairview or Douglas Place, about three miles from the city of Chicago. The procession was imposing, and included the Masonic Fraternity, together with a force of police and the Chief Marshals and staff, Gen. Steadman, Gen. Rousseau, Gen. Custar and other prominent officers; U. S. Navy Officers—Admiral Farragut, Admiral Radford and Lieut. McKinley; Trustees of the Douglas Monument Association; Members of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. in Illinois; Citizens; Committee of Arrangements; Common Council of Chicago; Mayor and Council of Sister Cities; 23d and 72d Regiments Illinois volunteers; Hiberman Benevolent Society; French Benevolent Society; United Sons of Erin; United Italians; Father Mathew Temperance Society; Trades Unions of Chicago; Bohemian Sclavonic Society; Lipa Sclavonic Sclovanka Brotherhood; Protestant of St. Wenzelaus Society; Local Turners Society; Singers Society; Sharpshooters Union; Singing Association; German Turnverein; Butcher Association and citizens generally.

Arrived on the ground, the procession formed in the vicinity of the base of the monument. The grave was beautifully decorated. The scene of the ceremony was on the shores of Lake Michwithin ten feet of the water, the stands completely surrounded the tomb. The audience was massed in solid ranks, and the entire spectacle presented an amphitheatre of which the inclined seats formed the sides of the open lake—the back ground. The entry of the Presidential procession was the first impressive point of the proceedings, a band of music preceding the cortege. A fine battalion of Knights Templars succeeded, and the representatives of the Masonic fraternity followed. The usual ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone were then proceeded with before a vast crowd of spectators.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Cholera Report—Fire.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5.

There were two new cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health during the twenty-four hours ending at seven P. M. this evening, and one death.

A fire broke out at the corner of Church and Market streets, in the house of Orr Bros., about 8:30 this evening. The stock, consisting mostly of liquors, was a total loss. The fire communicated to buildings adjoining, occupied by Ewing & Co., grocers, and to the Nashville stables, causing much damage. The total loss is about one hundred thousand dollars. There is $45,000 insurance.

The Rochester Railroad Disaster.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 6.

There are no further deaths reported from the railroad accident of last night. Mr. Demster, of Fulton county, is the only one of the injured whose condition is regarded as critical. Many of the injured have left for their homes; there are about thirty still remaining here. The surgeons of Rochester have done all that could be done for the sufferers. The railroad officers and employees have been very attentive to the unfortunate passengers. The bodies of the killed are lying in the dead house. The coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon. The blame falls wholly on the switchman, O'Brien, who has fled to avoid arrest. The tracks have been cleared of the wrecks and the trains are again running.

Judge Spaulding all Right.

Cleveland, Sept. 6.

Judge Spaulding, Representative of the Eighteenth district of Ohio, whose soundness as a radical was questioned during the late canvass, opened the campaign on the Western Reserve last night in a vigorous speech, in which he took ground perfectly satisfactory to his constituents as a supporter of the Congressional policy and as a thorough radical.

British Troops for Canada.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

The steamship Moravian, which sailed to-day for Quebec, took over 300 British regulars for service in Canada.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

Office of St. Paul Press,
Thursday, Evening, Sept. 6, 1866.

The stringency in the St. Paul money market continues. Discounts at the leading banks are very sparingly made, and only for legitimate purposes. Rates of discount upon good paper, 10 and 12 per cent. Exchange ¼ per cent. The following are the latest quotations for gold, government bonds, compound interest notes and land warrants:

	Buying Rates.
Gold and gold coupons	42@41
Large silver	31@35

The St. Paul Daily Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Union electors of the Second Congressional District are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be holden at Ingersoll's Hall at 11 o'clock A. M., in the city of St. Paul, on Thursday, the 20th day of September, 1866, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress from said District. The several counties will be entitled to Delegates as follows:

Anoka	1	Meeker	1
Benton	1	Mille Lac	1
Carver	3	Monongalia	1
Cass	1	Otter Tail	1
Chisago	1	Douglas	1
Crow Wing	1	Morrison	1
Dakota	7	Pine	1
Goodhue	7	Ramsey	8
Hennepin	8	St. Louis	1
Isanti	1	Sherburne	1
Kandiyohi	1	Stearns	1
Kanabec	1	Todd	1
McLeod	1	Wabashaw	6
Washington	1	Wright	2

T. M. METCALF, Chairman.
E. W. CUTTER,
A. B. STICKNEY,
W. S. GROW,
F. A. RENZ,
Cong'l Com. of 2d Cong'l District.

sat aug11 td

MUTATIS MUTANDIS.

Mr. Raymond makes some curious assertions in his Philadelphia Address. For example:

Neither the war, nor the victory by which it was closed, changed in any way the Constitution of the United States.

And again:

The Constitution is to-day precisely what it was before the war.

From which it would appear that the John-copperson party do not recognize the validity of the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery in the United States and empowering Congress to enforce the article by appropriate legislation. And that is just the root of their difficulty. The Johnson policy, and the political movement arrayed in its support, utterly ignore the fact that the war has changed the legal status of four millions of Americans from the condition of slaves to that of freemen, and that the Constitution of the United States has solemnly recognized and ratified this vital change, or has imposed upon the nation any new obligations in consequence.

But the great Union party which fought the war through to its triumphant conclusion and accomplished this radical change in the Constitution as one of its logical results, recognize that change as a broad and fundamental reality, which, in elevating four millions of slaves to the *status* of freemen and citizens imposes upon the nation as a legal, logical and necessary consequence, the solemn obligation to secure them in the common and inalienable attributes of freemen and citizens, and to throw around them the shield of constitutional protection against the hostile and proscriptive legislation of the ex-slave States, by which the great act of Emancipation is virtually nullified and freedmen defrauded by local statutes of the liberty to which they are entitled under the Federal Constitution.

And the Union party proposes to show Mr. Johnson and his rebel and copperhead supporters, this fall, that the policy which ignores the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and denies the freedmen the fundamental rights and immunities which they acquired by virtue of their restoration to the primary right of personal liberty will not be supported by the American people.

A QUESTION OF FACT.

We, the undersigned, late members of the Second Regiment Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, take pleasure in stating that we recognize in Lt. J. Mainzer, a faithful officer and a good soldier, and that the statements of the Press questioning the bravery and good conduct of our old comrade in arms, whilst in the service, are untrue and false in every particular.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6, 1866.
Cal. S. Uline, late Lt. Col. 2d M. V. V. I.
M. Esch, Leader of the Band, 2d M. V.
John Moulton, late Major 2d Minn.
Chas. F. Meyer, late Capt. 2d Minnesota.
William J. Clyde.
H. V. Rumohr, Capt. 2d Minn. Vols.
Theodor Raman.
Chas. Kumpe, Lieut. 2d Minn.
M. J. Clum.
A. R. Kiefer, Capt.
I. W. Stuart, Lt. 2d Minn.
M. C. Tuttle, 2d Minn.
J. T. McCoy, Lt. 2d Minn.
D. S. Coverdale, Captain.
Sergt. F. Wm. Dohm.

Will some of the amiable gentlemen whose names are appended to the above document be kind enough to indicate which of the statements of the Press they refer to as being "untrue and false in every particular?" We asked Mr. Mainzer for "some explanation of his singular conduct after the battle of Mill Spring," and our statement of his conduct was as follows:

Not long after that battle, his first and last, and only smell of gunpowder, he threw up his commission; abandoned his regiment before his resignation was accepted; was "absent without leave" when it was on the march to the battle of Perryville, and returned home, having, in the meantime, it is said, escaped the attention of the Provost Marshall at Louisville by disguising himself in citizen's clothes.

Now, will Mr. Mainzer, or any of his endorsers, undertake to tell us that any of these statements are untrue? And, if so, which of them are untrue? We made them in the canvass last fall, upon the authority of parties who could not well have been mistaken, and they were *not denied at the time.* We challenge their denial now; and that we may bring the matter to a distinct issue of fact, will Mainzer, or any of his friends, be kind enough to answer, distinctly, yes or no, to these specific interrogatories:

Did you not tender your resignation before the battle of Perryville? Did you not abandon your command before your resignation was accepted? Were you not absent from your command at the time of the battle of Perryville? Did you not dress yourself in citizen's clothes at Louisville, for the purpose of avoiding arrest by the Provost Marshal—you having no pass or leave of absence to protect you from arrest? And, if you did not dress yourself in citizen's clothes, at Louisville, for this reason, why did you dress yourself in citizen's clothes at Louisville?

If these statements are true, it is quite possible that Mr. Mainzer may be able to explain them satisfactorily,—and in that case we again cheerfully offer him our columns for a specific reply to each of the interrogatories above propounded, and for any explanations he may wish to make.

P.S. Since the above was in print, we have received a letter—elsewhere printed—from an old officer of the 2nd, corroborating our statement of the facts in Mr. M.'s case, and explaining them on satisfactory grounds.

THE SYBILLINE LEAVES.

The Republican party of the North is several degrees more Conservative in its policy of Reconstruction than the Southern Unionists. The Southern Loyalists' Convention having resolved itself into a convention of loyalists from the unreconstructed States the delegates from the latter declard themselves in favor of Impartial Suffrage as a condition of Reconstruction by a vote of 66 to 8.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI. SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866. NUMBER 211.

The Tennessee delegates endorsed this action by a supplementary resolution. The loyal South is Radical, and the loyal South will dictate the terms of Reconstruction if those now offered are rejected. It will be the story of the Sybilline leaves over again.

If the rebels reject the moderate and conservative conditions offered by the Thirty-ninth Congress, the demands of the loyal people will rise higher with every rejection, till impartial suffrage is made the basis of a restored Union.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DONNELLY.

"Citizen" writes to the Wabashaw *Herald* as follows:

At St. Paul, many Republicans admitted that they were ashamed that Mr. Donnelly's return from Washington was not greeted by a rousing reception; that his faithfulness and ability richly deserved it. The jealousy of sycophants and vindictive spirit of the St. Paul Press, are stated to be the cause of this shabby conduct toward the people's favorite. The "St. Paul Press" carried its vindictive spirit so far as to *refuse to announce the arrival of Mr. Donnelly from Washington.* The "Press" will please take notice that a multitude of true men will keep this conduct in mind.

All men will please take notice that *Mr. Donnelly has arrived from Washington.* If any doubt of that fact has been occasioned by the alleged refusal of the Press to notice it, [a falsehood, by the way,] the above effusion will forever set the doubt at rest, and demonstrate to the satisfaction of every candid mind that *Mr. Donnelly has arrived.*

PERSONAL.—I. Kapnist, Esq., a Russian gentleman—attache of the Russian legation at Washington—arrived in this city a day or two since in the course of an extended tour through the United States which he has undertaken under a special commission from the Czar to examine into the organization and operation of our township and county governments, and other local institutions. It is not generally known in this country that as one of the radical and sweeping social reforms consequent upon the abolition of serfdom in Russia the Emperor has undertaken the radical reorganization of Russian society upon the democratic basis of the American township. And it is with a view to collect information as to the details of the practical operation of our municipal system that Mr. Kapnist is now visiting Minnesota.

DURING the war Gen. Dick Taylor wrote an official letter, in which he said:

I have been unofficially informed that some of our troops have captured negroes in arms. I hope this may not be so, and that your subordinates in command of capturing parties may have recognized the propriety of *giving no quarter to armed negroes and their officers.*

This same Gen. Dick Taylor was an accepted delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

THE Minneapolis *Atlas* denies a report which it says is being circulated that

"If Col. Aldrich fails to get the nomination for Congress, he will bolt and go over to the opposition, and an appointment has already been tendered him by the Johnsonites."

The *Atlas* is authorized by Col. Aldrich to state that the above report is not true—and that "now, as heretofore, he believes in the doctrines of the Republican party."

Another Mainzer Certificate.

Editors St. Paul Press:

I cannot join in the certificate of several soldiers of the 2d Minnesota, now on your table, declaring your statements concerning Mr. J. Mainzer's military career untrue in "every particular," but can testify to the facts in his behalf.

No one, I believe, ever heard Mr. Mainzer's conduct at the battle of Mill Spring called in question, and his lamentable indiscretion in tendering his resignation, and absenting himself from his company without authority for a time during which the battle of Perryville was fought, was not attributed in the regiment to cowardice, but to a madness of chagrin and resentment at not receiving the promotion he claimed.

I have said "indiscretion" and "madness," because if he had not been beside himself, he should have thought how his conduct would appear if stated in "Charges and specifications," and what inferences, if he escaped the law martial, he might naturally expect would sometime be drawn to his prejudice.

These insensate acts he would have seen, would require great dexterion to avoid, or great indifference to endure, or great certifying to rebut such inferences. As Mr. Mainzer has not escaped and cannot endure the conclusions you have drawn, I certify as above. S. P. J.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Responses to the Call.

STILLWATER, Sept. 7, 1866.

Editors St. Paul Press:

Please attach our names to the call for the Mozart Hall meeting.

E. A. Folsom, Major Eighth Minn. Vols.
F. G. Brown, Lieut. and R. Q. M., Fifth Minn. Vols.
J. E. McKusick, Captain and A. Q. M.
P. O'Kell, Lieut. U. S. Navy.
Wm. McKusick, Captain Eighth Minn. Vols.
A. J. Van Vorhes, Captain and A. Q. M.
Samuel Bloomer, Lieut. V. R. C.
W. S. Cameron, Lieut. Col. 158th N. Y.
E. A. O'Brien, First Lieut. Sixth M. V.
J. S. May, First Lieut. 1st Bat. M. Infantry.
M. H. Bromley, Sergeant Third Minn. Batt'y.
Harlow McIntyre, Orderly Sergeant Third Minn. Batt'y.
Thos. Sinclair, Capt. First Minn. Vols.
Wm. M. May, First Lieut., First Minn. Vols.
David Lord, Sergeant First Minn. Vols.

ELK RIVER, Sept. 6 1866.

Editors St. Paul Press:

Please add my name to the call of the 19th of Sept. meeting, as one whose sympathies are with the loyal people of the country to the end, and who denounce Andrew Johnson as a black-hearted traitor, not fit to associate even with a Southern rebel.

A. R. HAYDEN,
Sergeant, First Minn. Vol.

Position of an Old Democratic Stand-By.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge has issued an appeal to the War Democrats of New York, to stand by the principles for which they fought during all the long years of war, and in defining his own position, says:

I hold that the loyal States and people achieved by their successful struggle a right to complete security against future rebellions on such grounds and with such impulses as were held to justify that of 1861.

I hold that the present Congress is emphatically right in demanding that the States lately in revolt shall no longer enjoy a factitious and exceptional power in our national councils based on four millions of their people whom they obstinately refused to recognize as citizens, and whom [illegible] and deny the military organization and discipline required to render them efficient in our national defense.

In short, I hold that Congress is substantially right, the President generally wrong, in the contest which has alienated them; and I propose to aid and act with those who sustain Congress and oppose the President, until the controversy which now convulses the Republic shall have been brought to a final issue.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A GAMBLER SHOT BY HIS MISTRESS.—Chicago, on Tuesday evening last, was the scene of a tragedy among the *demi monde.* George Trussell, a well known gambler, was shot to death by a woman known as Mollie Trussell, whom he had formerly seduced, who had subsequently become the mother of his child, and whom he had afterwards deserted. On the evening in question she followed him into a saloon on Randolph street, where her paramour had gone with a number of acquaintances. She was attired in a gorgeous white moire dress, with a light shawl thrown over it, and seemed as if she had just come from some dancing party. She asked him to go out with her. He refused, and as she would not be put off with a refusal, he took her by the shoulders and gently pushed her from him out of the door. Without saying another word Mollie drew a revolver from her pocket, leveled it and fired. The shot evidently took effect, for Trussell immediately put his hand to his side and retreated to the centre of the saloon. Mollie pursued him and fired a second shot, placing the muzzle of the pistol close to his back. He cried out "I am shot," and staggered to the side entrance leading from the saloon to the main entrance of Price's livery stable. The woman still pursued him and fired again, hitting him somewhere in the side. He staggered half way across the stable entrance and fell dead on the spot. Mollie, who was partially intoxicated, rushed out, and with a frantic scream, threw herself upon the prostrate form, crying out, "O my George! my George! he is dead." While she was indulging in bitter lamentations of a maudlin character, Mr. Velverton, of the First Police Precinct, and detective William Douglas, came to the spot and took her to the Central Police Station.

SUICIDE OR MURDER IN CHICAGO.—On Monday afternoon the body of a woman, almost nude and terribly mutilated, was washed ashore from Lake Michigan, near the foot of Oakwood street, in Chicago. The wounds on the body furnished almost unquestionable evidence of violence before death, and justifies the zealous inquiries of the police which have resulted in throwing light upon what at first seemed a mistery, but now assumes the appearance of a most foul crime. The woman's name and history are in brief that her maiden name was Margaret Byrne; she was an Irish girl of about twenty years of age. Some six months ago she made the acquaintance of one W. H. Harris, a bill poster, whose place of business is at No. forty-seven La Salle street. They became lovers, and the result of their intimacy was the prospect of an heir without the sanction of the church, although in the meantime a sort of mock marriage had taken place. On Wednesday evening of last week, Mrs. Harris was last seen by her neighbors. She was then in apparent good health, and after an absence of a couple of days they wondered as to her whereabouts. The husband was interrogated, but evinced but little interest or care as to what had become of her. On Sunday afternoon, one of Harris' neighbors told him that his callous indifference and disregard of the fate of his wife was causing the utmost surprise and indignation among her acquaintance, and that he was generally thought to have killed her. Harris at this was much troubled, and after a few moments of thought, an ingenious plan to put a stop to their talk and quiet their suspicions was adopted by him, an advertisement was inserted in the papers describing her last appearance, and offering the reward of "a bereaved husband" for particulars as to her whereabouts. At an early hour on Monday afternoon, the body washed ashore, and was recognized as that of the lost woman, and her husband was at once arrested. Since his arrest he has been very nervous and restless, frequently sighing and coughing, and, when spoken to in conversing, he trembles, as though his fate was suddenly revealed.

DOMESTIC IMMORALITY IN CHICAGO.—J. D. Bruner is described as an old, wealthy, and heretofore esteemed citizen of Chicago, who about seven years ago was left a widower with two children. After a season of mourning for the departed wife, he made the acquaintance of Miss Fitch. To her he paid his addressess; gallantly he wooed and won, and nearly five years ago, amid the congratulations of friends, the twain were joined at the altar. A cloud arose on the domestic horizon, Mrs. Bruner was seen to grow sad and dejected, and finally returned to her friends. The husband, she alleged was unfaithful—nay, more, unkind and cruel. She stated that she could no longer dwell with him, nor seek the protection of his roof. The husband, she intimated, had forgotten holy vows, had ceased to love and cherish her, and had allowed his love and attentions to wander to one whose only title to the same was good looks and a lack of virtue. To make a long story short the husband was tracked by a detective police "shadow," and finally caged for the night in a room and bed in a hotel with one Bernese Gallaghan, who is known to be no better than she should be, although young and pretty, and both were therefore arrested and taken before a magistrate.

JOHNSON AT CLEVELAND.—The President's reception at Cleveland does not seem to have been just the thing that was arranged by the managers of A. Johnson's Traveling Show. Many of his inuendoes upon Congress and the Union party were received with hisses and hooting by the audience, forming what the Johnson reporter calls "a remarkable scene.

INUNDATION AT CINCINNATI.—A heavy rain at Cincinnati on Monday had the effect to destroy property estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars in value. The back water entered the Longworth wine cellars, and the introduction of warm water into these cellars, where the temperature is generally kept at about 48 degrees, raised the temperature to nearly 65 degrees, and with the increased warmth the wine began to ferment, so that the popping of corks from the thousand bottles of sparkling Catawba resembled a sharp skirmish-fire. The damage done to cellarers and bridges was great. The districts in the neighborhood of Whitewater and Millereek appear to have suffered the most. The bridge over Elk River, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, between Dayton and Middletown, and two bridges on the Eaton and Hamilton Road were carried away also, about four hundred feet of an embankment of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road.

THE SAVINGS OF LABORING MEN.—That the working classes of the country save large amounts of money is demonstrated by recent reports of the deposits in the various savings institutions established in New England and New York for the benefit of laboring men and women. In New York there were 150,000 depositors, whose savings amounted in the aggregate to $115,472,000; and in New England, 327,762 persons made deposits, amounting to $115,977,000. In New York, the average for each depositor was $250, and in New England, $219. Large amounts are also deposited by the laboring classes of our cities, in the savings institutions, and the many millions amassed by them here and elsewhere, speak well for the thrift and industry of the American laboring people, whose individual earnings may not, perhaps, be large, but who can with united means overshadow the most colossal fortunes of the land.

COTTON EXPORTS.—The cotton year is almost ended, but from New York the weekly exports still amount to more than 4,000 bales, the largest proportion going to Liverpool. Since September 1, 1865, the total exports of cotton from New York have been 481,375 bales, and the receipts 883,223 bales. The estimated stock now on hand is 110,000 bales, and the balance has been consumed in the country. On September 1st, the new cotton year will begin, and as picking is reported all over the South, the new-crop cotton will soon appear in quantities in the North. It is too soon yet, however, to decide the amount of the crop, as that will scarcely be known before November.

TELEGRAPHIC PHENOMENON.—A correspondent of a foreign journal writes from Valentia that from daylight until two o'clock in the afternoon the cable is usually worked with great difficulty, but after that time it grows easier and more rapid until dark. During the night the cable works easiest and best. This phenomenon has been noticed upon land telegraph lines, but no satisfactory reason appears yet to have been given for it.

—Several of the leading members of the Milwaukee committee to receive Andy Johnson have withdrawn from all connection with the affair. They were appointed to the place some two weeks since, before Andrew J. started on his expedition, but they do not choose to remain in a position to be insulted and browbeaten by Mr. Johnson.

THE LAST NEW YORK DEFALCATION.

The Usual Way of the Transgressor.

From the New York Herald.

The astonishment with which our readers were seized upon reading the publication of the heavy embezzlement of the funds of the Phenix Bank by Jenkins, was again excited by the publication in the *Herald* of yesterday of a nearly parallel case, in the account of the detection and arrest of George H. Briggs, paying teller of the Nassau Bank, and the announcement that he was a defaulter to a heavy amount. The facility with which the fraud was committed, and the seeming immunity from even suspicion for a lengthened period, was similar in each case, and was a consequence of the unlimited confidence reposed in the defaulting clerks by the officers of the bank, permitting them the charge of large sums of money, a portion of which was first taken as a loan, but not being replaced as anticipated, a further amount was abstracted, by the use of which it was hoped to supply the deficit occasioned by the first loan. The disposition of the funds thus taken is also alike, the amount in the earlier case, it will be recollected, having been squandered at concert saloons and upon the loose women who belong to and frequent such places, and in this latter case recklessly thrown away in the numerous gambling saloons on Broadway.

HOW BRIGGS WAS SUSPECTED.

Suspicion was first excited by heavy play and steady ill luck of a person who, the police were informed, was a regular frequenter of certain gambling saloons, and who was known to be an officer of a bank down town. It was at once suspected the funds of the institution must be unsafe in such charge, and a suspicion entertained that all was not right. Inquiry respecting the individual thus coming under surveillance, furnished the police with the information that his name was George H. Briggs, and that he held the position of paying teller in the Nassau Bank.

DISCOVERY.

Having ascertained these facts, on Friday morning last Superintendent Kennedy addressed a note to the president of the bank, Mr. Blydenburgh, asking an interview and requesting that the contents of the note be kept private. In obedience to this request Mr. Blydenburgh waited upon the Superintendent. Mr. Kennedy inquired if there was a gentlemen in the employ of the bank of the name of Briggs. Mr. Blydenburgh replied that there was. "Is he a man of means?" inquired Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Blydenburgh thought that he was. Mr. Kennedy—"Of such means that he could afford to lose $20,000 in three weeks by gambling?" This interrogatory astonished Mr. Blydenburgh, who said he thought not, but his astonishment was much greater when the Superintendent informed that Mr. Briggs had lost that amount in three weeks, and much more in three months. He inquired anxiously for the authority upon which this statement was made, but on that point Mr. Kennedy declined to satisfy him. Consultation was then had as to what was best to be done. Mr. Kennedy advised that Briggs be immediately suspended and an investigation made of his books. Mr. Blydenburgh desired to consult with the board of directors, but it was represented to him by Mr. Kennedy that it was better not to delay that long, lest any of the evidence might be lost in the destruction of the books or papers of the bank by the accused should he obtain any knowledge of his being suspected. This advice was followed by Mr. Blydenburgh, who immediately returned to the bank, and calling Briggs into a private room taxed him with his guilt. This he at once acknowledged, and stated that he thought his embezzlements would amount to over $50,000 and less than $100,000. He was subsequently arrested and taken to headquarters.

WHAT THE BANK OFFICERS SAY.

At first the officials of the bank were somewhat reticent regarding the defalcation, but they appeared quite willing yesterday to give all the information in their power, and afford every facility for the public to become fully acquainted with all the facts of the case. It appears that the most unlimited confidence was placed in the honesty and correctness of Briggs. He was allowed to balance his cash without supervision at the close of each day, and his accounts were only inspected periodically by the officer upon whom the duty devolved.

THE AMOUNT.

Since the last inspection, that is to say, during the last three or four weeks, Briggs abstracted various sums from the cash, the aggregate amount being $61,000.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

The whole of this amount Briggs says was lost by gambling and through unfortunate speculation in stocks. He commenced first by "borrowing" a small sum which he intended to replace, but through continued and unexpected losses he became deeper and deeper involved, until at last discovery was inevitable.

THE LOSS.

The bank holds Briggs' bond for ten thousand dollars, besides other securities, so that they estimate the net loss at near fifty thousand dollars. The teller's accounts have not yet been fully examined, so that it is impossible to give the exact particulars at present, but no apprehension is felt of any further defalcation than what is already known being discovered.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* says that the State Government of Tennessee is in the hands of "radical interlopers, Yankee-Plymouth-Rock-Freedmen's-Bureau-Adventurers, and must be overturned by ignoring the franchise law."

—George H. Briggs, paying teller of the Nassau Bank, New York, was last Friday arrested on a charge of embezzling $100,000 of the funds of the bank. Mr. Briggs has been in the habit of frequenting and losing heavily at various gambling houses throughout the city, and, on being arrested, made full confession of his guilt. He has relatives among the reported principal stockholders of the institution. His official bond was $10,000.

—Twenty or thirty ladies are now on trial at Indianola, Iowa, for compelling a woman of strong Southern proclivities to carry an American flag in a public procession.

DIED.

Friday morning, the 7th inst., HELOISE, only child of W. H. and Emily P. Litchfield aged 9 months and 8 days.

New Advertisements.

TO RENT, FROM OCTOBER 1ST

A pleasantly located Furnished House, in Upper Town. To a small family who would make arrangements to board the present occupants this would be a desirable opportunity. Apply at ROBINSON & CO.'s Drug Store. sep8 3t

FREE ENTERTAINMENT

FOR "THE BOYS," AT

BEN HAZEN'S

Star and Garter

"FREE AND EASY,"

Saturday Evening, Sept. 8, 1866.

Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock, with Grand Opening Overture by.....Orchestra.
Song, "Fat Molloy," by.....Ben Hazen.
Violin Solo.....Mons. Jo Galpee.
Instrumental.....Orchestra.
(Five minutes for Refreshments.)
PART SECOND.
Fancy Jig.....Ike Brown.
Song, selected.....Ben Hazen.
Instrumental.....Company.
Banjo Soloing.....Ben Hazen.
Indian Medicine Dance under the special direction of Capt. Nebt. Moxley. Reserved seats in the Dress Circle for the first that come.

BEN HAZEN, Boss.

New Advertisements.

MORE BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED AT

D. D. Merrill, Randall & Co.'s.

The Hidden Sin,
Phemie Keller,
North and South,
Land at Last,
The Second Mrs. Tillotson,
St. Martin's Eve,
Hattie Pierce,
Letters of Eugene De Guevin,
Sherbrooke,
Lena Rivers,
Marian Gray,
Meadow Brook,
Our Neighbors of the Corner House,
Six Months at the White House,
Merivale's Conversion of the Roman Empire,
Who Goes There,
Stormcliffe,
Kate Marstone,
Langstroff on the Honey Bee,
Stories Told to a Child,
Pictures of Country Life,
The House by the Churchyard, &c. 6 3t

THE STEAMER

OTTER

Will leave for MANKATO this day at 4 P. M. 11*

FOUND.

A large Brass Key, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement. sep5-3t

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

NATIONAL

PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Can have their numbers of the same

BOUND IN TASTY STYLE

At short notice by sending to the

PRESS BINDERY.

sep8

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between SEES & NASH in the Livery business on Jackson street, in the city of St. Paul, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either member of the firm is authorized to receive and receipt for debts due the late firm.

CHAS. J. SEES,
H. A. NASH,
G. A. NIHS.

September 7th, 1866. 1*

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Winona, Minn., Sept. 4, 1866.

PROPOSALS

FOR

MATERIALS AND LABOR.

The undersigned will receive, until September 19, Proposals for the Materials and Labor required for the erection of the State Normal School Building at Winona, according to plans and specifications by G. P. Randall, Esq., Architect, of Chicago. The said plans and specifications may be seen at the office of J. D. FORD, Centre street, to whom all communications should be addressed.

It is the purpose of the Normal Board to let and secure the erection of the Foundation and Basement Walls only during the present season, and to this end proposals should be promptly made. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any proposals presented.

JOHN D. FORD,
WM. S. DREW,
E. S. YOUMANS,
Prudential Committee.

sep8 9t

Select and Family School

FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS.

A School of the highest grade will be opened by the undersigned at his residence, (the Brown House adjoining the new Christ Church on Fourth street,) on Monday, October 1st. The course of instruction will be full and complete, embracing the Elementary, Scientific, Commercial and Classical Departments, and including thorough drilling in the Greek and Latin languages.

REFERENCES—Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D.; Rev. S. Y. McMaster, D. D.; W. W. Wells, Esq. Applications for admission may be made to Rev. Dr. McMasters.

sep6-1w* REV. JOHN H. BABCOCK, M. A.

GILMORE & CO.'S

Gilmore's Improved Cornet.

Price Lists sent free by mail.

Celebrated Band Instruments,

Acknowledged by the Musical Profession to be *the most perfect instrument in the world.* When purchasing at a music store, ask to see and try one of Gilmore & Co.'s instruments. If you cannot be supplied at the music stores, send direct to the manufactory.

GILMORE & CO.,
18 and 19 Harvard Place, Boston.

sep6-1m

CEMENT!

Falls City Cement Company,

No. 46 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hydraulic Cement.

JNO. A. CARTER, Pres. JNO. L. WHEAT, Sec.

The above company is prepared to fill all orders for Hydraulic Cement to any extent, at lowest current prices, guaranteeing their cement fully equal to any in market. Care taken to obtain most reasonable rates of freight on all shipments. Orders solicited. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Address

FALLS CITY CEMENT COMPANY,
Louisville, Ky.

sep6-1m&tf

Private Consultations

AT THE

Galenic Medical Institute.

In Concert Hall, near the Post Office,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

CONSULTATIONS Personally or by Letter on Nervous and Seminal Debility, Private Diseases, Female Complaints, &c. A Medical Pamphlet on the above Diseases, giving full particulars, containing sixty-four pages and numerous engravings, sent under seal; price, twenty-five cents.

10 LADIES.—Special attention to Female Diseases; irregularities and obstructions from cold, &c., specially removed. A pamphlet of special importance to the married sent in a sealed envelope, on receipt of stamps. Address all letters to the GALENIC INSTITUTE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

sep6-d&w

SELLING DRY GOODS

BY WEIGHT.

We have just Received a large lot of REMNANTS of PRINTS, which we shall sell by the Pound. Every family can use some of them to advantage. They are very Cheap, and, all who want them must call immediately as they will be closed out in a few days, at

JOHN H. CAMP'S,

142 Third street.

sep5-1stp

MISS GILL'S SCHOOL FOR

Young ladies will open under her own care, on Monday, the 10th of September.

The school for younger children will open at her residence on Monday, August 20th. aug17-3m

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c., printed in the best style at the Daily Press Steam Job Printing Office.

New Advertisements.

N. B. HARWOOD,

No. 187 Third street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.,

WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE,

1,000 Stoves.
600 Bundles Common Sheet Iron.
100 Bundles Russian and American Russian Sheet Iron.
10,000 lbs. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead
3,000 lbs. Pig Tin.
3,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms.
2,000 lbs. Metallic Bottoms.
200 Pumps.
200 Bundles Wire.
5,000 lbs. Sheet Zinc.
500 Boxes Tin Plate.
2,000 lbs. Brass Kettles.

Together with a large variety of

TINNERS' STOCK

AND

House Furnishing Goods.

☞ Dealers are requested to call and examine stock and prices. aug30-3m-1stp

To War Claim Agents.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The new Blanks for the collection of

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY,

AND

Voucher (Receipt) Form No. 5.

Under the law of July 28, 1866.

Also the forms as prepared by the Commissioner of Pensions, under section 2, act July 25, 1866, for

INCREASE OF PENSIONS,

WIDOW'S APPLICATION.

GUARDIAN'S APPLICATION.

NOW READY!

Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the price, $1.00 per quire.

PRESS PRINTING CO.,
aug16 St. Paul, Minn.

BELLE PLAINE

Real Estate Agency.

ROBERT H. ROSE will attend to all business appertaining to real estate and to the prosecution of War Claims. Respectfully refers to Gov. W. R. Marshall, Gen. H. H. Sibley, Hon. W. Ingersoll, Esq., Fred. Driscoll, Esq., Col. J. L. Merrium, Esq., Fred. Driscoll, Esq., Col. J. L. Merrium, Col. J. J. Shaw, St. Paul; Hon. A. G. Chatfield and Stone & Metzner, Belle Plaine, Minn.

may3-1stf

LONGWORTH'S WINE HOUSE

CINCINNATI,

Now conducted by the heirs of Nicholas Longworth,

Golden Wedding, Sparkling Catawba

DRY CATAWBA, ISABELLA,

Delaware and Virginia Seedling.

These celebrated Wines for sale by

WALTER W. WEBB & CO.,
sep5-6m1stp St. Paul, Minnesota.

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS. Also a good Family Horse.

Inquire of O. CURTIS.
sep8 1stpit

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF

PINE APPLE CHEESE,

New York Factory Cheese,

New French Lemons,

Sweet Potatoes, Green Apples,

New York Confectioneries.

B. PRESLEY.
sep7-2w 129 Third street, St. Paul.

GREEN APPLES AT AUCTION.

We will sell at auction this FRIDAY MORNING at ten o'clock, fifty Barrels of the best Green Apples ever offered in this market. Also

40 bbls. on Saturday, Sept. 8th,

At our store corner 3d and Wabashaw-sts.

R. A. & J. M. WARNER.
sep7-2t Auctioneers.

FREIGHT

BY

Minnesota Valley

AND

MINN. CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Merchandise, Grain, &c.

Will be transferred between the Steamboat Landing and the business houses and streets of St. Paul and the Depot of the

Minnesota Valley R. R. Co.,

IN WEST ST. PAUL,

at the following rates:

Dray Loads, not over 1,200 pounds, 50 cents. Excess over 1,200 pounds, 3 cents per 100 lbs. Grain in sacks, from Depot, two cents per 100 pounds.

Small packages at reasonable charges.

☞ Merchants having goods to ship will save trouble by hanging cards at their door or notifying me on the Levee.

JOHN BUTLER,
sep7-1w Drayman.

REAL ESTATE

At Public or Private Sale

By MORGAN & McCLOUD,

191 Third street, near the Bridge

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Real Estate at Auction.

We propose to sell at Public Auction on Wednesday, September 5th, and on the first and third Wednesdays of each month thereafter, at our office at 10 o'clock A. M., all property that may be specially entered for that purpose, without limitation as to price. Lists of the property to be sold will be published, and will also be furnished prior to the day of sale. We will also sell on the premises at any time, Farms, Houses and Lots, Lands, &c., and invite property owners to avail themselves of this method of disposing of their property.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—We offer for sale only property over which we have exclusive control, and have the most extensive list in the city, embracing improved and unimproved business and residence property in St. Paul, Farms and Farming Lands throughout the State, lots in superior City and Bayfield, Wis., and property everywhere. MORGAN & McCLOUD,
aug28-1stp Real Estate Agents, St. Paul.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT

To the Traveling Public.

On and after this date the

Light Draft Passenger Steamer

CHIPPEWA,

CAPTAIN HERMAN,

Will leave St. Paul for La Crosse and intermediate points on

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday,

AT 9 A. M.

The Quickest Steamer on the Waters of the Upper Mississippi.

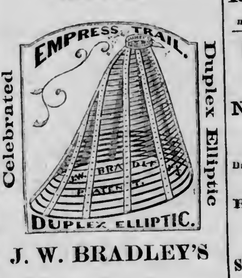
☞ PASSENGERS GOING BY THE CHIPPEWA WILL SAVE NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT, as we have made no advance on account of low water.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.

aug17-1stpit

FASHIONS 1866

DEMAND



J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

Or Double Spring

SKIRTS!

They will not BEND or BREAK, like the single spring, but will ALWAYS PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE in all crowded ASSEMBLIES, CHURCHES, THEATRES, RAILROAD CARS, and for PROMENADE or HOUSE DRESS—each hoop being composed of two finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, forming one hoop, and making the STRONGEST and MOST PLIABLE, as well as the MOST DURABLE and STYLISH SKIRT EVER MADE. In fact they are SUPERIOR to all others, combining Comfort, Economy, Lightness, Elegance and Durability.

Inquire for BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT. For sale everywhere.

Manufactured exclusively by sole owner of patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, and 79 and 80 Reade streets, New York.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

For Elegance, Durability and Economy, superior to all others.

For sale at WHOLESALE ONLY, by

J. L. FOREPAUGH & CO.,
138 Third street, St. Paul.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

The most Popular, Stylish and Graceful Skirt worn, for sale by

CATHCART & CO.,
132 Third street, St. Paul.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

The Lightest, most Agreeable and Perfect Skirt made, for sale by

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
jan15-3m1stp Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul.

SOUTHWORTH & POTTS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FUR

AND

MILLINERY GOODS!

199 Third street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

MEN'S FUR HATS,

From $31 to $60 per dozen.

**MEN'S WOOL HATS

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

Republican State Convention.

The Union electors of the State of Minnesota who are in favor of asserting and maintaining the rights of the loyal people through their representatives in Congress to prescribe the conditions on which the late rebel States shall be allowed to participate in the General Government, and who favor the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held in Regerski's Hall, in St. Paul, Minn., on **Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1866,** at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senator and Representatives, to be supported at the next general election, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The counties comprising each District will be entitled to send delegates as follows:

Anoka	1	Mille Lac	1
Benton	2	Monongalia	1
Blue Earth	1	Morrison	1
Brown	1	Mower	1
Carver	3	Nicollet	1
Cass	1	Olmsted	3
Crow Wing	1	Otter Tail	1
Chisago	1	Pine	1
Cottonwood	1	Pimcy	1
Dakota	4	Redwood	1
Douglas	1	Renville	1
Dodge	2	Rice	2
Faribault	2	St. Louis	1
Fillmor	3	Scott	1
Freeborn	2	Sherburne	1
Goodhue	2	Sibley	2
Hennepin	8	Stearns	2
Houston	2	Steele	2
Isanti	1	Todd	1
Jackson	1	Wabashaw	3
Kandiyohi	1	Wasca	1
Kanabec	1	Washington	1
Lesueur	1	Watonwan	1
Martin	1	Winona	1
McLeod	1	Wright	1
Meeker	1		

Delegates from unorganized counties not named will be entitled to the action of the convention.

R. BLAKELY, Chairman. C. D. DAVISON,
S. W. CLEVES, J. FRANKENFIELD,
E. S. YOUMANS, T. C. MCLEURE,
PARK DAVIS, H. P. CROWELL,
GEO. C. SCOTT,
Union State Central Committee.

St. Paul, August 10 1866.

Union Republican Convention.

The Union Republican Fourth Senatorial and Representative District Convention will be held at Kimball's Hall in Anoka, on Friday, the 21st day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senator and Representatives, to be supported at the next general election, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The counties comprising said District will be entitled to send delegates as follows:

Anoka	1	Isanti	1
Benton	2	Mille Lac	1
Hennepin East	14	Sherburne	1
		Sibley	2

By order of CHARLES ELLEN,
Chairman District Committee.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALIST CONVENTION.

Ex-Attorney General Speed is President.

The Crowd Undiminished---Enthusiasm Unabated.

Able and Earnest Speech of Mr. Speed.

The Meeting of the Northern Delegates.

SECOND DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The city gave fresh evidence of its interest in the convention this morning. Thousands of new flags made their appearance, and many more buildings were elegantly decorated. Through all the night every flash of lightning revealed a great forest of banners, and this morning it seemed as if the rain had but given them a vigorous growth.

The Hall where the Southern delegates met was crowded, notwithstanding the body of Northern delegates, who hold tickets, had not as yet united with the convention. The session was opened by prayer.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then read, accepted and adopted. By it, Hon. James Speed was made President and the announcement was received with unbounded enthusiasm. All seemed to think it eminently fitting that a man who left Andrew Johnson's Cabinet, and had been obliged to leave it because he was a true Union man, should preside over this body of Union men.

The reading of the names of Vice Presidents caused much cheering, especially those of Brownlow and John Minor Botts.

Mr. Speed was conducted to the chair by Governor Hamilton, of Texas, and Mr. Hills, of Virginia, the whole assembly rising and applauding.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE—SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Although the question of suffrage was not directly discussed in the convention this morning, the tone of remark clearly indicated that a majority of the delegates believe that the safety of the Union cause in the South will depend upon impartial suffrage. The Border State delegations are greatly divided upon the question. Georgia announced the platform telegraphed last night, and asked to have it referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The strong terms on which it denounces secession and the doctrine of State rights as opposed to the national authority, and its endorsement of the doctrine of impartial suffrage, were greeted with long continued applause. It had hardly subsided when it burst forth freshly again upon the announcement that the Louisiana delegation was pledged to the same views. It was still more vociferous when Florida, Alabama and a majority of the Virginia delegation gave in their adhesion. Northern delegates present as spectators looked on in wonder at the manifestation of such opinions; and here it should be distinctly understood that this comes from the Southern men alone, and that the Northern delegates have taken no part in the deliberation of the various delegations, and the whole work of the convention is to be performed by Southern men. It is to be the free expression of men who know the exact state of the South upon the necessities of the hour.

Upon all these questions there will be much debate, and after a full comparison of the views of these men from various parts of the South, heretofore strangers to each other, and now met together for the first time, such resolution will accurately reflect the opinions of the true loyalists of the South.

PERSONAL OF THE CONVENTION.

Nothing meaner or viler has appeared in the Johnson papers of late—their master's speeches perhaps excepted—than the charge that these Southern men are but a collection of mean whites, and that their conduct here has been marked by dissipation. A look at the body gives the lie to all these defamations. It is a body as intellectual as any of the representative bodies which meet in our country, and it is as earnest as men who are thus intelligent can make it. And as to the charge of dissipation, it is safe to say that no body of Southern men has ever assembled in the land which was so free from anything approaching it. Earnest sincerity characterizes the body.

GRANT AND FARRAGUT—WILD ENTHUSIASM.

It has seemed, since the demonstration began yesterday forenoon, that the usual methods of expressing enthusiasm were not sufficient to make known either the cordial sympathies of the citizens or the joy of the delegates to find themselves free to give vent to their feelings and to be the recipients of such demonstrations. But the wildest enthusiasm which this city has witnessed, or which any deliberative body in the land has ever presented, transpired in the convention previous to the adjournment. A motion to adjourn was pending, when by request it was withdrawn to allow a dispatch to be read. Members were rising to leave as is usual at such times. The dispatch was one addressed to C. C. Fuller of the Associated Press, announcing that Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut had left the Presidential party and arrived at Detroit. Instantly delegates, officers, visitors and members of the press rose and broke out into such cheers as were never exceeded by any public body. They were long continued, and at every evidence of cessation would suddenly raise to the full pitch of the human voice. The excitement seemed almost beyond endurance, and in several parts of the hall, while the shouts were pealing on, groups were gathered around speakers who were calling for special cheers for General Grant, and following them by proposing the same for Admiral Farragut. Handkerchiefs were waving everywhere, hats were whirling, the whole Convention was going wild, scene of the Southern delegates actually embraced each other in their great joy, and all this went on even after the question had been generally asked whether the dispatch could be true; and cheer followed cheer even after the adjournment took place, simply upon the supposition that it might be true. Over it all, at intervals, could be heard strains of national airs from the full band in attendance, and thus this loyal body, and the great number watching it, showed how entirely different they look upon Mr. Johnson and those he took with him to prevent neglect. Should the dispatch prove true, all felt that such an expression of feeling as followed its announcement, will be taken as an evidence of the sentiments of loyal men regarding the two classes which make up the President's escort.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Speed said:

Gentlemen of the Convention and loyal men of the South, here assembled:

I thank you cordially for the honor you have paid me in calling upon me to preside over the deliberations of this body. I feel that you could have called a worthier man, one who has been more thoroughly tried than I have. I take the position, however, and will discharge the functions and duties of the office to the best of my ability.

In my thirst, gentlemen, I have received some honors, and I have borne them, I think, meekly. I feel, in my heart, that the honor conferred upon me to-day by this convention of voluntarily associated Southern men, devoted to their country and to freedom, is the highest honor I have ever received. I feel that the position I hold to-day, though to many it may seem an humble one, still I feel we are assembled here on a grand and great occasion, and at a great time. Why is it we are here? Why is it that so many have come from the far distant portions of this country, not at the command or upon the suggestion of those in power, but have come of our own accord at our own expense? Why is it, I say, that we are here? Why have we been welcomed to the good old city of Philadelphia, and above all, I ask you why is it that, when we had come here, the loyal hearts of this loyal people are so stirred? Why have they turned out almost by millions to greet us? Why this spectacle? Did they come out simply for the purpose of seeing a reed shaken by the wind? Did they come out simply for the purpose of seeing frail men who are to-day, but may not be to-morrow, or to see those who have had their trials in the past and expect them in the future?

They turned out to receive us, and met us somewhat upon our accounts, personally it may be, but mainly and chiefly because we are representatives of a great truth. It was not to us as men, as much as it was to the principles we represent. It was because in our past lives we had shown a devotion to principles, and because we were here for the purpose of renewing upon the altar of liberty, in this ancient city, and among these loyal people, our pledges, and of declaring to stand by the principles upon which this Government is founded.

It is for this convention to bear this fact in mind. Let it control your thoughts and your actions, and let your thoughts be clear, firm, and dignified, loving and merciful. What principle is it, then, that we represent? Why are we here? Why is it we receive such an ovation upon our coming? What is it and how is it that the people of this great nation are stirred now as they have rarely been stirred heretofore? Just think of it. Less than eighteen months ago, in this country, more than a million of men were arrayed in arms, hostile to each other. The passions which lead to bloodshed, and the passions which are consequent upon the flowing of human blood, were thus rife, and swayed and controlled alike individuals and communities. The whole country was, as it were, in great throes of excitement, hearing the tread and march of great armies, and listening to the cries from the battle-fields, or awaiting the news of severe battles to follow.

Then the country was stirred; then the country was excited. But the great army of the republic—that army which had consecrated itself to constitutional liberty and freedom—that band of patriots and warriors has performed the task assigned it, and nobly did they do their work. They disarmed traitors, dispersed the hostile bands, and destroyed the organized civil governments of the rebellion, and having taken the arms from the hands of traitors within the limit of the army of patriot warriors, disappeared, and they are again patriotic citizens. Undistinguished they sat in the crowd without epaulettes, without uniforms. [Applause.] They, as everybody else, appeal to the ballot box. [Applause.] They appeal to the regular, ordinary and peaceful agencies of this government for the purpose of accomplishing the remainder of the work. [Applause.]

The soldiers of our army, in common with all good men, never wish to see war again; but the soldiers from the army, as all good men, whilst never wishing to see war again, are wishing to see peace established upon principles permanent and sure—not a seeming peace. They wish principles established whose origin is in fact tried, and in the bosom of God—that is the principle of Justice and equal rights, equal protection to every human being within the jurisdiction of the United States. [Great applause.]

The Southern men who have seen this great sin of slavery, which some said parthiotically was the corner stone of Republican institutions—I say we Southern men who have seen the sin of slavery—do know not only historically, but we do know experimentally that it must perish from the face of the earth. We are here then, and the country feels it everywhere. We are here in the interests of this principle. Our aforesaries feel it and think that since this rebellion is hostile array, since armed rebellion was put down, a convention has been held in this place with which I could not act, with which you could not act. I was glad to see it met. Why was it here? In part because a great cry came up from the white men of the South, "My constitutional rights, my natural rights are denied me." A cry came up from the black men, "My constitutional rights are denied me." This was a great complaint founded earnestly and made sincerely on both sides, and entirely antagonistic to the other.

The Convention of the 11th of August came up here because of that cry. The Convention is here to-day because of that cry. What is right? That is for the Convention to say. Upon that question, if upon none other, Southern men, speak out your minds. [Applause.] Speak the truth as you feel it. [Applause.] Speak the truthas you feel to your country, as you love permanent peace, and as you hope to see the foundations of this Government, so that our children and our children's children shall enjoy a peace that we have not known.

I tell you unless you do this there can be no peace. Gentlemen, I said that but a short time ago, a Convention was held in this city. That Convention, to my mind, did not do much or rather omitted to do much that was good, but it was not wholly unmixed of good. That Convention, as I read its history, came here and simply recorded and nothing more, in Quakerlike silence and abject submission; that Convention recorded the commands of one man. That Convention did what the loyal Congress of the United States refused to do! [applause;] and if we ever have a Congress in this United States of America that does not firmly refuse, as the present Congress has done, merely to be the recording secretary of the tyrant of the White House, American liberty is gone forever. [Applause.] To my mind it is important this Convention should be commended in particular for that reason, independently of all other merits of the question, and because they have thought for themselves. They have spoken for themselves. They have stood up against all sorts of influence for that in which they believed, and feeling as I do, that posterity will condemn it still its doings was not unmixed with good.

Gentlemen, you all know that we have had in this country an old, defiant, and proud and haughty party, quondam Democrat, quondam copperheads. To my apprehension the main characteristics of that party has ever been that it has been crusted all over with prejudice, keeping out the light of truth and help of day. Among other prejudices for years has been this, that slavery was a divine institution; that all the incidents of slavery were divine; that it was a sacred thing; that it should not be discussed, and should not be touched, as it was a household god. This was the creed, as it was the conduct, of the late defiant and proud party. Well, that party comes up here to the fourteenth of August convention; that party for the men of that party constituted a vast majority of that convention. Now, mark gentlemen, that in one of the resolutions of that convention, it is distinctly stated that slavery is abolished and must never be re-established. I ask you, then, if this old Democratic party has not struck its colors and bowed in humble submission to Republican principles? There is some good in that. It marks an event in the progress of human freedom.

At the Convention held in Baltimore, in 1864, which nominated Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, it was announced that slavery must be extirpated, taken out of our institutions root and branch, body and soul, every incident and every fibre of it. Mark the difference between the two words. One to extirpate, not simply to cut off this or the other limb of the horrible monster, but to take out not only slavery, but all the incongruous righteousness and unequal consequences and incidents that resulted from slavery.

What are they? In the first place unequal representation. Does not slavery remain so long as there is a man, no matter what is his color, unrepresented in the government? Does not slavery remain so long as you can say to a man he may not stand equal with his fellow man in your courts of justice? All these incidents the great Republican party at Baltimore said should be extirpated, and you, Southern men, who were at that time in the prison houses of the South, when this pledge came to you it came as the sweetest and surest note you had ever heard. Let this be done, and we will be contented.

I call the attention of the convention to the fact that every Southern State, one I believe excepted, has not abolished slavery, but it has announced in its constitution that slavery has been abolished by the military power of the United States, and ought not to be re-established. Now I call attention to this peculiar language because it struck me when used, and when I first saw it several southern gentlemen were in conversation, and it struck me as carefully selected and used with a purpose, that it should never be said to them that they had assented to the abolition of slavery, and upon that they would hereafter come,—when represented in Congress—come to the government and recommend compensation for emancipated slaves. [Cries of "that's so."]

It is not necessary for me to say before this convention that they have no just right for compensation. [Applause.] None in the world. [Applause.] Let them pay back to the government the vast debt they have incurred because of their treason and rebellion, and it will pay them for their slaves. [Applause.] But, independently of that, upon principle, they are not entitled to payment. Then, gentlemen, this convention ought to say to the people of this nation, if you want safe to secure and safe in this matter, fix it down in the constitution where neither Congress nor any department of the government can touch it, that emancipated slaves are never to be paid for. [Applause.] Those Southern people, when they assembled to make their various constitutions, provided in their State constitutions that their State rebel debt is not to be paid. Every Southerner here knows with what great reluctance they did that. It required the positive command of the President and all the power of the government to exact it of them. That can be repealed by Statecraft. They can by State action undo and assume the payment of the debt, which they have now under coercion refused. Write it down in the fundamental law of the land. Let the loyal people of this nation see that it is written down in the fundamental law of the land that no moneys shall be paid out of the coffers of the people anywhere, North or South, for the effort to destroy this government. [Applause.] Upon these subjects, I think, but upon the subject more particularly of equal and just representation, this convention ought to speak out. Those Southern men complain that their constitutional and natural rights are infringed upon. If they complain fairly, say so. If they ask more than justice, deny it. They have no right to it. If they ask that the vote and power of a white man in South Carolina shall equal the vote and power of two white men in Pennsylvania, it is an injustice, and say so. [Applause.] If they ask less than justice, give them full measure. If they ask more than justice, deny it.

As to the disfranchisement of rebels, and the entire disfranchisement of the black people, this subject also will come before this Convention. Upon this subject, gentlemen of the Convention, all I have to say is, do nothing in anger, do nothing from the will or for revenge, but do that which justice, and right and mercy and love dictates. [Applause.] That which the unrighteous, that which the ungodly and the bad man does from bad passions, must perish from the face of the earth, whilst that which comes from love, mercy and justice must be eternal.

Let love for mankind, not for yourself, not for this man or that man, but for all men, not for this color or that color, let love for all mankind, be your guide and let it dictate your every resolution; let it be your motive. I tell you it will pour bitter fire upon the heads and into the conscience more than all we can do from spite, ill-will or any feeling of revenge. [Applause.]

MEETING OF THE NORTHERN DELEGATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The Northern delegations were to have met this morning in Horticultural hall, but the accomodations proving to small, it was resolved to have an open air meeting in front of the League House. Governor Curtin presided.

SPEECH OF SENATOR LANE OF INDIANA.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, said he had to thank God that Southern Union sentiment could at last be heard. He believed that black men who had braved the storm of battle in defense of the flag, to be at least the equal of hardened rebels and unhung traitors and felons. [Applause.] He would disfranchise perjured rebels now and forever, so that the last trump should not summon them to the halls of Congress. [Cheers.] He would secure the provision repudiating the rebel debt. Sustain "my policy" and you would have it to pay.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, OF MAINE

said that State would speak next week in a way to warm their hearts.

MR. SCOVEL, OF NEW JERSEY,

said, if spared till the 10th, he would cast his vote for the Constitutional amendment, also, if Alexander G. Cottell should be the nominee of the caucus, he should have his (Scovel's) vote. He had been in the Democratic party nine years—had tried it drunk and tried it sober, and drunk or sober there is nothing in it. They had met to day to pick their dints for the campaign against the two wings of the Democratic party, which had been separated by the Union armies for six years. [Laughter.] Both had been whipped, one by ballots and the other by bayonets. [Cheers.]

Calls were made for General Butler, who was not present.

A delegation of the New York delegation, General H. Walbridge in the chair, was held in the afternoon.

SENATOR CHANDLER, OF MICHIGAN,

said there could now be no doubt about the doctrine of total depravity. Look at Andrew Johnson and W. H. Seward. There would have been danger to the country but for the progress and speeches of the past eight or nine days, which must run the round of the country what they are. [Laughter.] Whatever obstacle stands in the way of the nation's prosperity will soon be removed by the people. Who is Andrew Johnson? Simply the executive officer of the ship. He has no more right to send in suggestions to Congress than any of you. [The sentiment was greeted with three rousing cheers.] If Johnson does not execute the laws, he is a traitor, and we will impeach him. [Cheers, delegates rising to their feet.] I see in large cities men of immense wealth supporting his policy. It is the rebel policy to get control of the government, and he is merely the tool of rebels. [Shouts of approval and cries of "That's true."] He was told by a Union man from Alabama that the successful candidate for Congress had pledged to pay the rebel debt or repudiate both, and pay for the slaves in any event.

Mr. Chandler showed that even with the most virtuous Congress the assumption of the rebel debt would be easy and probable if Southern rebels were admitted; and further stated that he thought Andrew Johnson would help them to-morrow.

Theodore Tilton next spoke. Jackson S. Schultz said he had been asked by an army officer why the President was like a harp struck by lightning? The answer was, because he was a "Blasted Lyre." [Laughter].

Conventions and Caucuses.

The following sensible remarks as to the duty of the people in the approaching canvass are from the Eau Claire (Wis.) *Free Press*. They will apply as well to the latitude of Minnesota as Wisconsin:

We wish again to urge upon the Union electors of this locality the necessity of giving conventions their attention. Commencing at the town caucuses, let them be generally attended. It is here, instead of at the polls, that the right of franchise is a blessing or a curse. Every voter in each town should express his opinion as to the qualification of delegates to the county convention. Town caucuses are frequently run by two or three politicians, and thus the politics of the county, district and State often become corrupted, and nominations are controlled by what is called a "ring," which holds the party so firmly in its grasp that it is difficult to sever it until a thorough revolution takes place. Not unfrequently after nominations do we hear dissatisfaction among voters; "the right class of delegates were not sent to the convention that placed the candidate in nomination; he is not the choice of the majority of the party," etc., and many are kept from the polls on that account. This is because of the small attendance upon our town caucuses. A man may be a good salesman, a talented lawyer, or a warm friend, and yet not qualified to speak for you at the ballot box—and if he speaks for you at the town caucus, he just as certain controls your vote on election day. Let every man give an hour or two attending his town caucus, and while there let him exercise the right of opinion. If a man is named who, in his opinion is not fit to speak for the people of the town in the county convention, then and there is the place to urge his objections. By pursuing this course none but the right class of men will find their way into conventions.

OFFICIAL.

Proceedings of the City Council.

Stated Meeting.

COMMON COUNCIL, Sept. 1, 1866.

Present—

Mr. President, Ald. Beaumont, Dawson, Dornbein, Fitz, Holland, King, Madden, Markoe, Moore, Nash, and Slichter.

A quorum being present, President Murray in the chair.

On motion, reading of the minutes of last meeting dispensed with.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Gen. H. H. Sibley—Stating his inability and regrets at not being able to represent the city at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument at Chicago.

Accepted.

From W. H. Nobles—Asking Council to make an examination of the model of a dredging machine (patented by him) for removing sand bars in the river. Referred to a special committee consisting of Ald. Moore, Fitz and King.

From Horace Thompson, Esq. cashier, —In reference to coupon sent to the bank for redemption. Referred to the committe of ways and means.

From Wharfmaster—Stating his inability to collect wharfage from steamer G. H. Gray. Referred to Committee on Levee.

From Wm. R. Marshall and others—In reference to the St. Paul Bridge stock. Referred to special committee on the St. Paul Bridge, viz. Ald. Markoe, Beaumont and Dawson.

From Daniel Mullen—Submitting a remeasurement of work on Robert street sewer. Referred to Committee on streets.

PETITIONS.

Of B. A. Froisath and others for opening and extension of Canada street. Referred to Committee on streets.

Of O. B. Turrell—In relation to special assessments on lot 7, block 18, St. Paul proper. Also on lot 9, block 11. Referred to Committee on taxes.

Of George Mitsch and others—For board walk on south side of 7th street, between St. Peter and Fort streets, property owners to pay half the expense. Referred to committee on streets.

Of John Rowe—Asking that a cistern be located somewhere between 4th and 7th and Jackson and Wabashaw streets. Referred to committee on fire department.

Of John Butler and others—Asking the repair of the sidewalk on the west side of Robert street, from 5th to 6th streets. Referred to committee on streets.

Of Wm. Benunelle—Asking that Rondo street may be repaired and made passable. Referred to committee on streets.

Of Wm. Crooks and others—Asking the opening and grading of Chestnut street, between 7th and 8th streets. Referred to committee on streets.

Of Fritz Blasse, and others—asking that the Broadway sewer may be so far completed through the property of said Blasse as to allow him to fill up and level his lots preparatory to building.

Referred to committee on streets.

Of Hartshorn & Hoffman and others—for repairs of side walk on the east side of Jackson street from Fourth street to Seventh street.

Referred to committee on streets.

Of C. L. Wead—for license as steamboat runner.

Referred to committee on licenses.

REPORTS.

Of city justice—fines and costs collected for two weeks ending September 3d, $196.

Referred to comptroller and ordered printed.

To the Honorable President and Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor hereby to report to your honorable body, that during the two weeks ending the 3d day of Sept., A.D., 1866, there has been collected and realized from fines and policeman's costs, in cases tried in the police court of said city of St. Paul, during the two weeks aforesaid, the sum and amount of one hundred and one ninety-six dollars ($196) all of which has been paid over to the Treasurer of the city, as witness the receipt of that officer hereunto attached and herewith transmitted.

Dated Sept. 3d, A. D. 1866.

Yours respectfully,
E. C. LAMBERT,
City Justice.

The following is a list of the defendants in actions tried in said Police Court, during the term above mentioned, together with the amount of fines realized in each case, the character of the offense charged, and the disposition other than fine in each case:

James Young, drunkenness	$5 00
Francis Barkley, assault and battery, committed for ninety days	
Luke Patton, disorderly conduct, discharged	
John Devin, drunkenness, committed for thirty days	
Mary Smith, violation of ordinance No. 10	25 00
Patrick Wood, obtaining money under false pretence, complaint withdrawn and defendant discharged	
John Ragan, fast driving	5 00
Denis Sullivan, disorderly conduct	5 00
Edward Constance, disorderly conduct,	5 00
Mary Adams, violation of ordinance No. 10	10 00
Mary L. Nelson, assault	5 00
Frederick Marshall, drunkenness and disorderly	10 00
William Harden, assault and battery, committed for ninety days	
Patrick Kieffer, petit larceny	5 00
John Pickett, Richard Pickett and John Henry, each held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars to keep the peace for six months	
Hippolite Maigee and Anaie Pichon, lewd conduct, withdrawn by Julius Nabig, complainant	
William Hack, grand larceny, acquitted	
Charles Flanker, disorderly conduct, committed for ten days	
Peter Connelly, drunkenness	5 00
Anthony Vincense, drunkenness	3 00
Ferdinand Curtis, drunkenness	5 00
Joseph Cadrel, fast driving	5 00
Conrad Shurtz, assault and battery committed for 30 days	
John Brown, drunkenness, committed for 30 days.	
John Ryan, disorderly conduct	3 00
Morgan Bradley, disorderly conduct	3 00
Margaret Monnehan, drunkenness and disorderly, committed for 30 days.	
Margaret Shurtz, drunkenness and disorderly, committed for 30 days.	
Cornelius Casey, drunkenness and disorderly	10 00
George Illingworth, drunkenness and disorderly, committed for 30 days.	
Charles Gisler, drunkenness	5 00
Andrew Howes, obtaining money under false pretence, recognizance forfeited.	
Morris Fitzgerald, larceny grand, defendant acquitted.	
Patrick Falin, drunkenness and disorderly	10 00
John Simpson, vagrancy, committed for 30 days.	
Frank Quinn, vagrancy, committed for 30 days.	
George Larue, assault and battery	5 00
Richard Roe, drunkenness	5 00
John Cassoney, drunkenness, committed for 30 days.	
Benjamin Tuttle, drunkenness, committed for 24 hours.	
John Myers, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, committed for 30 days.	
Patrick Sullivan, drunkenness	5 00
Mary Callanahe, violation of ordinance No. 10	10 00
Isaac Walden, violation of ordinance No. 10	10 00
Stephen Mathews, assault and battery, committed for 30 days.	
William L. Miotum, fast driving	5 00
Hugh Whigher, disorderly conduct	5 00
Michael Horne, disorderly conduct	3 00
	$170 00
Policemen's costs	26 00
	$196 00

Of City Treasurer—Transactions of his office for the month of August, 1866.

Referred to Comptroller and ordered printed.

OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER, }
ST. PAUL, Sept. 1, 1866. }

The Honorable President and Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that the transactions of this office for the month of September were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance	$1,462 82
Liquor Licenses	75 00
Miscellaneous licenses	361 25
Team do	15 00
Bills payable	5,101 16
City Justice	766 00
Wharf Master	813 18
Market Master	73 60
Pound Master	127 20
County Treasurer	1,905 87
Pioneer Printing Co. (for work on sidewalk)	22 20
Old lumber	3 50
Water Rent	10 00
Refunded on freight for steam fire engine	86 42
Bridge	841 95
	$14,668 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

City Orders	$8,961 40
City Bonds	777 00
Interests	863 25
Scrip redeemed	1,200 00
Pole payable	3,000 00
St. Paul Bridge	139 61
Revenue stamps	3 20
	$15,985 06
Cash overdrawn	$816 91

NICHOLAS GROSS,
City Treasurer.

Of Bridge Receiver—Receipts and payments at St. Paul Bridge for the month of August, 1866. Referred to Comptroller and ordered printed.

OFFICE CITY TREASURER,
St. PAUL, Sept. 1, 1866.

To the Honorable the President and Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report the receipts and disbursements of the St. Paul Bridge for the month of August were as follows:

Gross receipts $841 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid McCormick	62 00
" Menzies	50 00
" Prince for lumber	43 06
" Revenue tax for July	21 70
" Oil	1 00
" Spikes	9 25
	189 01

NICHOLAS GROSS,
City Treasurer and Bridge Receiver.

Of Wharfmaster,—Receipts of Wharfage, from the 7th to the 31st August, 1866, $1,294 81. Referred to Comptroller and ordered printed.

To the Honorable the President and Common Council of the city of St. Paul.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith enclose report of Wharfage received from August 7th to August 31st:

August 7, Enterprise, 2 trips	$7 00
" Julia	9 60
" Jennie Baldwin	13 50
August 8, Cutter,	8 80
" Cheever,	8 10
" Damsel	14 70
" Pine Bluff,	5 75
" Annie Johnson	13 70
August 9, Julia	9 90
" Addie Johnson	15 40
" Chippewa Falls,	5 00
August 10, Northern Belle,	21 03
" Jennie Baldwin	13 50
" Hudson,	6 58
" Otter	3 50
" C. Cheever	8 10
" Key City	25 13
August 11, Muscatine	20 86
" Lady Pike	11 00
" Stella	6 00
" City of St. Paul,	22 89
" War Eagle	20 72
" Pioneer	5 30
" Flora	11 13
" Chippewa Falls	3 50
August 12, Addie Johnson	15 40
" Mankato	8 89
" Cutter,	8 82
" Damsel	14 70
" Milwaukee	22 80
August 14, City of St. Paul	22 90
" Canada	14 90
" Northern Belle	23 03
August 15, Addie Johnson	15 40
" Albany	2 75
" Mollie Mohler	6 58
" G. H. Wilson	7 00
August 16, War Eagle	20 72
" Key City	25 13
" Reserve	12 11
" Chas. Rogers	3 50
" Viola	3 50
" Damsel	14 70
August 17, Phil. Sheridan	26 99
" City of St. Paul	22 90
" Enterprise	3 50
" Pioneer	5 30
" Hudson	6 55
August 18, Lady Pike	14 00
" Addie Johnson	15 40
" Pembina	18 45
" Chippewa, 2 trips	11 20
" Cutter	8 80
" Milwaukee	28 14
" Damsel	14 70
" Mankato	8 89
August 20, Northern Belle	23 03
" Minnesota	20 00
" Chippewa	3 50
" City of St. Paul	22 90
August 21, Key City	25 13
" Addie Johnson	15 40
" War Eagle	20 70
August 22, Chippewa Falls	5 50
" Albany	3 50
" Damsel	14 70
" Chippewa Falls, 2 trips	11 20
" Cutter	8 80
August 23, Davenport	23 80
" Chippewa	3 50
" City of St. Paul	22 90
" Milwaukee	28 14
" Mollie Mohler	6 58
August 24, Muscatine	20 85
" Lady Pike	14 00
" C. Cheever	8 10
" Cutter	8 80
" Addie Johnson	15 40
August 25, Damsel	14 70
" Northern Belle	23 03
" Chippewa	3 50
August 27, Mollie Mohler, 2 trips	13 15
" Enterprise	3 50
" Ariel, 2 trips	8 70
" Chippewa	3 50
" Addie Johnson	15 40
August 28, Chippewa Falls	5 50
" Mollie Mohler	6 58
" Damsel	14 70
" C. Cheever	8 10
August 30, Annie Johnson	13 20
" Cheever	8 10
" Flora	11 13
August 31, Damsel	14 70
" Grey, 2 trips	8 10
Receipts from Upper Levee	38 50
	$1,263 97
Less Wharfmaster's, 2½ per cent	39 03
Balance due City	$1,224 94

THOMAS JORDAN, Wharfmaster.

Of Market Master—Receipts at City Market for the month of August, $75 85.

Referred to Comptroller and ordered printed.

To the Honorable the President and Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

GENTLEMEN—Since my last report, dated Aug. 7, 1866, I have collected at the Public Market, from vegetable wagons and stalls, as the public market, the sum of $75 85.

Total amount $75 85

Respectfully submitted,

N. GIBBS,
Market Master.

Of Pound Master—Receipts for poundage for the month of August, $36 35.

Referred to Comptroller and ordered printed.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 3, 1866.

To the Hon. the President and Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

GENTLEMEN—During the month of August I have received the following sums, viz:

For one red and white ox	$27 50
" sold for expenses	12 75—$14 75
Less paid for keeping the same.	
Poundage fees received during the month	21 60

Paid Treasurer $36 35

For which please receive attached the receipt of that officer.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD SHIELDS,
Pound Master.

Of Chief of Police—Arrests by police in August, 105. Accepted.

Of City Physician—In relation to the number of persons employed at the Quarantine Hospital, and their salaries. Referred to committee on health.

Of Aldermen of 5th Ward—To whom was referred the resolution appropriating a sum not to exceed $600 for the repairing of Commercial street.

Report in favor of the passage of the resolution, except as to the limit of the appropriation, and would ask to strike out the words "not to exceed." Adopted.

Of Aldermen of 3d Ward—To whom was referred the bond and bid of Michael Whelan for the construction of Market street sewer, with power to act, report that the contract as drawn be awarded to Martin Whelan. Adopted.

Of Committee on Fire Department—To whom was referred the resolution instructing them to ascertain what two span of white horses for the use of the steam fire engine City of St. Paul No. 1, could be bought for, report in favor of the indefinite postponement of the resolution. Adopted.

Of Committee on Levee—To whom was referred the resolution instructing the Wharf Master to collect of each steamboat an Hospital Tax report adverse to the passage of the resolution. Adopted.

Of Committee on Streets—To whom was referred the petition of J. P. Kilroy for a sidewalk on Minnesota street, report in favor of the same by him paying half the expense. Adopted.

Of same Committee—To whom was referred the report of grade and profile made by the City Engineer for that part of Seventh street between St. Peter and Fort street, report by recommending that the grade as proposed by the City Engineer be adopted. Adopted.

Of Committee on Ordinances—To whom was referred an ordinance to amend "An ordinance regulating and licensing the sale of liquors and the keeping of billiard tables and tenpin or bowling alleys, report the same back and recommend its passage. Adopted.

Ordinance read second time.

On motion shall this ordinance pass. Carried.

YEAS—Ald. Beaumont, Dornbein, Fitz, Gies, Holland, King, Madden, Markoe, Moore, Nash, Slichter, Mr. President.

By Ald. Slichter—

Resolved, That the city loan to the 5th Ward the sum of $2,000 00, said amount to be refunded to the city out of the Ward fund as last as the same is collected, this amount is due to contractor of Spring street sewer.

YEAS—Ald. Beaumont, Fitz, King, Madden, Markoe, Nash and Slichter.

NAYS—Ald. Dornbein, Gies, Holland and Moore.

By Ald. King—

Resolved, That from and after the 5th inst., until the 15th day of April, 1867, the regular stated meetings of this Council be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

YEAS—Ald. Beaumont, Dornbien, Fitz, Gies, King, Madden, Markoe, Nash and Slichter.

NAYS—Ald. Holland, Moore and Mr. President.

Resolved, That the

City Advertisements.

NOTICE OF PROPOSALS.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, the 18th day of September inst., for completing the St. Peter street sewer to Seventh street, with well holes, &c., according to specifications in the City Surveyor's office. No bid will be considered unless accompanied with a legally executed bond for at least one-half of the estimated cost of the work; said bonds to be approved by the Common Council. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids if the interests of the city require it. By order of the Common Council.
R. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, September 7, 1866. sep7

BOUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Public Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at public vendue, to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up by the City Physician monthly the months occurring, as follows:

Months.	Yoke.	Oxen.	Males.	Females.

The attention of physicians practicing in this city is called to the above amendment, and they are hereby required to make proper returns to the Health Officer, commencing at the date of the passage of said amendment up to September 17, 1866.
THOS. E. POTTS,
City Physician and Health Officer.
sep11 1w

POUNDMASTER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Market in the city of St. Paul, will be sold at Public Vendue to pay poundage, &c., unless sooner redeemed, the following estrays taken up in said city, viz: One Bay Horse, with two blind feet visible, still in the form part, 12 years.
EDWARD SHIELDS,
Poundmaster.
sep2 1d

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO VACATE AN ALLEY IN EAST ADDITION OF ST. PAUL.—Notice is hereby given that the petition of Theodore Borup and E. S. Champlin has been filed with the City Clerk, by order of the Common Council, to vacate the alley marked on the plat of Rice's addition, (as stated in said petition,) as a public alley, running from Monroe street to the centre of block one, and cut lot number three to said addition, and that the Common Council has appointed Tuesday, the second day of October, at our o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, to hear and determine the matter, and when all interested persons may be heard. By order of the Common Council
R. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, August 23d, 1866. aug24 1w

$500 REWARD.—The city of St. Paul will give a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the Jefferson School House in the Fourth Ward.
JOHN S. PRINCE, Mayor.
St. Paul, July 6th, 1866. jy6-tf

NOTICE OF PROPOSALS.—Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received by the City Clerk at his office for the sale to the city of ten acres of land, more or less, to be used as a burying place of dead animals, and to bury such offal as it may be found necessary to remove from the city. The location must be at least one mile outside of, and within four miles of the city limits. The propositions to state the number of acres, the price per acre and location of land. By order of the Common Council.
R. T. FRIEND, City Clerk.
St. Paul, June 21, 1866. jy22-tf

NOTICE.—Persons knowing of any nuisance to exist within the city will, by communicating the fact to the City Clerk at his office, have the same attended to at once. A register is kept in the Clerk's office for the purpose of entering nuisances and such other matters as require the attention of the Health Inspector, examined daily by myself.
I. F. WRIGHT, Health Inspector.
St. Paul, June 13th, 1866. jel4-tf

Railroads.

OPENING
OF THE
MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY
FROM
Minneapolis to Owatonna.
1866. 1866. 1866.

On and after SATURDAY, August 25th, 1866, Trains will run in accordance with the following
TIME CARD:

Leave Minneapolis	8.10 A. M.	2.40 P. M.
Arrive Minneapolis	12.15 P. M.	6.30 P. M.
Leave Faribault	7.00 A. M.	3.55 P. M.
Arrive Faribault	11.55 A. M.	7.35 P. M.
Leave Owatonna	1.15 P. M.	
Arrive Owatonna	1.15 P. M.	

Connecting with Trains of the WINONA & ST. PETER RAILROAD at Owatonna for Southern and Eastern points, and at Mendota with trains of the Minnesota Valley Railroad for St. Paul.
Trains going north will not stop at Fort Snelling.
The Morning Train going South and the Evening Train going North will not stop at Wescott or Castle Rock. All the Trains will stop at Minnehaha, Fort Snelling, Wescott and Castle Rock on Signal.
D. C. SHEPARD,
General Superintendent.
Minneapolis, August 23d, 1866. aug24

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH.
VIA
Winona & St. Peter R. R.
Connecting with the
Minn. Stage Co.'s Line for La Crosse.
Passengers leaving St. Paul in the morning reach Winona the same day.
Going East leaves Kasson at 6 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Going West leaves Winona at 5.15 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's office.
H. C. ATKINS,
Superintendent.
March 1, 1866. mch2

FIRST DIVISION
St. Paul and Pacific
RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 28th, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
GOING WEST.

Leaves St. Paul	8.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
" St. Anthony	8.45 "	4.20 "
" Manomin	9.10 "	4.45 "
" Anoka	9.45 "	5.25 "
" Itasca	10.05 "	5.45 "
" Elk River	10.30 "	6.10 "
Arrive at Big Lake	11.00 "	6.45 "

GOING EAST.

Leaves Big Lake	7.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
" Elk River	7.45 "	3.30 "
" Itasca	8.05 "	3.45 "
" Anoka	8.35 "	4.10 "
" Manomin	9.10 "	4.45 "
" St. Anthony	9.46 "	5.15 "
Arrive at St. Paul	10.30 "	5.55 "

Purchase tickets at the Stations before entering the cars at a discount from the regular train rates.
Passenger Trains meet at Manomin. Persons wishing to make a short pleasure trip can take the 8 A. M. or 3.30 P. M. train from St. Paul to Manomin, 18 miles, and return to St. Paul at 10.30 A. M. or 5.55 P. M., without change of cars, time from St. Paul 2½ hours, morning or evening.
Passengers must get their Baggage checked before it will be carried over the road, and on the arrival of the train at place of destination must present the check and take possession of their baggage, as the company will not be responsible for the safety of any baggage after its arrival at station for which it is checked—it being no part of the business of the company to receive and store baggage unless a special contract is made to that effect.
F. R. DELANO, Supt.
may27

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
Subscriptions to Bonds, Bankers, and others, for the sale of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)
apr26eoddm

NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent
CHAS. H. OAKES,
E. BORUP.
St. Paul, May 1st, 1866. my2tf

Dry Goods.

F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
372 & 374 East Water-st.,
MILWAUKEE.
Offer at all times full lines of STANDARD DOMESTICS at the *lowest Eastern quotations*. Also constantly receiving Jobs in
Dress Goods and Woolens,
Which can be sold under value. We are importing
Black Cloths, Doeskins,
AND
Fine Cassimeres,
For Tailors Trade, on which we can compete with any House in the country.

Our facilities in Eastern and Foreign Markets are such as will enable us to compete with any House in the west, and we want every Minnesota and Iowa buyer to give us a call. Special advantages offered to all *cash men*. We offer large lines of Coaks, of our own Manufacture, a lowest possible prices.
F. R. SHERWIN & CO.,
372 and 374 East Water street,
Milwaukee.
apr25 d&wly

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED AT
No. 218 Third street,
A full assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
DELAINES,
MELANGES,
ALPACCAS,
Empress Cloths, Poplins,
French and English Merinos, &c.
DOMESTICS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED
Sheetings & Shirtings,
Ginghams, Shirting Checks,
TICKINGS, DEMINS AND PRINTS.
Also a full line of
Table Linen, Toweling,
Cassimeres and Tweeds.
We quote no prices, but assure our customers we do will not be undersold.
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
sep5

Chicago Advertisements.

1866. 1866.
Cash Wholesale Clothing House.
WHITE BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Chambers, 48 and 50 Wabash Av.,
Between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago.
☞Particular attention paid to orders.
jan30-1y

KETCHUM & REDFIELD,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Crockery & Glassware
40 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Assorted packages of Crockery for the country trade. All orders promptly attended to.
H. M. KETCHUM,
W. P. REDFIELD.
my19-1y

A. R. & G. H. MILLER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
NAILS,
Westenholm's Pocket Knives,
WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS,
55 State-st., Chicago
Sole Agents for the celebrated AMERICAN FILE CO'S FILES, guaranteed equal to the best English brands; every file warranted.
apr10-6m

Torrence, Manning & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS
AND
Fancy Dry Goods,
35 Lake & 39 Wabash Avenue,
CHICAGO.
New York office 148 Duane street.
GEO. A. TORRENCE, JAMES WEST,
W. J. MANNING, N. S. WALKER,
apil-6m

Winona Carriage Works,
The largest and most extensive
CARRIAGE FACTORY
in the West. We manufacture to order and keep constantly on hand all kinds of
Carriages, Buggies,
SLEIGHS AND SULKIES,
We use the best material *and warrant our work.* Being extensive dealers in all kinds of carriage and Wagon material purchased from first hands, enables us to sell less than Chicago prices.
WOODS & GRANT,
Winona, Minnesota.
aug11

Do you want to make Money?
If so, you have now an opportunity by engaging in the sale of the Patent "EXCELSIOR"
NO-CHIMNEY BURNERS.
Everybody wants them. *Save the expense of chimneys! no smoke or smell.* Differ from all others, as *no draft will extinguish them.* Samples post-paid 25 cents; circulars illustrating this and other articles free. Address
EDGAR & CAVAN,
sep1-1m 95 Maiden Lane, New York

St. Louis Advertisements.

THOMAS RHODUS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 88 North Second street, St Louis, Mo.
Special attention given to the sale of all kinds of Produce.
Consignments of Cotton, Hemp, Tobacco and Grain Solicited.
PLANTATION SUPPLIES PURCHASED ON ORDERS.
☞Manufactured Tobacco for sale. sp26-6m

SAMUEL VIRDEN,
Commission Merchant,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Hemp, Cotton, Wool,
LEAD, GRAINS, FLOUR,
And Western and Southern produce generally.
No. 62 Commercial street,
Between Olive and Locust-sts.,
ST LOUIS.
Prompt attention given to filling all orders intrusted to my care. mch6-1y

BUSSEY & Co, St. Louis. JONES, M'DOWELL & Co, Little Rock, Ark. J. B. SHAW & Co, Ft. Smith, Ark.
BUSSEY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
AND
PURCHASING AGENTS,
No. 63 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.
Particular attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Produce and Provisions. Orders for all kinds of Merchandise promptly filled at lowest rates. One of our firm devotes his exclusive attention to the purchase of Goods.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFER TO
Parker Paine, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.
Pascal Smith, Esq., Red Wing, Minn.
Thos. Simpson, Esq., Winona, Minn.
State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.
Principal National Banks of Iowa.
mch25-1y

ANDREWS, HARRIS & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 23 South Commercial street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
REFERENCE—Third National Bank, Mechanics Bank, St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
Particular attention paid to filling all kinds of orders for country merchants. jy7-w6m

R. L. WHARTON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS
AND
LIGHT WAGONS,
JACKSON ST., NEXT DOOR TO CORNER OF SIXTH
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to and all work warranted.
Nothing but the best selected Eastern timber used. mch21-1y

LEFFEL'S AMERICAN
DOUBLE TURBINE
WATER-WHEEL,
Guaranteed to give more power with same quantity of water than any other Wheel known.
MANUFACTURED BY
MILES GREENWOOD
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Send for Descriptive Circular. jy6 3m

J. F. DILLEY, THEO. E. PARKER.
DILLEY & PARKER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 162 Third street,
(Over Neihaus' Store.)
ST. PAUL. - - - MINN.
Particular attention given to preparing and prosecuting with promptness and dispatch all claims for soldiers or officers under the late acts of Congress, or any other business arising out of the late wars, either Indian or Rebellion, not yet finally and satisfactorily settled. My Washington correspondents are Messrs. Sanborn & King, Attorneys at Law. aug2-1y

CHARLES E. MAYO,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
AGENT FOR
Fairbank's Scales.
jy1

WINES AND LIQUORS
SUITABLE FOR
MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE.
OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.
OLD QUEENS PORT WINE
OLD MADERIA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN,
JAMACA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE,
MISSOURI CABINET,
STILL AND SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES,
CALIFORNIA WINES, MUSCAT, ANGELICA AND PORT,
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
WALTER W. WEBB & CO.
nov19-1y

SADDLERY!
Saddlery Hardware,
TRUNK MANUFACTORY,
SCRIM HORSE COVERS,
For Driving in Fly Time.
Fly Nets and Linen Sheets,
Whips, Collars, Carriage & Buggy Harness,
At C. PROAL'S,
je27 d&w Corner Third and Robert sts

U. S. MARSHALL'S NOTICE.—INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURE.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.
WHEREAS, An information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, on the 31st day of August, 1866, by H. L. Moss, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, in behalf of the United States of America, against one copper boiler, fifty feet of copper pipe, copper ladle, pans, furnaces, 13 bushels barley, seventy-seven gallons spirits, and other articles and materials used in and about a certain distillery building, lately occupied by Sherran & McKenna, in the town of Faribault, in the county of Rice, in said District, for violation of the Internal Revenue Law, and for other reasons and causes in said libel mentioned, and praying the usual process and all due proceedings be had, that the same may be condemned and sold and the proceeds thereof distributed according to law. Therefore, in pursuance of the said monition under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give notice to all persons generally having, or pretending to have, any right, title or interest therein, to appear before the aforesaid court in the city of St. Paul, on the first Monday, being the first of October, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, if otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim and to make their allegations in that behalf.
CHAS. EATON,
U. S. Marshal.
H. L. MOSS, U. S. Attorney.
St. Paul, August 31st, 1866. sep1-1t

PIANOS!

One Good Second Hand Piano,
Price, $200.
One not so Good, Price $150.
Three Second Hand Melodeons,
VARIOUS PRICES.
And an endless quantity of Instruments of all descriptions, at low figures, at
MUNGER BROS.,
192 Third street, St. Paul, Minn.
jy20

Reputation Established!
Mrs. S. A. Allen is truly a public benefactress, and her wonderful success is unprecedented. Her fame and her discoveries have gone abroad, and to-day she is in her line the largest manufacturess in the world.
Everybody Interested.
Youth and old age are alike benefited by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, causing luxuriant growth and beauty. Your hair, if changed to grey or white by sickness or other causes, will soon be restored to its natural color and beauty. Dandruff eradicated forever. The Hair falling stopped. The most delicate head-dress or bonnet can be worn without fear of soiling. The most delightful fragrance to the hair is imparted. If you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay purchase a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
198 & 200 Greenwich St., New-York.
oct29-6eod&wl

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

Great Piano Forte & Melodeon
EMPORIUM.
WAREROOMS IN
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
69 Washington Street,
New York Warerooms 650 Broadway.
Wholesale Agents for the U. S. for
WM. KNABE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
Gold Medal Piano Fortes.
As to the relative merits of these Pianos, we would refer to the certificates of excellence in our possession from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, G. Satter, H. Vieuxtemps, Louis Straub and E. Muzio, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments guaranteed for five years. Also agents for
A. H. GALE & CO.,
And Other First Class Pianos.
We have the largest and best assorted stock of Pianos in the city, which for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have, by judges, been pronounced *unrivalled.*
☞Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.
Wholesale Dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch. Persons in want of a really First Class Piano will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
Harmoniums, Melodeons & Organs,
Manufactures and Importers of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
STRINGS, ACCORDEONS, VIOLINS, CLARINETS, DRUMS, GUITARS,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
And other Musical Merchandise. The Silver and Brass Instruments, of our manufacture and importation, are used by most all of the best Bands in the United States, and whenever exhibited have always received the Gold Medals and highest premiums. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England, Paris, we are prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and individuals, with very article in this line at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Remember the place,
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
69 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.
New York Warerooms, 650 Broadway.
feb13-tues,thurs&sat-1y

MEDICINAL
Wines and Liquors
By the Bottle and on Draft, for sale by
W SMITH
FAMILY GROCER,
Cor. 5th & Jackson-sts., St. Paul,
Who refers by permission, as a guarantee for their purity, to Doctors Willey and Hand—the same having been tested and approved by them.
aug14

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
Trunk Manufactory.
Also a full supply of
Saddlery Hardware
Whips, Collars, Horse Covers, &c.
C. PROAL.
Corner Third and Robert streets, St. Paul.
jy27-3m

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, &c Bound in any style desired at the Press Bindery. Apply at the Counting Room.

DOWN GOES GOLD
Down Go Prices!
(SOMETIMES.)
VAWTER, ROSE & ETTER,
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
TAR, RESIN, PITCH
Turpentine, Window Glass,
OILS, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES,
Painters' Stock Complete,
White Wash and other Brushes,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Perfumes, Pomades,
And all other
TOILET ARTICLES
In great variety.
Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors,
at Chicago Prices,
A full line of the famous and reliable
Nichols' Preparations,
With a complete and thorough stock throughout. The attention of the trade invited and patronage solicited.
St. Paul, July 20, 1866. jy21

COMINGS, WOOD & CO.,
(Successors to WATSON, DENSMORE & CO.,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS,
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
We are prepared to furnish every description of the above articles in any desired quantity. Every description of Bakery done to order. We warrant all goods a No. 1 article. Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled at the lowest cash price.
Cash paid for BUTTER, LARD, and EGGS. Call at the
Northwestern Steam Bakery,
Corner Robert street and Levee.
jy1an14

NEW STORE.
BOOTS & SHOES
AT
WHOLESALE ONLY,
No. 2 Jackson street.
Call and Examine our Stock
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
JOHNSON & MASON.
je14-d&w

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE
This School has just completed its tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the average daily attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.
A NEW BUILDING
Is now under contract, to be open for occupancy at the commencement of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.
The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.
The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.
The School is fully graded from the Preparatory Department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.
For particulars and catalogues, address
T. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
aug14-6w

BLAKEMAN & BROWN
Have received their large and splendid assortment of
JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, Fancy Goods, in fact everything generally found in a first-class Establishment.
Having purchased our goods mostly since the decline in gold, we are prepared to offer them at the lowest possible rates. Please call and examine our stock.
☞Particular attention given to Fine Watch Repairing and Jobbing.
A continuation of favors from our old customers is solicited for the new firm.
BLAKEMAN & BROWN,
126 Third street, one door below Shaw's Hat Store St. Paul Minn. je3-6m

LINCOLN MILLS LUMBER YARD,
Corner Wabashaw and 5th street, opposite Minnesota House, St. Paul.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PINE LUMBER,
Including
Fencing, Flooring, Dimensions,
Boards, Clear Lumber, Siding,
Shingles and Lath,
Constantly on hand and for sale.
W. D. WASHBURN.
H. J. TAYLOR, Agent.
St. Paul, June 1, 1866. je26

SAFES FOR SALE.
One large Burglar Proof Safe; also one large size Fire Proof. Inquire of the undersigned or of Theodore Borup.
CHAS. H. OAKES.
St. Paul, May 1st, 1866 my1-tf

Groceries.

A. H. WILDER. CHANNING SEABURY.
A. H. WILDER & CO.,
Successors to
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley-sts.,
SAINT PAUL, - - MINN.
We solicit the attention of the trade to our stock of Groceries, which have been carefully selected to meet the wants of this market, and which we shall run to sell as low as any.
We are sole Agents in Minnesota for
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
And shall always have a supply on hand for immediate delivery. We are also agents for the
MANNY MOWERS & REAPERS,
Both Hand and Self Rakes,
With a full supply of Repairs. Also for the
Case "Sweepstakes" Threshers,
With Repairs. We shall have for sale
LUMBER WAGONS,
Of Eastern manufacture, with Neck Yokes, Whiffletrees, Wagon Covers and Chains, together with
Single and Double Carriages,
From the extensive manufactory of HARVEY & WALLACE, Buffalo, N. Y.
Appreciating the liberal patronage bestowed on the old House, we shall endeavor to maintain the favorable reputation established by them, through careful attention to the interests of all who may favor us with their business.
apr18-1f

NEW FIRM.
S. S. PUTNAM. ADOLPH PAAR
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Importers of
SMOKERS ARTICLES
AND
European Produce.
Dealers in
Green and Dried Fruits,
and in all kinds of
Tobacco & Segars,
Cor. Third & Market Sts., St. Paul.
October 2, 1865. oct5-tf

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fort Snelling, Minn., August 28, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, September 8th, for the delivery at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., of
800 Cords of Good merchantable HARD WOOD.
The Wood to be corded at the Post and subject to such inspection as the Quartermaster of the Post may direct. Delivery to commence immediately on completion of contract. 200 cords to be delivered on or before November 1st, 1866, and the balance on or before January 1st, 1867, and in such quantities prior to these dates as may be required.
Proposals for the whole or any part of the amount required will be received.
Bidders will give their names and address in full, and in case of firms the precise name and address of each individual member thereof, with the name of the firm, be stated.
A printed copy of this advertisement will be enclosed with each proposal.
All bids must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the following form, viz:
We ——, and ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby agree that is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with his proposition; and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities, signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility shall be vouched for by a certificate of a Clerk of the District Court, or the U. S. District Attorney.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.
Proposals from persons who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, and persons irresponsible, will not be received.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
A bond with good and satisfactory security will be required from the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded.
Contractors will furnish the necessary revenue stamps for bonds and contracts.
Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Wood at Fort Abercrombie," and addressed to the undersigned.
THEO. SCHWAN,
Captain 6th U. S. Infantry,
Chief Q. M., Dist. Minn.
aug28-td

EMERSON'S NEW BOOK,
THE JUBILATE,
Excels, in many important particulars, his celebrated collection, "THE HARP OF JUDAH."
All who have seen it, decide that it is
The Best Book for Choirs.
The Best Book for Societies.
The Best Book for Conventions.
The Best Book for Practice.
The Best Book for Social Singing.
The Best Book for Families.
And the Best Book for all Singers.
In its Singing School Exercises.
In its Glees, Part-Songs, &c.
In its Anthems and Sentences.
In its Chants and Selections.
In its Variety of Hymn Tunes.
Price $1.38. Sent by mail, post-paid. Wholesale price, $12 per dozen.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.
sept1

JAMES J. HILL,
General Transportation Agent,
THROUGH CONTRACTS
Given on Freight to
New York, Boston, Philadelphia,
And all principal points East.
Time Guaranteed if Desired.
Freight Agent for the Lower Division NORTHWESTERN UNION PACKET CO.
☞Office and Warehouse on the Levee, St. aug8 aul.

THE LANE & BODLEY,
Portable Circular Saw Mills,
Portable Steam Engines,
Shingle Machines,
CORN, MILLS AND SHAFTING
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.
LANE & BODLEY,
Cor. John and Water streets, Cincinnati.
☞Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the machinery they need. je10-1y

PARK PLACE HOTEL.
This House is now open for the reception of Guests. Is new out and out; is situated on
SUMMIT AVENUE,
St. Peter, Rice and Eleventh streets,
OVERLOOKING THE CITY,
Country and River.
Convenient to all points, with several acres of ground attached, finely shaded, and is one of the most delightful situations in the city. aug25

Wimbish's Express,
Carries Passengers, Baggage and every description of Light Freight anywhere and everywhere in the city, at the lowest rates.
Offices at Merritt's Book store, 190 Third street, and Sink's Grocery store, Jackson street.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
AN ANATOMICAL BALL AND SOCKET JOINTED LEG with side motion at Ankle. Also the U. S. Army and Navy Leg. The latter is furnished to soldiers by the U. S. Government without charge by applying to DOUGLAS, HILL, M. D., No. 73 Pine street, St. Louis, and No. 52 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. Send for a pamphlet giving description and instructions. my26-1y

FOR SALE.
At the "Star Foundry and Machine Works," Hastings, Minn., one pair of Engines, seven inch bore, twenty inch stroke, with pumps, governor, fly wheel, &c.; are nearly new and work on one shaft—each engine on separate iron bed. Fly wheel is six feet diameter, twelve inches face. Engines can be made to use separate at small expense.
REHSE, PEARSON & CO.
aug31-1m

BOHRER, MORRISSON & REEVES,

WHOLESALE GROCERS
and Commission Merchants,
No. 3, JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.
Second Door Below Merchants' Hotel.
We have in Store one of the LARGEST STOCKS in this market of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Tobaccos and Cigars.
St. Paul, January 11, 1865.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Cor. 5th and Wabashaw-sts.,
Just received a stock of first-class
Carriages & Buggies.
Buggies & Harness for Rent.
T. ASHTON.
jel1-6m30

WANTED—AGENTS.
In every county in Minnesota, to sell the
Genuine Improved New England
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
The only small Machine that gives general satisfaction. Retail price $18.00.
All Fixtures included, exept
Hemmer's Self Sewer. Extras.
And for sale with a good supply of Needles, from Nos. 1 to 5; also the best quality of machine oil, at my rooms, 193 Third street, St. Paul, opposite Munger Bros. Music Store, UP STAIRS. Tables with Treadles extra, $10.
J. B. MITCHELL,
je13-3m General Agent.

INTERNATIONAL
DRUG STORE!
Remodeled, Refitted & Restocked.
A splendid stock of
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.
Perfumery, Fancy Soaps,
AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
In great quantity and variety.
Particular attention paid to Compounding PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.
Agents for the celebrated EUREKA HAIR INVIGORATOR. A full assortment of
Views of Minnesota Scenery,
Always on hand.
ALLEX & CHAMPLIN,
Proprietors, International Hotel Building, Cor. Jackson and Seventh streets.
jy8 2m

E. S. BROCKWAY
Corner Fifth and Robert Streets,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
MANUFACTURER OF
COACHES, HACKS,
Carriages and Sleighs.
Also, CARRIAGE, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, CARRIAGE TRIMMING, and all kinds of repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
mch14 1y

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.
Conducted by the Spanish Government.
$360,000 IN GOLD DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.
Prizes cashed and information furnished; the highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver; also for all government Securities.
TAYLOR & CO.,
feb2-1y Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

ALL DEALERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND SEE THE
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
BOOTS & SHOES
AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S,
sep2

COPARTNERSHIP!
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of
A. H. Wilder & Co.,
for the transaction at St. Paul of a
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
General Commission Business,
At the stand lately occupied by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK CO.,
Cor. Lower Levee & Sibley streets.
Mr. A. L. Larpenteur will remain with the new firm, and we shall aim to maintain the reputation of the old House by a careful attention to the interests of all who may favor us with their business.
A. H. WILDER,
CHANNING SEABURY.
St. Paul, March 20th, 1866. mch20tf

LEONARD & SHEIRE, Builders.—Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter work done to order.

M. SHEIRE & BRO., Architects.—Office in the same building as Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth street. Designs, Plans and specifications for buildings of every description prepared on short notice. jy13 1y

HENRY HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Real Estate Agent, Glencoe, McLeod county, Minnesota.
dec8-1y

COAL—100 TONS BLOSSBURG COAL, just received and for sale by
A. H. WILDER & CO.
St. Paul, May 11, 1866.

ST. PAUL ICE CO.
We are now prepared to deliver ICE to the citizens of St. Paul.
EATON & CLEVELAND,
Office Brown's Block, Third st.
apr22

GREAT WESTERN
Brass & String Band
F. DANZ.....Leader of the Brass.
GEO. SHIBLEY.....Leader of the String Band.
Take pleasure to inform the public in general that, with the addition of three first-class musicians, we are able to furnish superior music for concerts, serenades, picnics, parties, etc. Liberal terms and satisfaction guaranteed.
For engagements apply to the undersigned. Orders can also be left at the Music Rooms of Munger Brothers. GEORGE SEIBERT.
Residence on Tenth street, near Jackson. Post Office Box 819. sep22

BLANK BOOKS, PAY BOOKS
LEDGERS, JOURNALS, &c., made to any pattern and bound in the best style by the Press Printing

E. T. TOBIAS & Co. PROPRIETORS. PETERSBURG, VA.
RING'S VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
TO RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND ALL HUMORS FROM THE SCALP.
PREVENTS BALDNESS.
IT WATERPROOF
PUT UP IN A BOTTLE.
RING'S
VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE!
Gray-headed People have their locks restored by it to the *dark, lustrous, silken tresses* of youth, and are happy!
Young People, with *light, faded or red* hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!
People whose heads are covered with *Dandruff* and *Humors*, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps!
Bald-headed Veterans have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy!
Young Gentlemen use it because it is richly perfumed!
Young Ladies use it because it keeps their Hair in place!
Everybody *must* and *will* use it, because it is the *cleanest* and *best* article in the market!
For Sale by Druggists generally.
DIXON, April 24, 1866.
Mr. E. T. Tobias, Druggist:
DEAR SIR:—You remember that when I purchased the bottle of Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia three weeks ago, my hair was very gray. I am happy to say that from its use it has been completely restored to the natural color, black. I have also seen its merit tested on others, and have no hesitation in assuring my friends that it is no "humbug," but that it will do all that is claimed for it. I consider it superior to anything of the kind in market, as a "Hair Dressing," keeping the scalp clean, head free from dandruff and the hair soft and silky.
J. Q. ADAMS,
Carriage Manufacturer, Dixon, Ill.
ST. PAUL, April 23, 1866.
I can vouch for the truth of the above statement.
WM. KENNEDY,
Supt. of St. Paul Gas Works.
EDWARD H. BIGGS,
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent, St. Paul, Minn. apr25-d&w6m

DR. WINCHELL'S
TEETHING SYRUP.
The safest, best and most reliable medicine ever discovered for the many troublesome complaints existing in children while TEETHING. It will cure Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, Wind Colic, Canker Sore Mouth, Pains in the Gums, Restlessness, Griping Pains in Stomach or Bowels, Wakefulness, and any uneasiness occasioned during the critical period of TEETHING in CHILDREN. It is also an infallible remedy for Sore Throats or Diphtheria in its early stages. It is composed of ingredients that are perfectly harmless in their effects, while at the same time is not only soothing and pleasant to take, but SURE TO CURE, relieving all pain and giving rest and health to the Mother and Child. The lives of over 100,000 Children are saved annually by using this Syrup.
The price is within the reach of all. Do not let your babies suffer for the want of the Teething Syrup. It makes the children sing.
Doodle doodle dumpling, my son John,
Went to bed with his stockings on,
One shoe off and one shoe on,
Doodle doodle dumpling, my son John.
Doodle doodle dumpling to

THE CITY.

REPUBLICAN UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

Primary Meetings, Saturday, September 15.

County Convention, Monday, September 17.

The Republican Union voters of the various Wards and precincts of the county at Ramsey are requested to send delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House on Monday, September 17, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of sending eight delegates to the Republican Union State Convention to be held in St. Paul, September 19, and eight delegates to the Congressional District Convention, to be held at the same place on the day following.

Each Ward will be entitled to five delegates, the towns of Rose and New Canada to two delegates, and the remaining towns to one delegate each.

The primary meetings for the election of the foregoing delegates will be held at the usual voting places, on Saturday, the 15th instant—in the various Wards of the city of St. Paul at half past seven P. M., and in the towns at three o'clock.

GEO. W. MOORE,
11 Chairman Rep. Union Co. Com.

Injury to a Child.—A little son of Mr. Luthy, residing on Eagle Street, was yesterday playing near the front door of his residence, when the wind blew shut a venetian door with such force as to almost cut off the boy's left hand, which was caught between the door and the jamb. The wound is a fearful one, running diagonally across the palm, and may render amputation necessary. Dr. Hand was called to attend the injuries of the suffering boy, who was a genuine little hero, and never uttered a cry during the necessary manipulations of the surgeon.

Sudden Death.—William Simons, a night watchman at the stables of the Minnesota Stage Company, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon. The first intimation his companions had of his illness was while he was working around the stables, when he complained of severe cramps in the stomach. A physician was at once sent for, but before his arrival Simons was dead.

Personal.—John C. Raguet, Esq., has returned, after a successful business trip to the Eastern markets.

—Mr. G. G. Griswold has also returned from New York, where he purchased a large supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

—H. Knox Taylor reached home yesterday, after a brief absence from St. Paul.

Seventh Street should be graded between Wabashaw and Minnesota streets as the new sidewalk along that thoroughfare is, in some places, several feet higher than the street, which makes it look not only unsightly, but it is likely to be dangerous.

The only transaction at the police court yesterday was the trial of a crazy preacher from one of the rural districts for a slight disturbance of the peace. He was discharged upon promising to return to his abode.

The official proceedings of the last meeting of the City Council will be found upon the second page. They contain many an interesting little item on municipal affairs, to which the reader is referred.

Discharged.—The patient who has for some days been in the quarantine hospital was discharged cured yesterday

Wool.—Over two thousand pounds of wool, raised at Cottage Grove, were sold in this market yesterday at forty-three cents per pound.

Rafting.—A huge raft passed by this city yesterday towed by a small steamer, called the St. Anthony Falls.

Susan Denin is playing in Dubuque, where Plunkett's troupe are stopping for a while.

The weather was rainy and disagreeable yesterday.

A CARD.—I have had sore eyes for the last three years and during the last year have been so blind that I have had to be led around the streets. I tried all the doctors and oculists who I thought might cure me, but obtained no relief until I placed myself under the care of Dr. J. McKay, of St. Anthony. I have been treated by him for seven weeks and my sight is perfectly restored. In addition I have been cured by him of deafness of 14 years standing, and now am able to hear ordinary conversation. I make this statement for the benefit of those similarly afflicted, who know not where to obtain relief.

JOHN WHITE.
River Falls, Wis.

FREE CONCERT.—Ben Hazen, the far-famed and popular musician and poet, who is the centre of a very large circle of admiring friends, gives a FREE CONCERT at the Star and Garter Saloon, on Jackson Street, this evening. No place in the city furnishes a more agreeable entertainment than Ben Hazen's Star and Garter, and Ben himself is just in his element when he is surrounded with the genial lovers of mirth and music. Call at the Free and Easy this evening and enjoy yourself. See programme in another column.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—Some people thought it was a joke when Camp advertised that he was selling remnants of Calico by the pound; but he is actually doing so, and has sold a large amount of them within the last few days.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

John, Prescott.
Addie Johnson, La Crosse.
Pioneer, St. Croix.
Otter, Mankato.

DEPARTED.

John, Prescott.
Observer, Prescott.
Chippewa, La Crosse.
Addie Johnson, La Crosse.
Dells, Prescott.
St. Anthony Falls, towing raft.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For La Crosse—Chippewa, at 9 A. M.
For Dunleith—War Eagle, at 10 A. M.
For La Crosse—Annie Johnson, at 6 P. M.
For Mankato—Otter, at 4 P. M.

River Items.

BORUP & CHANDLER yesterday shipped to New York two hundred and thirty-seven sacks, or about forty thousand pounds, of wool, and twenty-five hundred pounds of ginseng. The ginseng is the first shipment of the season.

THE steamer Otter, from Mankato, brought eight hundred and fifty-five sacks of wheat from Henderson.

MINNESOTA VIEWS.—For views of Minnesota Scenery, go to Martin's Art Gallery, and see the *finest and largest assortment in the city*, all sizes and all prices. Strangers should not buy before examining this collection at Martin's Art Gallery, 264 Third street. my8tf

FURS! Opening day, Thursday, Sept. 6th, at the Minnesota Fur Store, Concert Hall Block. Mr. Moore respectfully invites the Ladies of St. Paul and vicinity to call and examine his stock of Fine Furs, consisting of Hudson Bay Sable and Mink Capes, Collars, Muffs and Cuffs. sep1-1w

Local Notices.

A FAIR OFFER.—The proprietors of Piso's cure for Consumption agree to repay the price to all who try the remedy and receive from it no benefit. Thus it does no one good it *costs nothing*, and it cures of course one is satisfied.
R. O. SWEENY & CO.
sep2-1w Sole Agents, St. Paul.

JAMES CARTIER, a bold French mariner, as early as 1534, sailed along the northern coast of North America, and was the first among discoverers to enter the river St. Lawrence. On his return down the river he found his men sadly afflicted and disabled by what sailors call *the scurvy*. Its ravages were fatal, and the survivers were scarcely able to bury the dead. Some of the Indians along the shore were likewise attacked by the same disease, but Cartier observed that they soon recovered. He therefore earnestly inquired about their modeof treatment, and they pointed out to him a tree, the bark and leaves of which they used in decoction, with signal success. Cartier tried the same remedy and had the gratification of seeing all of his crew who were afflicted, rapidly improving. *This tree was the White Pine.*

A wash of the bark, steeped in water, is exceedingly useful in reducing inflammation and cleansing old sores. In fine, the virtues of White Pine Bark are known, everywhere, and this, doubtless, is one of the grand reasons why the *White Pine Compound* was so favorably received at first.

The past year has given a great opportunity to test the virtues of the *White Pine Compound*. It has been an unusual time for colds and coughs, and very large quantities of the *White Pine Compound* have been sold and used with the happiest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine, that people living where it is prepared speak high in its praise.
sep6-d&weow3m

LIKE REGULARS ON DRESS PARADE, the teeth should always be scrupulously clean and free from blemish. Keep them in this condition with the incomparable SOZODONT, and when they are veterans in the service they will still be as "good as new."

PASSENGERS GOING EAST

Will save Three Dollars in fare and 100 miles in distance by purchasing Tickets and going via the Grand Haven route. One of the steamships of this line leaves Milwaukee daily (Saturdays excepted) at 8:30 P. M., making direct connections at Grand Haven with Express Trains for all points East. Through tickets for sale by CHARLES THOMPSON, corner of Jackson street and Levee, St. Paul, and at all the principal agencies of the Northwestern Union Packet Company on the River. THOMAS BELL,
General Superintendent, Detroit.
W. W. WILSON,
my10-6m Passenger Agent, Milwaukee.

NEW and beautiful styles of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine at the Wheeler & Wilson General Agency, No. 109 Third street.

MINNE-HA-HA and other views of Minnesota Scenery.

WHITNEY is the only publisher of these views in the city.

He has a large collection and is constantly adding new views. He supplies all other dealers. Buy of Whitney, selecting from a full assortment; the only one in the State, and get the best, which he always keeps for his retail trade—174—Third Street—174.

ALL styles and prices of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, at the wholesale and retail agency, 109 Third street.

PERHAPS no business house in St. Paul has been more successful, starting with so little means, than the Auction House of Fairchild & Co. Commencing with literally nothing about five years since, by industry, energy and honorable dealing they have not only secured a large part of the auction commission business, but built up a large regular trade.

Three years ago they took commodious rooms in Roger's Block—now they find it necessary in order to accommodate their large and growing trade to have still more room and have opened a branch house on Third street, two doors from Wabashaw. This room is 30 by 100, centrally situated, and admirably adapted for their public sales.

Their scalor partner has had forty years experience in buying in the wholesale auction rooms, and is one of the best buyers in the West. Certain it is that at public or private sales, at home, and in their public sales abroad when they take out a few thousand dollars' worth to the neighboring towns as they occasionally do—they manage to sell against all opposition, and have the reputation of selling cheaper than any house in the city.

As they advertise liberally, and are enterprising, energetic, and honorable gentlemen, we *wish* them well in their new house, and all their enterprises.

FLYNN & LYNCH, boot and shoe dealers, 180 Third street, have constantly on hand large and good assortments of Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral Gaiters, &c. Work made to order, and repairing done on short notice.

A CARD.—I have just received at R. O. Sweeny & Co.'s, 211 Third street, a new and selected assortment of Toilet and Fancy Articles, Painting Materials, Soaps, Perfumeries, Colognes, Bath Waters, Extracts, &c. Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo ditto; Puff Boxes, Powders, Cosmetiques, a la Francais, Emaill de Paris &c., &c.

GOODRICH'S LINE OF STEAMERS FOR CHICAGO—FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS—SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. MCKENZY; COMET, CAPT. J. MORRISON.—One of the above boats leave Goodrich's Steamboat Dock, foot of Main street, Milwaukee, every evening, except Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, touching at Racine and Kenosha, and making sure connections at Chicago with all the morning trains for the East, South and Southwest. Through tickets can be purchased from the clerks of the boats to all points South and East. The rate of fare, (first-class state rooms and meals included,) are, Racine, first-class, 75c, second-class, 50c; Kenosha, first-class, $1.00, second-class, 75c; Chicago, first class, $2.00, second class, $1.50. Railroad tickets are good on these boats. The steamers of this line are large, first-class, side wheel passenger steamers, with elegantly furnished single and double state rooms. Freight carried less than by rail. Office and Dock foot of Main street. G. HERSON, Agent.
MARK HENDRICKS,
Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.
1y20-3m

AT 109 Third street, all the sheet music of the day is kept. People seldom fail to obtain there whatever they desire in that line.

ASTONISHING.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North Sixth street, Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 13 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALF'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.
YAWTER, ROSE & ETTER, Agents.
aug9-3m

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the world, the largest collection in the State, at WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO AND FROM THE EAST—TEN HOURS SAVED—Via Minnesota Valley, Minnesota Central and Winona & St. Peter Railroads, and Northwestern Union Packet Company's steamers.
FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS TO LA CROSSE IN TWELVE HOURS.

On and after Monday, Sept. 3d, 1866, trains will leave Minnesota Central Depot at Minneapolis at 6:40 A. M., and Minnesota Valley Depot at West St. Paul at 6:15 A. M., connecting with the splendid side wheel steamer Kenokuk at Winona, and the 7 P. M. evening train East from La Crosse.

Returning, the steamer Keokuk will leave La Crosse daily, on the arrival of the day express at 12 midnight. Passengers arrive at Winona in the morning, and at St. Paul at 4:05 P. M., and at Minneapolis at 4:15 P. M. Passengers dine at Kasson going East, and at Owatonna going West.

CONNECTIONS WILL BE MADE ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE TIME.

Through tickets for sale at the offices of the Minnesota Central and Minnesota Valley Railways in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Fare from St. Paul to La Crosse $10 00; from Minneapolis to La Crosse $10 25.

The several railroads forming this line are in excellent condition, and well appointed in every respect for the transportation of passengers.

A FULL supply of all the church music books in present use to be always had at 109 Third street. Choristers please take notice.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. aug25-d&w3m

TURKISH Flesh Towels and Brushes.
Clock's Hair Restorative. See advertisement.
Flower Vases in sets, and all the novelties in Perfumery. Call and examine.
H. W. ROBINSON & CO., Rogers' Block.

JUST received a fresh supply of Carwell & Mack's preparations consisting of Lotus Balm, Elixer of Calayaya Bark, Elixer of Bark and Iron, and other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine at Robinson & Co.'s Drug Store.

TO TAX PAYERS.—The books of the City Assessor will be opened to the inspection of tax payers on Monday, the 3d of September, at the office of the County Auditor. The Board of Equization will meet on Tuesday, the 4th, and continue its sessions until all can have an opportunity to examine their assessments, and make complaint of any errors or inequalities.

I give this special notice that tax payers may know that now is the time to have all errors corrected and to have their property assessed equally and on a par with their neighbors, if it is not so already.

To bring about as much perfection in this matter as the combined wisdom of all, complainants, the County Board, (and the Assessor,) can accomplish, I will attend the sessions of the Board to co-operate with them and the tax-payers in making everything as near right and equal as possible. All evidence of inequalities or errors will be respectfully considered.

J. W. MCCLUNG,
Sept4-1w. City Assessor.

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the Lozenge, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the "Troches" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer.
N. P. WILLIS."

For a cough, cold, an irritation or soreness of the throat, *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* will often give instant relief. eod&w1y

GO TO WHITNEY'S, 174 Third street, for Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Clothes Brushes Berfumery, Toilet Soap, Pomades, Toilet Powder, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Tooth Paste and Powder, Hair Oil, Dressing Combs, &c., &c., cheapest in the city.

ANOTHER invoice of *Emaill de Paris, Etui Mysterieaux, Savan Dulcifie, Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder*, just received at
R. O. SWEENY & CO.'S.

Minneapolis.

By our own Reporter.
SEPTEMBER 7—1 P. M.

THE RACES.—There will be a race at the Park to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, for $100, sweepstakes. Three horses are entered. Fanny, by Deshon, Black Bird, by Archer, and Kitty, by G. S. Kent. We presume it is a trotting match, best two in three, mile heats, to harness.

A FACT FOR EVERY ONE.—The ready made clothing now offered for sale by A. T. Hale & Co., is, in point of finish, equal to the best custom made work. To people who wear ready made work, (and their name is legion) we say drop in and see if this be not true.

PERSONAL.—Hon. H. G. Wells is home from a long stay in New York. J. Welles Gardner is also back from a business trip.

ENORMOUS SHIPMENT OF WOOL.—Eastman, Gibson & Co., of the North Star Mill, shipped yesterday, from this place, for New York, the largest single shipment of wool ever made in the State. Fifty thousand pounds of this material was sent away from their establishment, and enough is left on hand to keep their great mill running night and day for a long time.

A HANDSOME FRONT.—The scaffolding in front of the new store of Barnard Bros. & Shuey, was removed to day, as the mastic is completed. The front of their store makes a fine appearance.

POLITICAL.—I learn that the Republicans of Douglas county met in caucus a day or two since, and chose an elector for the general convention. He is reputed to be an Aldrich man.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—T. T. Kendrick, late Chaplain of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery will preach on Nicollet Island, next Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"Responsibility."

ALLEN is home again from the eastern markets, and behind him follows a long train of boxes, bales and packages. Cars, steamboats and drays groan under the load.

Some of the most attractive goods ever brought to the Northwest, are now being opened in his store. Victoria Tartans, Scotch Poplins, Wool Reps, French Morinoes, Coburgs, Mohairs, Plaids and Stripes, Fancy Cassimeres, Cloaks, Cloakings, Shawls and Dress Goods of the newest styles. A large stock of Wool Blankets, Flannels in enormous variety, Opera, White, Check, Gray, Red, &c New style Hats, Cloth, Otter and Beaver Caps. Allen's is the place to get your bargains. Quick sales and small profits is his motto. aug28-3m.

THE LADIES OF THE
First Universalist Church
WILL HOLD A
FAIR AND FESTIVAL
In the Afternoon and Evening of
Tuesday, September 11.

The proceeds are to be expended in furnishing their new church. Quite an interesting feature will be the gift of an elegant ice Pitcher, salver and Goblet to the Physician receiving the most votes. Refreshments will be served and everything will be done to make it a pleasant Entertainment. sep6-11

T. G. BARNARD | J. F. BARNARD | W. H. E. SHUEY
BARNARD BROS. & SHUEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FURNITURE!
A full and complete assortment of
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
LIBRARY,
KITCHEN,
Office and School Furniture,
constantly on hand,
Upholstering Done to Order.
All orders will receive our prompt attention, and all goods delivered at Depots in Minneapolis and Saint Anthony free of charge.
Prices furnished on application. Salesroom
Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis
And at Factory, Main street,
St. Anthony, Minn.
aug5-1y

NORTH STAR WOOLEN MILL!
MINNEAPOLIS.
Retail Department
Opened at the Mill expressly for the convenience of farmers, country and town people.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
VISIT THE MILL.
NEW GOODS!
Spring and Summer Coatings,
Of Dark and Light Brown and Shaded Grey colors, made from the finest Wool and especially adapted to the cooler latitudes of the Northwest.
FANCY CASSIMERES
In black and white and black and brown plaids in spring style, made expressly of pure wool, for pantaloon stuffs and vestings.
All Wool Tweeds
Of superior quality and soft silky finish, of light grades for summer wear.
EASTMAN, GIBSON & CO.
apr28

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

THE LOYAL PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

The Southern Convention met in Convention this morning. But few delegates from the border States were present.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. J. N. Clements, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the thanks of Southern loyalists are due to Judge Underwood, for attempting to bring Jeff. Davis to justice.

After debate pro and con the resolution was withdrawn.

LOYAL SOUTHERN PRESS.

A resolution was then advocated by General Eaton, of Tennessee, in favor of sustaining the loyal press of the South.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The report of the committee on reconstructed States was then read. It takes very strong ground in favor of impartial suffrage.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE BURNED.

At twenty minutes of one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the upper story of the Union League house. The flames spread rapidly, and when the firemen reached the spot the upper part of the building was on fire. It is supposed by some members of the League, who were early on the ground, to be the work of an incendiary, and the janitor of the building has been arrested.

A HOUSE NOT MADE WITH HANDS.

Mr. Newness of Kentucky offered a resolution returning thanks to the Union Club of Philadelphia for its hospitality and kindness. He referred to the burning of the club house last night as an incendiary act, and reminded the convention that in his speech at the Continental Hotel the President of the United States had used the significant language that he wanted no leagues but the Constitution. On the strength of that hint this calamity had followed, whether or not with the President's knowledge or consent he did not intend to say. He had no doubt, however, that such was the suggestion of the President's mind, but his emissaries would find that the Union League of America did not dwell in a house made with hands.

The resolution was adopted, also another resolution offered by Mr. Botts, of Virginia, sympathizing with the Union League.

Mr. Bingham of Alabama, offered a resolution complimenting the N. Y. *Tribune* for its unswerving devotion to the cause of freedom and free education.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, the resolution was amended by adding the N. Y. *Independent* and all other good Republican papers, and then it was adopted.

[A WITHDRAWAL.

The chairman presented a letter from Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, announcing his departure for home on the ground that the business of the convention was concluded yesterday.

Mr. Markell, of Arkansas, rose and declared that Arkansas was not unrepresented here. [Cheers.] He intimated that his retiring colleague had been too far North, and been contaminated by "any policy."

The report of the committee on nonconstructed States being about to be read, Gen. Speed retired from the chairmanship of the Convention.

In doing so he said:

RETIRING SPEECH OF MR. SPEED.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Having staid here so long, I am now called away by business of the utmost importance. Knowing that the business of the convention is through, I take my leave, as I consider the convention incompetent to pass upon any thing other than the report of the committee of non-reconstructed States, and it is distinctly understood by every body I believe, that in that matter none are to take part except the representatives of those States. I thank the convention most cordially for the good order it has preserved, and for the assistance it has given me. I trust that our labors have been well done. I trust and believe from the lightning flashes that have come from California, Kansas, Chicago and other portions of the country that we have not assembled in vain.

As Mr. Speed retired, he was complimented by the Convention rising and giving him three cheers.

Mr. John Minor Botts, of Va., then took the chair.

Mr. Warmuth, of La., reported back the resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Eaton, of Tenn., requesting the President of the United States to cause the publication of the report of the testimony taken before the commission appointed by Gen. Baird, in reference to the New Orleans massacre.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Warmuth then read the address prepared by the committee of the non-reconstructed States. It is much longer than the previous address, and favors impartial suffrage.

A long debate ensued, when a vote was taken, and resulted, ayes 66, nays 11. So the address was adopted. The nays were Messrs. Botts, Butts and Gilmer of Va., Hunter of Ga., Saffold, Blank and Cramer of Ala., Baine, Turness and Jones of N. C., and Price of Fla. The result was loudly cheered.

A fragmentary dispatch relating evidently to this stage of the proceedings, says:

Mr. Botts offered a resolution requiring a separate vote on the first portion of the report, and another on the latter portion, in respect to manhood suffrage.

Twenty or thirty members jumped to their feet and strongly opposed such a division, and caused some commotion for a short time.

Mr. Botts' motion was finally ruled out of order.

The calling of the roll was commenced. The vote resulted in 66 yeas against 8 nays.

On the announcement of the vote the enthusiasm was wild.

A declaration in favor of negro suffrage, signed by the delegates from Tennessee, who had been excluded from voting, that State being treated as one of the reconstructed, was read. Delegates from reconstructed States who were in favor of negro sufrage were then invited to sign what was called the Charter of Universal Freedom.

Resolutions were offered and adopted in favor of subscriptions for the publication of the proceedings of the Convention. Several other resolutions were then adopted, among them one to present Congress with a copy of the address.

After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mattison, at three o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FROM THE PLAINS.

FURTHER INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 6.

It is reported from Fort Sarah, at the junction of the Fort Riley and Smoky Hill roads, that seventy Cheyenne Indians have started for the Picket Weir settlement, and then to clear the Smoky Hill route of all whites, while 85 more Cheyennes have started for the Arkansas to commit depredations there, and that they have sent invitations to the Sioux, Comanches and Kiowas to join them in sweeping the frontier from western Kansas to Colorado.

The Pawnees have broken up two settlements on the Salmon and ravished a number of women. They swear that the whites shall not occupy their territory. Gen. Sherman writes that the settlements are 90 miles too far west, and he has not the troops to protect them within 100 miles of Fort Riley.

The stock agent of the overland mail stage company was met by a band of Indians, while taking out stock for the road, and ordered back. He was given ten days to remove the stock from that route before their raid.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE DEPREDATIONS.

TOPEKA, Sept. 7th.—General Cloud, commanding the State military, sends to Gov. Crawford an official resume of Indian outrages. In May, seven settlers were killed on the Republican and Salmon rivers, a whole neighborhood driven from their homes at White Rock, abandoning improvements and crops. Several women were repeatedly ravished and otherwise savagely treated. In August, a settlement on one of the tributaries of the Salmon were ordered away and their corn and other produce taken by the Indians. In each instance settlers were ordered not to return on pain of death. Beyond the settlements numbers of surveying parties have been killed. Information has been given that the combined wild tribes of the plains intend to depredate on settlers during the fall and winter. The Pawnees, Omahas and Otts who live on a good reservation in ostensible peace are perpetrators of these outrages. All northwestern settlements of Kansas from the situation of the forces at present, will be exposed to the fury of the Indians. The State militia has been wholly inadequate to protect them for want of cavalry and arms; and unless a post is established on Republican or Salmon rivers, and properly garrisoned, settlements must be abandoned. Gen. Hancock has sent a company of cavalry from Fort Ellsworth to co-operate with the Kansas militia; also a company to Fort Kearney for emergencies.

Gen. Cloud will visit the reservations of the Pawnees and Omahas, attended by a military escort, to obtain indemnity for these outrages.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

MORTUARY REPORT.

There were seven new cases of cholera and five deaths from the same disease reported yesterday.

The reports from Brooklyn showed no material increase in the disease.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. The sanitary superintendent's report showed that 69 cases of cholera have been reported during the week ending yesterday. Of this number 30 were fatal. In Brooklyn, there were 25 confirmed, of which 17 were fatal.

BALTIC STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamer Ottawa, the pioneer vessel of the new line between New York and the Baltic ports, arrived yesterday, from Copenhagen direct, making the voyage in 14 days.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.

An accident occurred on the Freehold and Jonesburg Railroad, New Jersey, Wednesday evening, which resulted in the killing of one man and the injury of three others. The train ran off the track one mile from Freehold, and the engine and tender were upset and three or four cars smashed.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.

CHOLERA REPORT.

Eight cemeteries report fifty-nine burials from cholera yesterday.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Preparations for the reception of the President to-morrow are about completed. Thirty-six steamers, each representing a different State of the Union, decorated with flags, devices, &c., leave for Alton at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Presidential party will be assigned to the steamer Andy Johnson, to which will be lashed the steamers Ruth and Olive Branch, for the accommodation of the various committees. Gen. Hancock and staff accompany the party to Alton.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Political News—Markets—Cholera.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.

The Governor's proclamation ordering the election of 3d September for members to the convention in the unrepresented parishes has been totally disregarded. No election has been held. The report of the military commissioners of the riot has been forwarded to Washington. The commission however remains undisbanded.

Cotton unchanged, sales 650 bales. Receipts for this week 1,557 bales against 1,300 bales last week. Cholera deaths yesterday, 17, and yellow fever one.

FROM TEXAS.

BOUNTIES TO REBEL SOLDIERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

The *Times* says in the Texas legislature, Aug. 14th, Mr. Jackson offered a resolution instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of donating 320 acres to each Confederate soldier who, by reason of wounds received in the late war, is incapacitated for labor, and to report by bill or otherwise. It was adopted.

SAVAGE REVENGE ON A GUERRILLA.

A guerrilla leader named Dick Hempsted was, on Wednesday, captured by the regulators near Little Rock, Ark., who, after trying him and finding him guilty of eleven murders, all of which he confessed, burned him to death by a slow fire, which totally consumed his body.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

SOLDIER'S BOUNTIES.

A Washington special says the bounty commission have at length made their final report. They unite in saying that after a thorough examination of the present manner of paying the bounties, they are unable to suggest any additional safeguards or any improvements in the present methods, and they recommend that payments be continued as heretofore, both to Indian and negro soldiers.

The Fenian Congress.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 6.

The Committee on Credentials of the Fenian Congress coupleted its labor at an early hour this evening, and the Congress was duly organized and ready for business. General M. Murphy of New York was elected speaker of the house, but he declined the honor, when F. G. Gallagher was elected.

Mr. J. C. O'Brien, of Rochester, was elected Secretary.

The members of the Congress were sworn to secrecy, and a resolution was adopted forbidding the communication of any of the business details of the session to the press for publication.

The Congress then adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning, when President Roberts' address will be presented.

The delay in the report of the Committee on Credentials was occasioned by the appearance of certain delegates who claimed to represent circles in Canada. Their credentials were scrutinized most closely, but whether they were admitted we are unable to learn. One delegate is here from Prince Edward's Island. I learn from good authority that the feeling against Gen. Sweeney is rather on the increase among the delegates, but it is impossible to predict the result of the congressional action in his case, as the matter is entirely turned upon his adversaries by his official report of the Canadian movement.

The address of President Roberts is an able and statesmanlike document, and treats of the origin and progress of the Fenian Brotherhood, from its inception to the present time.

The next movement is being thoroughly discussed by members in little knots about the hotels and streets.

Curious Lawsuit in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 7.

Mr. Jackson, representative in the Legislature for Jackson county, Tenn., has brought a suit for $100,000 against the radical members of the House for false imprisonment.

Kansas Republican State Convention.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 7.

The Union State Convention have unanimously recommended the legislature to submit the question of striking the word white from the State Constitution to the people.

Gov. S. J. Crawford was unanimously renominated for Governor, and Major N. Green for Lieut. Governor.

Colorado Election—Lawlessness of the Governor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.

Frank Hall, Secretary of Colorado Territory, telegraphs as follows:

The Territorial board of canvassers finished counting the vote the evening of the 6th. George M. Chilcott, Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, had a majority of 108 over Hunt, administration candidate. Gov. Cummings gave a certificate of election to Hunt. A majority of the board of canvassers gave a certificate to Chilcott. Gov. Cumming's action in the matter is looked upon by a majority of Hunt's supporters as a most abominable outrage upon the people of Colorado.

Canadian Bosh.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

The *Express* publishes a dispatch from a Hamilton, C. W. paper, which was said to have been picked up in the streets of Hamilton, containing an intimation of a plot to burn Buffalo, especially the elevators. It was stated some time ago that a plot existed to burn towns along the American border. The whole thing is thought to be bosh.

Jeff. Davis—Hot Weather.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5.

Hon. W. B. Reed of Philadelphia, one of Jeff. Davis' council, arrived here this morning and has been in close consultation with his client all the day. The thermometer reached 95 degrees in the shade during the past few days.

From Montana.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.

Montana advices say General Steele, with a small escort, was attacked by Indians and forty seven mules taken from them. The whole party came near being captured.

Accident on the Illinois Central Railroad.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.

A freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad ran off the track at St. Johns to day, killing the conductor, engineer and one brakeman. A locomotive and several cars were badly smashed.

A Stock of Unions, Constitutions and Flags to betaken to Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.

A private dispatch received here says that President Johnson has accepted an invitation to visit Louisville, and will be here next Tuesday.

Arrest of an Accomplished Forger.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.

John B. Barton alias James Martin, was arrested for passing a $200 worthless check on L. B. Crosby for the tuition of a young lady, and had on his person a letter from Baltimore addressed to Hardin, and a number of newspaper clippings detailing successful forgeries in New York, Staunton, Virginia, Augusta, Georgia, and other places where forgeries were committed by Hardin. He was committed to jail.

Two Speeches.

Lest we should not keep the readers of the PRESS fully posted with regard to the doings of their President and of his Secretary of State, we copy the following from the Chicago *Times* report of the Presidential progress from Cleveland west:

The first stopping place was the pretty little village of Elyria, where the crowd was assembled on both sides of the station. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Seward, Admiral Farragut, Mr. Welles, Signor Romero and Gen. Steadman were present. The President thanked his welcomers on both sides.

One insignificant individual, with a radical idea of hospitality, groaned. "You will groan worse than that," said the President, "for the agonies of the damned are heavy."

MR. SEWARD TELLS A STORY.

Mr. Seward advanced and said he had not time to make a speech, but he would tell them a story. "There are two sections in this country—the north and the south. The north is all right, isn't it? [Cries of "Yes."] Now I'll tell you about the south:

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise,
He jumped into a bramble bush
And scratched out both his eyes.'

"That's the south; but the story goes on:

"'When he saw his eyes were out,
With all his might and main,
He jumped into another bush
And scratched them in again.'

"Now, we are going to help the south to scratch them in again." [Loud cheers and laughter.]

In giving an account of the proceedings at another station, the correspondent of the *Times* says:

President Johnson addressed them about 20 minutes, referring strongly to the same points he had made along the line. The President repeats intentionally the same sentiments, in about the same terms, that the people may not possibly be confused as to his principles and policy.

Triumphant Result of the Philadelphia Convention.

The New York *World* jubilantly copies the following telegram from a Southern paper:

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 17.

Messrs. —— & Co., Memphis, Tenn.:

Gents:—Please say to Mr. S., of your firm, that the Philadelphia Convention is acknowledged to be a complete success—that nationalism is rebuked. Conservatives are jubilant, and say the country is saved! And say further, that *a fine stock of shoes leave Boston tomorrow for Newark, on credit!*

This intimate connection of loyalty and tick, is very suggestive. It justifies a conclusion that possibly the Yanks are not, after all, the only people in the world who can do a shrewd thing. The Philadelphia platform was not a mere abstract affair, if it is to open the Northern market to Southern buyers, upon unlimited credit. We can only hope that the Boston merchants who have thus generously consented to shoe the barefoot Confederates, will not realize in their fate and sad experience of thousands of dealers who would be rejoiced beyond measure by the settlement of their "little bills," outstanding at the South before the war, and repudiated with refreshing coolness when the war commenced, as an incident of secession.

—The New York *Evening Post* says that there is not a paved street in New York where it is safe for a man to drive at a rate faster than a walk a horse that he values.

STATE OF MINNESOTA — DISTRICT COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT—COUNTY OF RAMSEY.

Summons. { U. S. Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.

H. Dwight Williams and Martha N. Williams, his wife, against John N. Malli.

The State of Minnesota to the above defendant named, John N. Malli.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, H. Dwight Williams and Martha N. Williams, in this action, which complaint you are hereby notified was filed with the Clerk of the above named Court in his office in the city of St. Paul, in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of August, 1866, and to file your answer to said complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Court within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the said plaintiff will have the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court, or under its direction, and take judgment against you for the amount so ascertained, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

MITCHERSON & SIMONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, St. Paul, Minn.
Dated St. Paul, Minn., August 6th, 1866.
sat-aug11-7t

FOR RENT.

A House containing six rooms for rent, and Furniture for sale. For particulars inquire of ALVAH SMITH, Third street, Upper Town.
sep6-3t*

WANTED.

A Girl to do general housework for a small family. Apply immediately, at the Counting Room of the Press Office. sep4-tf

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF ST. PAUL PRESS,
FRIDAY, Evening, Sept. 7, 1866.

Discounts at the leading banks are very sparingly made, and only for legitimate purposes. Rates of discount upon good paper, 10 and 12 per cent. Exchange ¾ per cent. The following are the latest quotations for gold, government bonds, compound interest notes and land warrants:

	Buying Rates.
Gold and gold coupons	43@44
Large silver	39@35

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Buying Rates.
United States 5-20's	108 to 110
" " 10-40's, large	98 to 98½
" " 10-40's, small	98
" " 6's of 1881	111
" " 7-30's	5 to 5½ pm. & int.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

June Compound, 1864	13½	prem.
July "	13@	"
August "	12½@	"
October "	11@	"
Dec. "	10½@	"
May " 1865	9@	"
August "	7½@	"
Sept. "	7@	"
October "	6@	"